The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED ATTACK ON PRINCE GEORGE.
AN AWKWARD INCIDENT.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, September 13.—According to a dispatch which has been published in some of the New York papers this morning Prince George of Wales had a very unpleasant experience in Montreal on Wednesday night. He was walking in plain clothes with two friends through the town when they were suddenly attacked by six rowdies, who demanded money. This the prince and his friends refused, and seeing that the ruffians meant enforcing their demands, the prince and his party at once set about them in such vigorous style that five of the crew were speedily *hors de combat*, the despatch declaring that Prince George of Wales himself accounted for three of his opponents. The sixth rowdy, seeing how badly things were going with his fellows, ran and fetched the police, and then accused the prince's party of having assaulted them. Despite their protests, the distinguished party were arrested and taken to the police station, where the chief of police, who had been specially summoned, ordered their immediate release, with the most profound apologies. The accusing party in the meantime had made themselves scarce.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.
SERIOUS RIOTING IN THE CANTON OF TICINO.
A MINISTER KILLED.

GENEVA, September 12.—The *Journal de Geneve* to-day publishes a supplement announcing that a revolution has broken out in the canton of Ticino. Several persons are stated to have been killed, including M. Rossi, Councillor of State.

BERNE, September 12.—A political disturbance of a somewhat serious character has occurred at Bellinzona, the capital of the canton of Ticino. Two councillors of Government were seized by the insurgent party, and placed in confinement, and another was shot and killed. The insurgents have established a Provisional Government. The Federal Council of Switzerland has resolved to have recourse to military intervention, and a Federal commissioner has been appointed to act in the matter. Two battalions of troops have been despatched to Bellinzona.

LATER.—The revolution is the outcome of the refusal of the Government to submit to the popular vote the question whether the constitution, for the revision of which 10,000 of the inhabitants have petitioned, shall be revised or no. The arsenal and the Government palace were invaded by the insurgents, who did not meet with much resistance, and the persons of the Councillors of State, MM. Crespini, Castella, and Granella were secured. M. Rossi, Councillor of State, and Director of the Interior, was killed by a shot from a revolver. A Provisional Government was then established, comprising MM. Simon, Bruni, Lepori, Battaglini, and Pernicchi, the first named being selected as President. A popular assembly was convoked and declared both the Government and the Grand Council to be dissolved. General elections were fixed for Sunday next. The insurgents are also masters of Lugano, Mendrano, Chiasso, Locarno, and Brissago, all places in the canton of Ticino. The Federal Council in Berne, held an extraordinary session when the news of the insurrection reached the capital, and resolved to send troops to the scene of the outbreak, with Colonel Kuengli as commissioner extraordinary. Accordingly the 38th and 39th Battalions of the Federal Army started this morning with the commissioner in special trains. They will reach Bellinzona this afternoon. All the news from Ticino testifies to the popular approbation of the revolution. The people generally support the Provisional Government. The Civic Guard is stated to be preserving order.

NOON.—The news from Bellinzona is more serious. The Civic Guard occupies the telegraph offices and will not allow the despatches of the Conservative party to pass. Dr. Oreali, a former deputy and Councillor of State, has also been arrested by the insurgents. The Federal commissioner, Colonel Kuengli, has received instructions to annul the decisions of the Provisional Government as to the new elections, and also the vote of the popular assembly recognising the new Government and decreeing the impeachment of the one that has been overthrown. The partisans of the old Government are summoning the troops to arms. The Federal troops sent from Berne number altogether fifty-four officers and 1,419 men. All the Federal councillors have been recalled to Berne to deliberate on the present situation. The Provisional Government at Bellinzona consists mainly of the municipality of the town. The revolution is made by the advanced Liberal party against the Conservative Ultramontane Government, which has suffered in popularity since the embezzlement by the State treasurer of public funds to the amount of nearly 1,000,000fr.

BERNE, September 3, 10.0 a.m.—There is still great excitement at Bellinzona. The Federal Commissioner has not yet deemed it advisable to liberate the members of the Government and the Conservative politicians, as he fears that their release in the present excited state of the public mind might lead to grave consequences. Colonel Kuengli is endeavouring to bring about a compromise between the opposing parties, and hopes to effect this by obtaining for the Liberals an equitable representation in the grand council and the administration.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BOULANGISTS.

PARIS, September 13.—M. Rochefort has sent his seconds to the office of the *Siècle* to ask for explanations regarding the publication of an anonymous letter saying that the *Intransigeant*, of which he is the proprietor, had received 100,000fr. from the Duchesse d'Uzès. The Republican newspapers declare that the documents published by the Paris leave no doubt of the existence of a conspiracy contrived between General Boulanger and the Monarchists for the overthrow of Republican institutions. On account of the accusation brought against M. Mermeix of having deliberately wounded M. Labruyere when the latter had lowered his rapier during the recent duel between those two gentlemen, M. Mermeix has requested the Public Prosecutor to institute a judicial investigation into the circumstances.

UNITED STATES FINANCE.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The Treasury yesterday, in addition to the regular disbursements, paid 2,348,084 dols. on account of bond purchases and advance interest as follows:—Interest prepaid, 1,063,034dols.; redemption of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, 535,050dols.; and purchase of four per cent. bonds, 750,000dols. The last were accepted at 125. As to further measures of relief, so far as the existing stringency is due to the laws governing the collection and disbursement of Government revenues, the Treasury will not hesitate to apply such effective remedies as the law permits and the situation requires. It is said that one of the minor measures of relief which the Treasury may adopt will be the advance payment of one year's interest on 65,000,000 of the Government bonds known as currency sixes.

SIR HENRY PARKES.

SYDNEY, September 13.—It is announced to-day that the health of Sir Henry Parkes is improving, and that it is expected he will soon be convalescent.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, September 13.—An article signed by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, appears to-day in the *Volksblatt*, pointing out the necessity of establishing a central organ of the party in Berlin. Herr Bebel considers that the *Volksblatt*, under its new title *Vorwaerts*, is best adapted for this purpose.

GENERAL EZETA RE-ELECTED.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Intelligence received here states that General Ezeta has been re-elected President of Salvador with only one dissentient vote. The result of the election was enthusiastically received. There is danger of war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

EARTHQUAKE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 12.—An earthquake shock, lasting three minutes, is reported from Santa Fe. Several persons state that during the Seismic disturbance they saw lava gushing from extinct volcanoes.

THE STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 13.—It is understood that renewed and vigorous efforts at mediation will be made between the men on strike and the employers. There will probably be a conference among the managers of the Broken Hill mines and their employés in this city, with a view to the resumption of work.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, September 11.—Cabinet Councils are held each day for the discussion of the political and financial situation. Telegrams have been received from the interior provinces representing the state of affairs as unsatisfactory. Another regiment has been sent to Entre Rios. Nothing has yet been arranged about the payment of Cedula coupons. Some of the newspapers continue to made violent attacks upon General Roca, the Minister of the Interior, and it is apprehended that he may be induced to resign.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Japanese, Shubuya Jugiro, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed by electricity, has been refused. The counsel who resisted Kemmler's execution presented a writ declaring that the condemned man would be carbonised and tortured to death. The judge, in dismissing the writ, alluded to the sentence carried out on Kemmler, which he said the United States Supreme Court had decided was legal.

DR. PETERS.

WILDBAD (WURTEMBURG), September 12.—Dr. Peters was entertained to-night at a banquet given in his honour by the inhabitants. The explorer who spoke at some length, drank to the strengthening of the national unity between the German races by means of joint efforts in the interests of civilisation abroad. With regard to his expedition, Dr. Peters confirmed the statements published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* regarding Mr. Jackson's action in Uganda. Mr. Jackson, he declared, addressed a letter to King Mwanga stating that he had orders to arrest him (Dr. Peters) and requesting his majesty to carry out the order. Dr. Peters added that he would shortly publish documents relating to the subject, and that Mgr. Sevinhac had promised to bring him from Africa a copy of a letter addressed to the King of Uganda by Mr. Jackson.

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

CANADA AND TRINADAD.

OTTAWA, September 13.—A commissioner representing the Island of Trinidad in the West Indies, who is making inquires as to products suitable for that island, has ordered a large exhibit of Canadian products to be despatched.

PRINCE BISMARCKS VISIT TO FRANCE.

PARIS, September 13.—The journal *La Presse* states that Count Herbert von Bismarck arrived in Paris last night, and that the object of his visit is to make all necessary arrangements for his father, Prince von Bismarck's, stay in the South of France during the coming winter.

PRIZE FIGHT IN SURREY.

Early on Friday morning a prize fight took place a few miles from Oxted, Surrey, between a man named Williamson, of London, and a man named Goodyear, from Northampton. The stakes were £20 a side. After an hour and ten minutes' fighting the Northampton man was declared the winner. The affair was kept very quiet, and there were only about twenty persons present. The winner, who was considerably bruised, managed, after twenty-nine rounds, to knock his opponent out.

Scenes of great disorder were witnessed again on Thursday night at Cardiff in connection with the early closing movement.

About 1,300 Catholics of Calcutta (Padroadists) have signified their intention of visiting the shrine of St. Francis Xavier in December next.

DUNLO FORGERY CASE.
Sentence on Weston.

In the case of Weston, charged with forgery (as partly reported on another page), Lady Dunlo was called as a witness, and in answer to Mr. Gill, stated that she knew the defendant before his conviction. In July, 1889, she was married to Lord Dunlo, and in the following month she saw the prisoner at the Royal Music Hall, as she was leaving, and said, "Good-night" to him. Witness had not seen him to speak to since the occasion he called and made the disturbance in Bennet-street. She denied having given the cheques of £200, £250, and £300 respectively to the accused, nor had she met him at the Café Royal or at Barnes.—Mr. Gill then handed to the clerk of the court a letter written by Weston to Lady Dunlo when he was discharged from prison. It was read, and was as follows:

My dear Belle,—I beg you in mercy to see me for a few moments alone. I swear that it is only for a matter of the greatest importance. Tell heaver if you will come to me, as your not doing so will be most serious to me. For the love of God don't say no. I shall not recall the past in word, look, or deed. For my children's sake I entreat you. Mrs. Weston, to whom I have just telegraphed, will be here to-morrow, and will explain all. I ask you again, in the name of all I have suffered, to see me at once. My life is at stake, and I hope your own good nature will protect one who begs to subscribe himself yours very respectfully.—ALDEN CARTER.

P.S.—I shall not compromise you in any way.

Mr. Gill: Did you see him? I did not.—Did you see his wife? I did.—Mr. Grain: When did you see prisoner again after that evening at the music-hall? He came to my rooms in Bennet-street. That was the only occasion.—He did not strike you on that occasion? No, he did not.—He expressed great affection for you, and that affection was the reason of his violence? No, I don't think he did. On the contrary, he said "I shall insist on seeing you. I must and shall see you." I said, "I won't." Did you shake hands with him before he left? Certainly not.—Now, did Mr. Wertheimer sign a great many cheques for you? He gave me a great many cheques, yes.—You say he was extremely kind to you? Very kind.—He is not very careful in signing his cheques or generally in his papers, is he? I really don't know.—His signature is a peculiar one? I don't know.—You say you know very little about his handwriting, then? I have had several letters from him.—Then I will take your opinion. (The learned counsel then handed to witness the cheques which formed the subject of the indictments against the prisoner, and asked her whether the signatures were those of Mr. Wertheimer.) Witness: No.—Will you look at this document, and tell me whether it was written by Mr. Wertheimer? I really know nothing about it.—Is it his signature? I cannot say. I would not dare to say whose handwriting it is.—Have you ever been into the Bank of England to cash a cheque of Mr. Wertheimer? Yes; often.—Since your marriage? Yes; once.—Only once? That is all.—Mr. Gill: You pledge your oath that these letters purporting to be written by you were not written by you? Yes.

EVIDENCE OF Mr. WERTHEIMER.

Isidor Emmanuel Wertheimer was next examined, and emphatically denied having given Lady Dunlo the cheques for £200, £50, and £300, or having written the letters which the prisoner had alleged were written and signed by him. As soon as he discovered the frauds he placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis. His valet (Thompson) absconded in the early part of October. He saw him shortly afterwards driving with the accused. He had never given Lady Dunlo a post-dated cheque.—Mr. Grain: When did you first learn that a forged cheque had been issued? Some time in November.—From whom did you learn that fact? From the solicitors to Mr. Richardson.—What did you do? I referred them to my solicitors immediately.—Did you know that Weston was the person who had passed that cheque to Richardson? I did not.—Do you mean to say that Mr. Richardson did not write and tell Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, your solicitors, the circumstances under which it had been passed? No.—Will you swear that you did not know in the early part of November that there was a £300 cheque, purporting to be signed by you and endorsed by Lady Dunlo, in the hands of Mr. Richardson? I first knew that it had been passed through Weston when the pleadings were put in.—I ask you again, and please be careful: did you, on or about the first week in November, know that the cheque in the hands of Richardson had been passed to him by Alden Weston? Not that particular cheque.—Did you know that there was a £250 cheque? On October 28th I ascertained that a £250 cheque had been passed through Weston.—And therefore you knew it was a forged cheque? Yes.—Why didn't you prosecute then? I left myself absolutely and entirely in the hands of my solicitors.—Did you wish to shelter yourself entirely under the shoulders of Mr. George Lewis? I am quite sure Mr. Lewis did that which was right and proper.—Why was there any delay? It was a question whether I should prosecute or the Bank of England.—At this time did you know that you were co-respondent in the divorce suit? Not positively.—When did you first learn that you were to be co-respondent? I learnt it by being served with the citation in March.—In further cross-examination, witness said he did not know, at the time he placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Lewis, that they were acting for the Earl of Olancarty in the divorce proceedings. He had never known the prisoner personally, and first heard of him in 1889.—Evidence was then adduced as to the cashing of the £250 choque at the bank, and Mr. Lickfold, managing clerk to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, stated that the Bank of England had refunded the amount.—Mr. F. G. Netherclift, an expert in handwriting, expressed his opinion that the alleged forgeries were clumsily executed.

DEFENCE AND SENTENCE.

Mr. Grain, for the defence, contended that had the accused been guilty he would not have given the pawnbroker, Richardson, permission to submit the cheque for £200 to the bank authorities, nor would he have remained in the country, knowing as he did that Richardson had instituted proceedings against Mr. Wertheimer. His conduct throughout had been that of an honest man.—Three cashiers from the western branch of the Bank of England were then examined by Mr. Grain, and expressed their belief that the disputed documents were written by the prosecutor.—Mr. Gill pointed out that the prosecutor had acted in the matter in the only way open to him, and the inferences that had been made in regard to his refraining from prosecuting were most unjustifiable.—In summing-up, the Recorder said there was nothing to show that the prosecutor had not acted in the most straightforward manner, and both his evidence and that of Lady Dunlo proved incontestably that the cheque in question was a forgery.—After a very brief deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty. — Detective-inspector Richardson proved a previous conviction against him for attempting to obtain £30,000 by false pretences, and stated that he was a member of a well-known gang of swindlers.—His lordship passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., arrived at Abergeldie Castle, Deeside, from Yorkshire about nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edingurgh arrived at Dover on Saturday from Coburg, via Brussels and Ostend, and proceeded immediately to London.

SWIMMING FEAT IN THE THAMES.

Davis Dalton, who claims to have swum the Channel, accomplished on Friday the feat of swimming in the Thames from Blackwall to Gravesend. The performance was the outcome of an offer by an anonymous person that he would present Dalton with £50 on condition that he succeeded in swimming the distance indicated, but as the person had not come forward to substantiate his words, Dalton decided to attempt the task. Accordingly, at 57min. 30sec. past twelve o'clock, Dalton dived from a boat in which his attendants were at Blackwall, and at once commenced swimming on his back. He was followed by a steamer containing the representatives of the press and a few friends. At the same time as Dalton entered the water, another man, who it was understood had issued a challenge, dived in, but he rapidly fell behind, and in the course of less than an hour retired. At different points along the route other persons also entered the water, but, with one exception, the attempts were quite ludicrous. This exception was that of a man named O'Brien, who commenced swimming at Woolwich, and keeping on in excellent style reached Gravesend a few yards in advance of Dalton. O'Brien was manifestly out of condition, and it was stated that he had not been in the water for about a month. Dalton reached the Warspite training ship in 1hr. 3min. from the start, and Woolwich steam ferry in 1hr. 15min. 40sec. Beckton Gas Works he passed in 1hr. 33min., and the southern outfall in 2hr. 1min. 30sec. Rainham Creek was passed in 2hr. 33min., and just about here Dalton partook of refreshment for the first time. Just before reaching Erith his rate of progress declined considerably, and it appeared as if the immersion in the water was telling on him. However, after taking some more refreshment he appeared to improve, and having rested for a minute or two in the water he passed the Worcester training ship 3hr. 35min. from the commencement. Little of any moment occurred afterwards, the swimmer keeping steadily on, save with two intervals, when he had some refreshment and rested. The Exmouth training ship was reached in 4hr. 5min. Dalton seemed considerably encouraged by the cheers of the boys, who, besides manning the yards, put off in the boats and accompanied him a considerable distance on his way. The last half mile of water was certainly trying to Dalton, as the wind was springing up, which robbed him of the advantage of the tide. Keeping steadily on, however, he reached the town pier, Gravesend, soon after seven o'clock. His full time was six hours sixteen minutes. When taken out of the water he did not appear very greatly exhausted, although the long immersion had, of course, weakened him. He was driven to the Clarendon Hotel, where he was at once put into a hot bath, and seen by a doctor, who pronounced his condition satisfactory.

SWIMMING MATCH.

Richard Hicks, the winner in the all-comers swimming match at Plymouth and Penzance this year, swam George Kistler, the winner of the same race at St. Ives, over 1,000 yards, for £20, at the Penzance Swimming Baths, on Friday evening. Hicks won by forty-three yards in 15min. 50sec.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING.

At the Falcarragh Petty Sessions a bailiff named Robert Bankhead was committed for trial on a charge of firing his revolver at a woman named Magee, whose cattle he had seized for trespassing on an evicted farm. His defence was that he fired, not at the woman, but at a dog which had bitten him formerly, and which he said was being hounded at him.

A VIOLENT HUSBAND.

James Wright, a labourer, living in Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, left home, leaving behind him a letter in which he expressed his intention of committing suicide by throwing himself in front of a train at Wandsworth Station. The wife, fearing that he would carry out his threat, followed him, and seized hold of him to prevent him from entering the station. He then threw her violently to the ground, and kicked her in the head, inflicting a nasty wound. For this he was, at Wandsworth, sent to gaol for two months, with hard labour.

FEVER IN LONDON.

The last returns from the Metropolitan Asylums Board's fever hospitals show that in one week the cases under treatment have increased from 1,636 to 1,707, no fewer than 260 cases being admitted in the week. The cases remaining include 1,458 of scarlet fever, 129 of diphtheria, one of typhus fever, and 110 of enteric fever. The returns from the small-pox hospitals show that there is only one case of the disease under treatment.

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY AT PLUMSTEAD.
A Soldier Murdered.

A shocking murder was perpetrated at Plumstead early on Saturday morning. Between twelve and one o'clock Walter James Lyons, aged 20, a machinist in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, living at 32, Conway-road, Plumstead, went home and found his mother (a widow) had gone to bed, and left the house in darkness. Suspecting something wrong, he procured a light, and on entering his mother's room, found her with a quarter-master-sergeant in the Artillery, named Stewart, stationed at Woolwich Barracks. A violent altercation took place between the son, mother, and Stewart. The two latter got up, left the house, and walked into Griffin-road, a street adjoining. As they did not return to the house, the son went out at half-past one to look for them. He found them together by a fence in Griffin-road. Another violent altercation took place, resulting in young Lyons stabbing Stewart in the chest with a butcher's knife, which he had brought from his home. The knife penetrated nine inches and entered the heart. Stewart fell and expired on the spot. Mr. Reavell, principal foreman in the royal laboratory, who was returning home late, saw the knife glitter in the gaslight, went to the spot, and procured help. The son was apprehended by Sergeant French, who took him to Woolwich Police Station, where he was charged with murdering Stewart. He made a statement that his motive for the deed was his strong disapproval of Stewart's conduct. The knife was secured, and the body of the murdered man conveyed to the parish mortuary in Plumstead Churchyard, after being examined by Mr. Hamilton, surgeon, Conway-road.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

states that Stewart has for some time been visiting the murderer's mother, who is a widow of about 40 years of age. Her husband has been dead about five months. Returning home on Friday night the young man found Stewart in the house, and ordered him out. After a time he left, accompanied by the widow, and the son followed. About 100 yards off, at the corner of Griffin-road, the young man came up to the pair, and, under circumstances which are not yet clear, stabbed the sergeant to the heart with a knife. Dr. Hamilton, who was called immediately, found the victim dead. He is described as a fine soldierly fellow. The murderer, a stripling of 20 years, was arrested on the spot. The widow states that she was to have been married to the sergeant on Saturday.

THE REGISTRATION COURTS.

STRAND.

Mr. Lennox Irwin, of the Strand Conservative Association, announces that the following is the result of the revision for the Strand borough:—Conservative lodger claims admitted 852, Conservative house claims admitted 183, and Conservative objections sustained 339, making a total of 911; Gladstonite lodger claims admitted 216, Gladstonite house claims admitted 275, objections nil, making a total of 491, or a net Conservative gain of 420.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

SURREY (Guildford).—Mr. G. Lawrence (G.), barrister, of Haslemere, will oppose Mr. St. John Brodrick (C.).

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. O. Morgan (G.), M.P. for Battersea, has been asked to oppose Mr. Addison (C.).

YORKSHIRE (Howdenshire).—Major Saltmarshe (C.), who had been selected to succeed Mr. Arthur Duncombe, has retired. The Gladstonites have no candidate.

THE SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Clauer Branch of the Ulster Bank, has committed suicide by hanging himself to the handle of a safe, which was raised to a height of about 7ft. from the floor, in the back part of the office. He had held his position for two years, and bore an exemplary character.

AN AGED LADY.

Persons desiring to live to very advanced ages may be pleased to hear, says a correspondent, that a Madame Coudere, at Bergerac, has entered her 111th year. The town in which she lives has celebrated the event with great rejoicings. She is known to her neighbours as Granny. Her native place is Sainte Sabine, in the Dordogne. Though so old, she is still a woman of a bright wit, and has a good memory, having a clear recollection of the Reign of Terror, of the king and queen's execution, and of Bonaparte and his first wife. Madame Coudere had thirteen children, and as she was afraid her sons were to serve as food for cannon, her heart, she says, nearly jumped out of her mouth for joy when she heard Napoleon was a prisoner and on his way to St. Helena. This venerable person is not and never was rich. She was a thrifty, hardworking, managing peasant woman. During the best part of her life her husband was a cooper, and had a few acres of vines. She says it was the wine they made that brought him to the age of 86, and herself to her 111th year.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A BAILIFF.

Joseph Wrist, John Andrews, and George Wallace were charged at Kingston-on-Thames Police Court on Friday with robbing an orchard in the occupation of Mrs. Harry Scott, of Forbes House, Ham, and brutally assaulting Henry Negus, Mrs. Scott's bailiff.—From the evidence of Negus and his assistant, William Wigley, it appeared that the prisoners were in the orchard at about six o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. Negus saw them, and went up to them, whereupon Andrews and Wallace commenced pelting him with apples, and afterwards assaulted him with their fists and kicked him violently about the shins. When they had almost disabled him they ran away. Wallace was arrested at Teddington and the other two men at Kingston.—Previous convictions were proved against Wrist and Andrews, who had only just come out of prison.—Wrist was discharged, but each of the two other defendants was sent to gaol for two months with hard labour.

STRANGE FIRE IN EDGWARE-ROAD.

A few minutes after ten on Thursday night the firemen at Baker-street were called by a messenger to a private house alight at 16, Oxford-terrace, Edgware-road. On the arrival of the engine, volumes of smoke were found to be pouring out from every part of the building, and on breaking open the door the firemen discovered that two separate fires were burning in the large building, the private residence of Mr. M. Goff. On the second floor the cupboard under the stairs was blazing, and had already ignited the staircase, two rooms on the floor, and the roof, while the brigade had also to cope with a destructive outbreak which had originated in the basement, in the cupboard under the stairs, and was rapidly involving the entire lower part of the premises. Two standpipes were at once got to work, but the flames could not be subdued until the entire premises had been severely damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSIONS.

A man named Arthur Podman was brought before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street on Friday, for the purpose of securing a certificate authorising his detention in a lunatic asylum. A fortnight ago he was charged at that court, on his own confession, with the murder of a man in America, and he was arrested by Dect.-sergt. Bush. Owing to his incoherence the man was sent to the St. Giles's Workhouse, where he was kept under the close observation of Dr. Sheard. That gentleman now reported that the man had shown marked suicidal tendencies, and was under the delusion that he had killed a man in America. He declared that it was done accidentally, and that man alone could prove his innocence. He had therefore taken laudanum in order that he might meet him in heaven. He had repeatedly threatened to take his life.—Mr. Vaughan made the necessary order for the man's detention.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

A terrible domestic tragedy is announced to have taken place at Leva, Hungary. A wealthy landowner, named Birik, was upbraiding his wife during dinner for leading a fast life, when, says a Vienna correspondent, the pair from high words came to blows. Each then snatched a dinner-knife, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, which only ceased when both were too weak from loss of blood to continue the struggle. The wife was stabbed in many places, and shortly afterwards succumbed from her injuries, while Herr Birik was almost disembowelled, and lies in a hopeless state.

A MYSTERY.

Recently a man was found dead, with his throat cut, in a cornfield at Shorne, near Gravesend. The only document in his possession was a piece of paper, upon which was written "Sir Roger Tichborne." Subsequently he was identified by the police by his clothing as William Parker, a missing Chatham publican, and his license was transferred to his wife. On Friday the wife received a letter from her husband, who is in America, stating that he is quite well.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

A meeting of the Mansion House Council on the dwellings of the poor, of which the Lord Mayor is president, was held in the long parlour. Mr. John Hamer, honorary secretary, read the report. Insanitary conditions had been inspected and dealt with in connection with houses in Finsbury, Camberwell, Bethnal Green, Bermondsey, St. Pancras, and Old Ford. It was reported that at the instance of the council, the Home Secretary had ordered an inquiry into the present sanitary requirements of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

A LODGER STOPS A MURDER.

Owing to his cruelty Ann Finch separated from her husband, a house painter, of Annesley-road, Holloway. Once, in April, when he had been drinking, he came home with a lance and a razor, and threatened to do for her. Her throat was only saved by the intervention of a lodger named Skinner, who pushed the man away. Finch, who was under a doctor for bronchitis, complained of injuries, and it was discovered that one of his ribs was broken. It was set, and he was able to resume work. He died the other day, and an inquest was thought advisable, but the medical evidence showed that death was entirely due to congestion of the lungs. The fracture had entirely healed. Verdict accordingly.

SCHOOLBOYS AND BETTING.

Herbert Gray was on Friday charged on remand, at Bow-street, with keeping a betting-house at Ripley House, Barclay-road, Walthamstow. Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted for the Treasury. The defendant pleaded guilty to shorten the case.—Mr. Avory said it was desired that it should be known that the attention of the public prosecutor was first called to the defendant by the receipt of information that he was sending circulars to boys at public schools. One of the boys handed a circular to his master. It was difficult to suppose anything more mischievous than that. These circulars, which were most delusively worded, showed he sent to boys inviting them to invest money in racing and leaving it to the discretion of the prisoner to invest. He sent the results of the winnings by persons who had entrusted him with money to invest.—Mr. Duerdin Dutton, on behalf of the defendant, said that until the defendant had placed himself in his hands he was under the impression that he had done nothing wrong, and on that ground pressed for a light penalty; but the magistrate was strongly impressed with the gravity of sending betting circulars to boys at public schools. He looked upon this as the most serious part of the case against the defendant. He would, however, not send him to prison, but impose a penalty of £50, or in default three months' imprisonment.

A young man named Lewis Wonnacott, aged about 21 years, belonging to Poughill, near Bude, has been drowned at sea off Holyhead. The deceased was on board the Elizabeth, bound to St. Ives from Liverpool. He was in the act of attending to one of the side lights when he fell overboard and was drowned.

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THE SHADOWS AROUND US:

ACCREDITED NARRATIVES OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

COMPILED BY

ARTHUR MORRISON.

IX.—THE TRANSLATION OF MAURICE TULLING.

In an early paper of this series I related the singular experience of Mr. Bruce, in which a translation, or seeming translation, of a man's inner self from his body took place under circumstances of pronounced and exceptional interest.

Such cases are far from uncommon, and afford us what seems to be one of the most trustworthy finger-posts in the dark paths of mystic investigation. Very numerous are the cases of trance in which the subjects, after a return of bodily consciousness, have described their sensations as those of leaving the body behind and floating away into ethereal space in an intangible form. A brother to the late well-known engraver, Mr. Holloway, described, in the clearest manner, an involuntary experience of his own. Lying in bed one night and unable to sleep, he fixed his attention entirely upon a very bright star which he could see through the window. Gradually his whole mind became absorbed in the contemplation, and, on a sudden, he felt his inner self (or spirit) released from his body, with a sensation as though floating upward towards the star above him. The night was gone, and all was light around him. But suddenly there came the anxious thought that his wife would find an apparently lifeless form beside her, and, seized with that fear, he returned, and, with what seemed a great struggle, re-entered the body once more; and then again it was the night around him, and the bright star was shining in at the window. While the spirit was free he always maintained he felt himself to be now in the light and now in the dark, according as his thoughts were with the star or with his wife on earth. But his fear for his wife was so distressing that he always after took the precaution to keep his bed-room window darkened at night.

That there have been Indian fakeers who could voluntarily effect some such translation of their own spirits as this is a fairly well-known fact. Instances of their allowing their bodies, after certain preparations, to be secured in boxes and securely buried for long periods—many months at a time—are not uncommon, re-animation taking place after the release of the body and the application of certain treatment. There would seem to be some affinity to these proceedings in the case given below, which is a very singular one. In the next paper several instances of this class of phenomenon will be given, which have taken place in perhaps more familiar circumstances. The remarkable case now to be dealt with is recorded by Dr. Johann Heinrich Jung (usually called Jung Stilling), the friend of Goethe and Lavater, and the author of the "Theorie der Geisterkunde" and the "Scenen aus dem Geisterreiche." He most carefully examined the evidence, and vouched for the authority of every circumstance, but suppressed the correct names of the parties in relating the incident in his "Theorie der Geisterkunde."

There resided in a comfortable house not far from Philadelphia, United States, in 1740, a man of somewhat singular habits. He had an independency, and lived entirely alone, seeing little of his neighbours. He had the reputation of piety, and was a regular church goer, while his unostentatious kindness and benevolence in the neighbourhood was a well-known fact. Even his name was for long a mystery until he received letters with an Indian postmark, when it soon was noised abroad that they were addressed to Mr. Maurice Agra Tulling; from which, and from collateral circumstances, it was immediately assumed that he was born in India, at Agra, and named after his birthplace; that he was perhaps a half-caste; very possibly a Brahmin, or Buddhist, or fire worshipper, or fifty uncanny things; more particularly as the women who periodically assisted his old housekeeper in cleaning the house reported the presence therein of a variety of fearful images and extraordinary weapons and instruments, the use of which they couldn't guess at—unless it was witchcraft. Some of which inferences might possibly have been true, and equally possibly might not. Singular stories also got about as to his sometimes shutting himself up for days, and often weeks together without food and drink, and altogether Mr. Tulling was the object of no little curiosity, and some certain fear, to the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the outlying houses.

Among these neighbours was a Mrs. Hackett. Her husband was captain of a merchantman, which, at the time of these occurrences, had been between eighteen months and two years gone on a voyage to the West Coast of Africa and to England, during the latter half of which time she had received no letters from him. She became exceedingly uneasy in consequence of this, and expressed to her friends serious fears of a fatal disaster. Hackett, in all his previous voyages, had always been a punctual correspondent, and, if the original programme of the voyage were being carried out, he should long before this time have arrived home.

Mrs. Hackett was a person of some energy of character, and her position, tortured as she was by anxiety, and at the same time helpless to do anything to relieve it, became almost unbearable. She was not a superstitious woman by any means, but she was reduced to such a state of despair as to willingly clutch at any suggestion, however insane, which might bring her news of her husband. So that when one or two of her ignorant neighbours, impressed by the tales they had heard and had told about the mysterious powers of Mr. Tulling, recommended her to consult him, she, after some hesitation, determined to do so.

Upon her arrival at the house, and in response to her request to the housekeeper to see him, Mr. Tulling himself appeared, evidently not a little surprised at receiving a visit from anybody, more especially from a woman neighbour. He was a spare man of a little over the middle height, well formed and erect, and his short, irregular, white beard offered a strong contrast to his sun-tanned skin.

Mrs. Hackett, with some embarrassment, told him her difficulties. She hinted that she had been told that he had travelled, and probably knew all about the places to which her husband had gone, and would perhaps be able, in consequence of this knowledge, or may be by some other means, to tell her something which might ease her mind.

Mr. Tulling heard her through, and sat in silence, steadfastly regarding her face for some little time after she had spoken. Then he said:

"I don't know—I will do what I can. If you will excuse me for a little time perhaps I may be able to bring you some news. Will you sit down and wait?"

She did so, and her mysterious neighbour passed through a door into an inner room. This door had in its upper panels two elliptical windows, which were, however, hidden by short red curtains.

In the outer room Mrs. Hackett sat waiting. Five minutes, ten minutes, a quarter of an hour. Another quarter of an hour, and a clock in another part of the house struck three. Another half-hour. Mrs. Hackett began to get impatient. Had he gone away and forgotten her? Still she waited, and four o'clock struck. She had been an hour and a half in this room without hearing a sound but that of the clock. She felt uneasy. Was he making a fool of her? What was he doing so quietly in the next room? Perhaps the man was mad, and she was in a dangerous position. Perhaps his eye was intently fixed upon her every movement from some cunning hole or cranny. She would take a peep into the inner room, cost what it might.

She rose, and stepped lightly to the door. The curtains were upon her own side. She moved one a little aside at the corner, and peeped through the panel window into the room.

The light in the room was dull and faint, the one small window being obscured by a drawn blind, but clearly on a sofa there lay Mr. Tulling, stretched out motionless and rigid, as if a corpse. His eyes had the glassy stare of a dead man's, and his features were pale and fixed.

Mrs. Hackett let go the curtain and turned away considerably frightened. What should she do? Call the housekeeper? Not yet. Perhaps, after all, he might not be dead. It might be only a part of some fearful witchcraft or another. She would wait a little longer, and if she heard nothing then she would call the housekeeper.

Again she waited—five minutes, ten minutes, a quarter of an hour. Horrible Hindoo images, with distorted faces and many heads and arms, grinned at her from the recesses of the room; inscriptions in strange characters stared from screens and cabinets. It was late winter, and it began to get dusk. Half an hour.

A slight rustle in the inner room, and her heart stood still. Then the door opened, and Tulling appeared in the room, pale and slightly languid, as though from unquiet sleep. Mrs. Hackett gasped and shrank from him. Tulling smiled slightly.

"You may comfort yourself, Mrs. Hackett, I think," he said, in a quiet equable voice, "Your husband is quite safe—is at this moment, in fact, in a coffee-house in London. He has had several adventures since he left you. There is war between Spain and the old country, and his ship was taken by a Spanish war vessel nine months ago. But one of Admiral Vernon's ships took the Spaniard in its turn, and after taking him with her for some time, just lately returned to England to refit, and has landed him there. He sent one letter from the man-of-war, but that must have miscarried. He is now on the point of taking ship for home, and will probably arrive as soon as could any letter he might write."

Mrs. Hackett's agitation prevented her replying to or thanking her strange informant for some time; but, some shade of doubt crossing her face, Tulling resumed:

"You may quite rely on the truth of what I have told you. It seems strange, no doubt, but I have means of becoming acquainted with such things which I cannot explain. But I hope you will set your mind entirely at rest. Believe me, on my honour, what I have told you are the actual facts."

Confused and amazed, Mrs. Hackett thanked him as well as she could, and made the best of her way home. The element of superstitious belief which is present in every human nature, backed by Tulling's evident earnestness and sincerity, prompted her to some confidence in what she had been told, but it was a confidence which she would scarcely confess to herself; and there was a vague fear that she might have been assisting at, or connected with, some unholy rite of witchcraft—witchcraft being a thing believed in and punished by the Pennsylvanians of those days.

Whether she passed the next month or two in a much easier frame of mind than she had enjoyed before her visit to Mr. Tulling she would probably have been puzzled to say; but as the weeks succeeded one another her excitement and suspense increased.

At last her watching and waiting came to an end, for her husband came.

Where had he been? Why had he been so long? Where was his ship? Why hadn't he written? were her questions when the first greetings and tears were over.

The ship had been taken, he said, by the Santa Croce, Spanish frigate, on its way from the Guinea coast. But the Santa Croce soon had its turn, and got in the way of an English line-of-battle ship, who towed her away to Portsmouth, after cruising about a bit, he and his liberated crew, in the meantime navigating the captive Spaniard. The only letter he had been able to send had been one from the Santa Croce, after his liberation, by a merchantman under convoy, which had been spoken and boarded for other purposes.

She had never received this letter, she said; and they agreed it must have miscarried.

Hackett concluded his story. He had landed at Portsmouth, and had gone to London to place in the hands of his owners' agents the business of claiming the recovered ship, and had almost immediately after embarked for home. The wife said nothing at first about Tulling and his statements, marvellously fulfilled as they had been; wishing to find, if possible, for herself, where his information came from. And this she shortly found.

Walking out of Philadelphia a day or two after his return, accompanied by his wife, on their way to the house of a friend, Captain Hackett suddenly stood still and hailed a man who was rapidly disappearing up a path near Tulling's house. It was Tulling himself.

"Why, he's running away—don't want to know me again!" observed Captain Hackett, with astonishment. And then he suddenly added, "Why, he must have come over in the same ship with me—it was the first one leaving. But damme if I saw him on board!"

Mrs. Hackett was ten times more astonished than her husband. But she only asked, "Do you know that man?"

"Why, yes, and so do you. He brought me news of you in London; never told me his name, and I forgot to ask you about him yesterday."

"You saw him in London? When? What did he say?"

"Came to me in a coffee-house. He said, 'Aren't you Captain Hackett?' 'Yes,' says I. 'Then,' says he, 'Mrs. Hackett, in Philadelphia, who is a neighbour of mine, is troubled in her mind about your safety. You are a good deal overdue, and she hasn't seen a letter from you for some months. Are you going to write to her?' 'No,' I said, 'I sha'nt write now because I am going over by the next ship, but I wrote a month or two ago;' and then I told him about the ship being taken, and everything relative. There was a many folk in the coffee-house, and presently, I can't tell how, we got separated, and I never saw any more of him, although I hunted the place inside and out. And now he runs away from me! But how he could have come across, and I never clap eyes on him all the way, is what beats me. Who is he?"

Exactly who or what he was Mrs. Hackett would never venture to guess, but she told her husband that his name was Tulling. Why Captain Hackett had never seen him in the vessel which had just arrived she quite understood, for Mr. Maurice Agra Tulling had never left Pennsylvania, at any rate in the body, since first settling there, shortly after Hackett had last sailed.

ATTACKED BY ROUGHS.

An extraordinary affray has taken place at Berlin between some workmen and a band of roughs. The former numbered fourteen, and were engaged on a building in course of construction. On leaving work they were suddenly and brutally attacked by a number of rowdies, who, in the affray which ensued, did not hesitate to draw their knives, with which they inflicted terrible wounds upon the unfortunate workmen. The police hurried to the scene, and made every effort to arrest the aggressors, but without success. The injured men were placed in a van; but while the latter was on its way to the hospital the vehicle was made the object of a second attack by the roughs one of whom was seized by the passers-by.

ASSAULT BY A CAPTAIN.

Captain Thorne George, of Marlborough Mansions, Victoria-street, was charged, at Maidenhead with having assaulted Edward Hugh Wollacott, driver of the Ray Mead electric launch. From the evidence for the complainant it seems that on on the 29th ult. a punting race took place on the Thames at Maidenhead, and that Wollacott and another acted as umpires in a dinghey. Just as the race was finishing the leading punt came into collision with Captain George's punt, in the stern of which was his wife. The captain proceeded to the Ray Mead Hotel, and, taking hold of Wollacott by the back of the neck, struck him on the eye, severely cutting it. He also knocked the complainant down, knelt on his chest, and threatened "to do for him." The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Kerbey Bowen, came upon the scene, whereupon the captain liberated Wollacott, whose face was covered with blood.—The magistrates imposed a fine of £4, with 14s. costs, or fourteen days' hard labour. The money was paid.

AN AWKWARD FIX.

The "automatic chairs," which have been introduced at the Edinburgh Exhibition are not without their disadvantages and dangers. A lady sat on one the other day, and when she got up, instead of rising abruptly, she rose with the dignity which became her years and her position in the fashionable world. The consequence was that her skirts were caught by the relapsing seat, and the expenditure of another penny was seen to be necessary to set her free. To her horror she discovered that her purse was empty of small money, and she had to send for change for a sovereign before she could regain her liberty of movement.

SUICIDE OF A BARRISTER.

Some sensation has been caused in Paris by the discovery that M. Nageotte, a young barrister, 33 years of age, has been found in his chambers dead, with every indication that he had ended his own life. His brother-in-law went to his rooms in the Rue Saint Roch, but his knocking produced no answer. The next day he went back, and as the concierge asserted that M. Nageotte had not gone out, the door was broken open, and the barrister was found lying on the floor lifeless, his right hand still grasping a revolver, from which a shot had penetrated his brain. He was a wealthy man, possessing a fortune which is estimated at £80,000, was a hard worker, and never devoted himself to pleasure. At the last general election he stood as a candidate for Avallon, in the Department of the Yonne, but was unsuccessful. No papers have been left explaining the motive of his act, which remains a mystery to all his friends and colleagues.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

Henry Bell, guard on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, was charged at Southwark Police Court with stealing a ten-pound note, the property of the Rev. H. Pinder. The prosecutor was a passenger in a train from London Bridge to Anerley, and put his luggage, including a Gladstone bag, in the guard's van. On opening the bag he found that a note had been stolen, and, knowing its number, he stopped payment. Prisoner subsequently tendered the note at Croydon. On him was found a key which would open the prosecutor's bag. —He was remanded.

At the present time 470,348 houses, or sixty-one out of every hundred, are in receipt of a constant water supply in London.

A new toy barometer from Paris comprises the figure of a coryphée on a thick card. The skirt of the dancer is made of some gauzy material, which is sensible of every change in the weather.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[*Though every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Those subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope or wrapper, will be destroyed. Whenever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix. All questions should be headed "Legal," "Household," "Miscellaneous," or otherwise, in accordance with their specific character, in order to facilitate classification.*]

LEGAL.

A. W.—The notice was quite legal; it could be given on any day.

Mrs. Hobday.—If the apartments were taken for a definite period, and not by the month, you can claim rent for the full term.

Photo.—The mother takes one-third, B one-third, and the children of A divide the remaining third among them equally.

G. A. Whalley-Chapman.—Your only remedy is through the county court, but even that is by no means certain.

John.—You can bequeath it in the manner you mention.

Almada.—The whole to the husband.

Lex.—1. You have no case whatever; no doubt he acted to the best of his judgment. 2. Sue him for the value.

Victim.—According to your showing, she has a very strong case for damages, but as to whether she would win in a law court is beyond our power to foresee.

E. E. W.—1. They are the same. 2. Generally, if well behaved. 3. The same reply.

Senoo.—He can take any name he pleases without payment of fees.

L. P. L.—You can obtain full particulars at the Patent Office. They would occupy more space than we could afford.

C. W.—Not without his consent.

Reader.—You have no claim whatever.

Three Subscribers.—1. Certainly not, unless it happened before the Married Women's Property Act came into operation.

Grove.—1. You were entitled to one week's notice, or wages in lieu. The private debt stands apart. 2. You must pay it.

Dell.—If he turns you out, as he threatens, bring him before a magistrate and ask for a separate maintenance.

H. Davis.—Put the matter into the hands of a solicitor; that will be both the quickest and most effectual way.

T. Jones.—Probably they would do so.

H. Blackmore.—You can summons him, but the receipt in discharge of all claims may prove a fatal obstacle to recovery.

X. Y. Z.—If it be personal property you get one-third, the other two-thirds being divisible among the children.

Emerie.—It is very doubtful.

H. Cleaves.—It cannot be registered again, but the parents can call it by their present name.

S. S. B. K.—Much depends on the circumstances. Without having the exact conditions of the verbal agreement set forth it would be unsafe to give an opinion.

A Widow.—1. Such marriages are legal in some countries, but their validity does not hold good in England when the parties are British subjects. 2. Yes.

Sealing Wax.—1. Not necessary, but very advisable if the will be at all intricate. 2. No. 3. Yes, provided he does not take anything under the will. It would be much safer, under the circumstances, to get another person.

Peckham Rye.—As you did not leave at the expiration of the covenanted term, it became a yearly hiring, and you must, therefore, give six months' notice, to expire on the date when tenancy began.

W. H. H.—Yes, because it is optional for the tenant to leave or remain on at the enhanced rental.

Stand Firm.—Such sub-letting would be entirely illegal.

A. E. B.—She appears to have acted with perfect legality.

Salisbury.—Undoubtedly, if the circumstances of the case be as alleged.

Sideswell.—Without knowing a large number of other details, besides those you give, it would be unsafe to express any opinion.

R. Rogars.—She could scarcely get a divorce, but appears to have a strong case for judicial separation and maintenance.

S. E.—As the original nomination was formally revoked, the widow has no claim.

Anxious One.—If you employ legal assistance you will have to pay for it. Why should barristers give their services for nothing?

Leipsic.—Everything would depend upon the circumstances under which the debt was contracted.

Farmer.—Your only chance of redress would be to go into court. There is no other way.

Contractor.—The seizure was undoubtedly illegal, and you have a good case for damages.

Nemo.—You had better inquire at the Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, so as to be on the safe side.

Photo.—If served at your usual address, that would suffice.

Margaret.—You cannot claim it as a right, but perhaps if you applied to a magistrate he might see fit to give the necessary order.

H. W. D.—You seem to have a good case for recovery.

Pickles.—It stands good all the world over if solemnised in accordance with the American law.

G. E. H.—No, unless he agreed to pay for them.

Unsigned.—You can sue the company in the county court.

Scotchman.—The Act comes into force 1st January, 1891. Section 8 is the one you refer to, but we cannot epitomise four large pages of print in this column.

HOUSEHOLD.

J. T. D.—You had better have the chimneys thoroughly overhauled by some expert. The down-draught appears to be all wrong.

E. H. (New Brompton).—In the ordinary way. If you do not know what that is you had better take a few lessons from some one who does.

A. W.—It is a very difficult matter, quite beyond amateurs.

Working Man.—There is no way of getting rid of them except by an operation. You should take medical advice.

Albert.—We have given the recipe again and again, and cannot repeat it so soon.

Dorothy.—Plait tightly at night and slightly damp; the result will be the desired waves next morning.

B. B.—The stuff is of no use whatever, it is a mere catchpenny composition.

Madeline.—You cannot recover the colour without having it dyed.

Constant Reader.—We find a little spirits of salt well diluted with water admirable for removing such oily stains from glass as you speak of. Sop the place affected with the diluted liquid, and then sop it all off with clean water. Be careful about using the spirits of salt; do not allow a drop of it to fall on anything before it is well diluted; it will burn whatever it touches.

E. F.—We should advise you not to bring the cream over 60deg. F.; from 57deg. to 60deg. F. is about correct. It was not too slow; from three-quarters of an hour to two hours is the time it should take.

J. E. W. and Paddington.—The walnut dye given by "Jack Allround" this week is the best we know of for the purpose. It may stain the skin a little at first. Use it at night.

Pimple.—You can dissolve gutta percha by cutting it into shavings or scraps and placing it in bisulphide of carbon until a dark, thick, syrupy mass has been obtained. This should be kept in a bottle with a glass stopper and tied securely down.

J. A. P.—Lay a damp cloth over a hot iron and hold the creased and flattened parts over the steam that rises.

H. McD.—A little pure alcohol diluted with water rubbed on quickly with a piece of flannel will remove the stain, then quickly turn the silk on the wrong side, protect it with a damp cloth, and iron.

W. G.—Powdered camphor will remove the moth. The cleaning may be done by taking equal quantities of finely powdered salt and flour, dry these well and heat them in the oven, then mix them together, and rub them thoroughly into the fur, which should afterwards be well shaken to get all the flour and salt out.

G. J.—Pack the scarlet runners in earthenware jars with alternate layers of salt; when full, carefully cover and tie the jars down to exclude the air.

Kate.—You can have it ridged at the dyer's; it is no use attempting it yourself.

Samuel S.—No, we cannot advise you on the matter.

Andrews.—A capital method for preparing the paper for architectural work is—take any amount of common tissue paper, lay each sheet a flat surface, and sponge over one side evenly with the following preparation:—Canada balsam two fluid ounces, spirits of turpentine three fluid ounces, add a drop or two of old nut oil, well blend all together, and apply the mixture warm with a soft sponge as each sheet is prepared hang it up to dry on two cords stretched tightly and parallel about eight inches apart, dry it thoroughly out of the dust, then roll it on straight wooden rollers covered with paper and about two inches in diameter.

M. P.—The proper way to clean them is by carefully working off the dirt with stale bread crumb. It will take time if done correctly. Do not continue to use the crumbs after they are much soiled. Spread the rep over a clean kitchen table. We have seen them done in this way look like new if they were not previously faded.

E. H. P.—If you can get plenty of the herb pennyroyal, make a strong decoction of it with water and dip your cat in that once a week. But if you object to the dipping process, and the cat certainly will do so, rub in here and there on the fur a little oil of pennyroyal, or tie string, saturated with oil of pennyroyal round the cat's neck, repeating any of the processes once a week. Your cat will soon be rid of the vermin.

R. G. B.—An embrocation for rheumatism is oil of turpentine and olive oil each an ounce and a half, dilute sulphuric acid three fluid drachms. Agitate together until mixed.

L. S. D.—Sponge with diluted benzine, afterwards with clean water, having previously well brushed the cloth to remove dust.

F. A.—Get two pennyworth of logwood, one halfpennyworth worth of copperas, and one pennyworth of alum. Boil the logwood for two hours in a gallon of water, then add the copperas and alum, stir up thoroughly, and as soon as it settles put in the coat, and then place the boiler on the fire, and when it reaches the boiling point take it off, throw it into clean cold water, hang it to dry, and the scarlet coat will come out a pilot colour. We got the recipe from an "Old Soldier."

A Young Wife.—On the evening before washing day put the linen to soak in water prepared by putting a tablespoonful of borax powder into each gallon of boiling water; allow the water to cool to warm water before you put in the linen. Next day use half the same amount of borax in the water you wash with. You will find your labour lessened, and the result a great improvement in colour.

Oilman.—A solution of oxalic acid, if rubbed over tarnished brass, will soon clear off all tarnish and make the metal bright, but the acid must be rubbed off directly with clean water, and the brass well rubbed with whiting and soft leather.

Boston.—The preparation is a patent.

Stuart.—It may be of some value, but we cannot form any exact estimate. Take it to some dealer in such goods.

Baker's Mate.—Apply to the great steamship companies by letter, offering your services and stating your qualifications and references.

GARDENING.

Gardening Novice.—The bulb enclosed is a narcissus—probably the pheasant's eye narcissus. Plant any time during autumn; the sooner the better.

Novice.—Sow the grass seeds immediately if the land is ready; if not, better wait till spring.

An Old Dublin Reader.—There is no way of destroying weeds among white clover except the very tedious one of grubbing them out. But a good dressing of wood ashes would be useful, as it would stimulate and strengthen the clover and enable it to overpower the weeds.

Agricola.—Perhaps the character of the season has had something to do with the failure of your young fruit trees this year. Two-year planted trees will not produce much fruit under any circumstances, but if they are healthy and have made a reasonable amount of growth, the fruit will come in time if planted in good soil. I should leave them alone this season. The peach tree having dead branches on it seems to indicate that it is not doing so well. Last spring was cold, and insects were prevalent, and the peach often suffers from this cause unless proper remedies are applied. The dead wood must be cut out, and if not perfectly free from insects, wash the tree thoroughly with soapsuds; in fact, soapsuds from the laundry will benefit all your trees. But the spring and early summer is the time to watch for and attack insects. If you wish your trees to thrive, tobacco powder is the best remedy early in the season.

W. Loynes.—Keep your ferns rather drier at the root. Turn the plants out of the pots and examine the drainage; it is probable the drainage at the bottom of the pot is blocked. Market growers are great sinners in the matter of drainage; being skilful in the use of the water-pot themselves, they forget the purchaser has not the same knowledge. The best thing to do with pear trees that are making too much wood is to lift the roots, if the trees are not too large, or open a trench half round the tree 3ft. from the trunk, deep enough to get below the roots, and cut all those that are descending into the clay. The other side of the tree may be pruned in like manner if it should be necessary. This is a good time for the work, or not later than the middle of October. The only way to make grass grow on a bank in dry weather is to water. There are far too many grass slopes in town gardens. Ivy would look better, and would be cheaper to keep in order.

W. N.—The rockery may be made now, and the ferns planted, though the very best time for planting ferns, especially if sent up from the country, is just before growth begins in spring. If the plants are in pots they may be planted any time. The best soil is loam and leaf mould, in about equal parts. For common ferns any good garden soil will do. In turfing the land have the ground made level and firm. A thin layer of ashes spread under the turf will tend to keep down worms. There is nothing you can mix with the gravel that will kill weeds unless you make it into concrete.

NATURAL HISTORY.

R. Wilson.—1. You can buy them at any naturalist's shop for a few pence each. There is no way, we fear, of distinguishing the sexes, but they will not mind being without a mate. 2. You could keep toads very well in your fern case; let them be able to have a bath. 3. Toads eat worms, slugs, flies, and beetles. They are very slow about eating, but do not require very much. They will live through the winter if allowed to cover themselves with moss, earth, or other material.

W. B.—Hen canaries do not generally sing; but occasionally they do, as was shown by a correspondence in our columns some years ago.

P. Philcox.—If you would say what kind of tortoise they are we should be very glad to do all in our power to help you. There are two great divisions of the tortoises sold in the shops—water and land tortoises. Their treatment is quite different. Are yours small black ones, with little yellow spots and rather flat backs; or larger ones, of a general black and yellow colour and highly arched backs?

A. L. Dennis.—We have repeatedly said that we cannot answer questions accompanied by dead specimens in this column.

A Lighterman.—Dip a small feather in tobacco water or turpentine, pass it down the bird's throat, twist it round a little, and then jerk it out so as to fish up some of the worms which cause the "gapes." Repeat this operation two or three times carefully.

Tollington.—If the rats and mice run in the wainscot without being able to get into the house, there is no method of expelling them without tearing down the wainscotting.

ANGLING.

A. Picton.—Good roach fishing is to be obtained at Buckingham Ferry, on the Yare. Ormsby Broads also good.

H. G. Lawrence.—No. See "Old Izaak" this week.

W. Holms; Piscator.—See "Old Izaak's" notes.

Contestant.—There is only one train. Every information can be had of Mr. A. Eldridge, Rose and Crown, Goswell-road.

Fair Play.—Had you read "Old Izaak's" notes of last week you would have seen the reason.

Secretary.—You can obtain a box by applying to Mr. Brougham, Thames Angling Preservation Society, Charing Cross.

Trebor.—We never reply by post. See rules above.

H. T. Booth.—Forwarded to "Old Izaak," who will deal with the subject next week.

A. C. S.—Your query has unfortunately been mislaid. Write again.

FINANCIAL.

R.—Too late, we believe, but perhaps some stockbroker might be able to find a purchaser.

C. Clements.—1. They are very speculative; it is quite impossible to foretell their future value. 2. We see little probability of a rise, but you must exercise your own judgment. As your means are limited and your knowledge of speculation still more so, you had far better keep away from the Stock Exchange.

A. Thompson.—Very speculative; that is why the shares can be bought so cheap. The last dividend affords no criterion of the next and future dividends.

Uneasy.—It does not bear a very promising reputation. You could be compelled to pay all calls on the shares allotted to you.

Portuguese.—Considering the poorness of the security, the price is rather too high than too low. It has been "rigged up" lately by a clever clique.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chelsea.—No.

Black Ink.—You cannot do better than pay a visit to the Emigration Office, Broadway, Westminster, where the very latest information is always available.

F. A. M.—Not always; each case is governed by its own circumstances.

J. N. S.—We cannot say where such instruction is to be obtained; it is a rather out of the way branch of human knowledge.

Reader from the First.—Some music hall expert might tell you.

E. Brookhoop.—No record available.

La Blois.—Get a good grammar and begin with that. When thoroughly mastered, but not until then, provide yourself with other books, including a dictionary.

Chancery.—You could not do it yourself, nor do we know any cheaper way than that which has been proposed to you.

W. H. Dance.—Many thanks, but very fully supplied already.

A. M. S.—Without some capital you could never bring your invention, however meritorious, before the public.

H. J. Hall.—No comparison is possible, because no human being has had equal experience of both. It would, of course, come easier for a coachman to drive the distance than to cycle down, and for a cyclist to go a-wheel than to tool a coach.

Rosie.—It would be against our rule to recommend any particular machine.

George William.—You will find the poem in any old edition of "Enfield's Speaker." To give it in our columns would occupy too much space.

Rex.—We do not give addresses.

Old Subscriber.—As we do not keep a record of all the movements of the whole mercantile marine, we can only refer you to the secretary of the line in question.

Widow.—Perhaps some shop that deals in such articles might buy it. We know of no other market.

C. Well.—Yours is a sad case, and we deeply regret our inability to help you in any way.

Hatherill.—It would be absurd to give a more definite reply to a question involving so many issues. To begin with, we should require a full explanation of what you mean by "financially."

Housewife.—1. Should have been separately addressed to the household department. 2. We do not give addresses. 3. The fault lay with yourself.

F. J. Cole.—It is what it professes to be, we believe; that is, the genuine article.

C. L.—You can institute proceedings of course, but the ring by itself would not be worth much as evidence of the alleged promise.

T. Morton Colson.—Many thanks for the offer, but the writer is quite fully furnished with materials to complete the series.

Bunny.—1. Addition and subtraction. 2. No; the student would have to advance further, to addition and subtraction of fractions.

Exon.—The first and most important step is to obtain a nomination. After that, an entrance examination, not very difficult, must be passed. Place of birth is of no consequence.

H. Tyrrell.—Take it to some second-hand bookseller and ask him to name a price. The value is not much, we fancy.

Inquirer.—Full directions would occupy far more space than we could afford. You had better get a book dealing with the subject exhaustively.

F. G.—We know of no place on the coast within "reasonable distance of London" which complies with your requirements.

H. B. Harrison.—Declined with thanks.

L. Nightingale.—Yes.

Thomas Sillery.—1. Of course there is. 2. It varies. 3. To make himself generally useful. 4. No fixed rule. 5. On board ship or to a shipping agent.

R. O. B.—1. Pump up some of the water and have a sample analysed. Many wells are highly poisonous, especially after long disuse. 2. We do not give such recommendations. 3. An Irish terrier or fox terrier.

Jacquin.—Miss Fortescue played Lady Ella in "Patience" (April, 1881), and Celia in "Iolanthe" (November, 1882), both at the Savoy Theatre.

Astollis.—We have no information about the concern, which seems to have vanished.

Samuel Hicks.—He was thrice mayor—in 1874, 1875, and 1876. Was born in 1836.

E. G. A.—We believe it has, but cannot say for certain.

X. Y. Z.—Declined with thanks.

E. Davis.—It would be against our rule to give the recommendation you request.

Royal Agricultural Show.—In 1879.

X. Y. Z.—Fourpence.

J. Brown.—You are mistaken. It never appeared in our columns.

W. Silver.—The Two Thousand Guineas is, and always has been, run before the Derby. Donovan, as a two-year-old, when manifestly unfit, was beaten by El Dorado and Gold in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. El Dorado, the winner, carried 8st. 11lb., and Gold and Donovan, second and third respectively, 9st. each.

Fair Play.—Notts, Lancashire, and Surrey tied for the County Championship of 1889. Each played fourteen matches. Notts winning nine, losing two, and drawing three. Lancashire and Surrey each won ten, lost three, and drew one. These figures gave a proportion of wins to total matches played of 5.4. Deducting the losses from the wins, each county were left with seven victories apiece.

THE PEOPLE'S LOST AND FOUND.

[*Inquirers for missing relations should state, with as much brevity as possible, the full name of the absentee, when and where last seen or heard of, any particular distinguishing mark, age, and occupation. The degree of the inquirer's relationship to the missing person should also be mentioned.*]

MISSING.

Patrick Sullivan, who went to Victoria, Australia, was last heard from in 1856. His sisters are anxious for information.

Arthur Stanton Ryan inquires for his brother, who disappeared about a year ago and has not since been heard of.

Catherine Casey (maiden name) married John Owens, at Waterford, twenty-seven years ago, left Waterford for Brooklyn, America, twenty-one years ago. Her sister, Johanna Ryan, is anxious to hear from her or her children.

Joseph Hart went out on board the Hampshire between twelve and thirteen years ago. Last heard of when he was in the Melbourne fire brigade. His widowed mother would like to hear from him.

Charlotte Bornham would be glad to hear of her brother Joseph, who left this country in the year 1870, in the ship Cape City, and has not since been heard of; supposed to have gone to the diamond mines at Kimberley.

George Laverock's sister lived at 8, Globe-street, Liverpool, thirteen years ago. His eldest son would like to hear from his aunt or cousins.

M. and W. J. Cooper, brothers, who left Manchester some six years ago, and have not since been heard from, are requested to communicate with their brother Robert.

Emma Franks (maiden name Emma Bannister), age about 36, left England November, 1880, in the Garonne, for Australia; was last heard of in Christ Church Hospital, on or about 1884, under treatment by a Dr. West, who was educated at the Grammar School, Brentwood, Essex. Any news of her would be gladly received by her sister Louise (Baby).

Frank Tobino left England for America in 1882, and has not been heard of since the following year. His sister, Mrs. Day, inquires.

Robert William Catchpole would be glad to hear from his father or his brothers George and Stephen. Last heard from father in 1884, was then living at Morcott, Rutlandshire. Brother George last seen at Black Moss, Yorkshire, in 1874; Brother Stephen last heard of at Grimsby, in 1884.

Mrs. Mary Ramsey and Mrs. Sumsion, sisters of William Spender. Mrs. Ramsey last heard of in Aigburth, Liverpool, and Mrs. Sumsion in Canada. Their niece is anxious to hear of them.

Michael Joseph Cavanagh came to Portsmouth about 1858. Left his friends and joined the Royal Navy. Having heard nothing of them since, Joseph Cavanagh (son) would like to hear some news of them.

Richard Cooney sailed in the Mermaid from Blackwall on November 12th, 1863, landed at Canterbury on February 21st, 1864. Before this he was employed on the railway works in Portugal with a firm of the name of Brassey and Co. His sister Kate inquires.

Benjamin S. Chatfield left home in May, 1880; will he kindly write home to his brother and L. H.?

Anastatia Jackson left London for Sydney, N.S.W., September 15th, 1871, and when last heard of in 1879 was married to Mr. Henry Harvard Neale, and they kept the Boomerang Hotel, Sydney, which they were about to leave. They had one daughter. Mr. Neale was a Melbourne man. Her only surviving sister, Sarah Harriett Jackson, will be most grateful for any news.

Charles Henry Briggs, aged 28 years, left England for America in 1887 or 1888; when last heard of was working for the Tolhurst Machine Company, Troy, New York.

George Henry Evans, age 41, height, 5ft. 5in., dressed in black, low hat, lace cloth top boots, grey eyes, left eye had a speck from a hurt, thick sandy moustache; last seen on the 21st of May in Commercial-road, E., as coffee and dining-room manager; left home with intention of returning in a short time, not been heard of since. His wife is most anxious to hear from him.

Thomas Black, painter, African-street, Grahamstown, South Africa, would be glad to hear from his cousin, Sarah Ann Black, supposed to be living in Melton Mowbray.

Henry James sailed in the Ghengis Khan for Hong Kong, in July, 1861; not heard of him since. His brother would like to hear of him.

Thomas Loversidge, who was educated at the Lincoln Grammar School, and who has disappeared for twenty years, is anxiously inquired for by his brother.

FOUND.

Mr. Norton Shatmore will hear of Emma Norton, daughter of W. S. Norton, of Kingston, Jamaica, by letter to 25, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, Kent.

"In the 'People' of Sunday you ask for the address of C. Winterburn, and I can furnish you with his address, as he is alive and quite well.—R. Wainwright, Earl Zetland, Princes-road, Holland Park."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The author of "Emily Stretton" (Eden, Remington, and Co.) modestly omits his or her name from the title page. There was no need for this bashfulness; the novel is quite good enough to be worth claiming by its maker. Here and there one detects the 'prentice hand, but there are also many parts which would do no discredit to a writer of established reputation. In the delineation of character the author is especially strong, the lights and shades being delicately touched in with a fine sense of equipoise. Altogether, a very readable novel. So, of course, is "James Vraille" (Allen and Co.), by J. C. Jeffrey, but as it now appears in the shape of a newer and cheaper edition there is no occasion for more than an announcement of the fact. Excellent workmanship, both historical and literary, is that of Colonel Malleson in "Dupleix" (the Clarendon Press, Oxford), which forms the current instalment of the Rulers of India series. Comparatively few young Englishmen are acquainted with the deeds of the once famous Frenchman, who at one time seemed likely to add Hindostan to the foreign territories of his country. Had he only received the support to which his gallant achievements entitled him, it is quite on the cards that France would now be mistress of India. That Colonel Malleson does full justice to this badly treated hero needs no saying; the memoir could not possibly have fallen into more congenial or more competent hands. The particular merit of "Young England's Nursery Tales" (Warne and Co.) is that the ancient stories are copiously and most artistically illustrated in colours by Constance Haslewood. There is a good deal of quiet humour, too, in some of the cuts. But it is forestalling Christmas with a vengeance to issue such a work at the beginning of September, just when schooling is about to recommence. We would recommend all juveniles, therefore, to turn away from the temptation, and to take up in preference "Travellers' Colloquial French" (David Nutt), by H. Swan. By studying its contents now they will prepare themselves for those continental journeyings which, no doubt, they often picture to themselves as among the unmixed joys of their more mature years. It is a very useful handbook either for young or old.

In Florence, a Michigan town, justice is swift. A robber there recently began a thirty days' sentence within forty-five minutes from the time he committed the theft.

The latest rainfall record in New South Wales is sixty-five inches in six months and a half. This has exceeded all previous records for a similar period.

PUBLICATIONS.

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THE SNAKE'S PASS.

BY BRAM STOKER, M.A.

CHAPTER IX.

A VISIT TO JOYCE.

I was glad to find that Dick was full of queries concerning the cutting, for it saved me from the consideration of subjects more difficult to answer satisfactorily. Fortunately I was able to give a good account of the time spent, for the work done had far exceeded my expectations. I thought that Dick was in much better spirits than he had been; but it was not until the subject of the bog at Knocknacar was completely exhausted that I got any clue on the subject. I then asked Dick if he had had a good time at Shleenanaher?

"Yes!" he answered. "Thank God! the work is nearly done. We went over the whole place to-day, and there was only one indication of iron. This was in the bog just beside an elbow where Joyce's land — his present land — touches ours; no! I mean on Murdock's, the scoundrel!" He was quite angry with himself for using the word "ours" even accidentally.

"And has anything come of it?" I asked him.

"Nothing! Now that he knows it is there, he would not let me go near it on any account. I'm in hopes he'll quarrel with me soon in order to get rid of me, so that he may try by himself to fish it—whatever it may be—out of the bog. If he does quarrel with me! Well! I only hope he will; I have been longing for weeks past to get a chance at him. Then she'll believe perhaps——" He stopped.

"You saw her to-day, Dick!"

"How did you know that?"

"Because you look so happy, old man!"

"Yes! I did see her; but only for a moment. She drove up in the middle of the day, and I saw her go up to the new house. But she didn't even see me," and his face fell. Presently he asked:

"You didn't see your girl?"

"No, Dick, I did not! But how did you know?"

"I saw it in your face when you came in!"

We sat and smoked in silence. The interruption came in the shape of Andy:

"I suppose, Masther Art, the same agin to-morra—unless ye'd like me to bring ye wid Masther Dick to see Shleenanaher—ye know the sphot, surr—where Miss Norah is!"

He grinned, and as we said nothing made his exit.

With renewed hope I set out in the morning for Knocknacar.

It is one of the many privileges of youth that a few hours' sleep will change the darkest aspect of the entire universe to one of the rosiest tint. Since the previous evening, sleeping and waking, my mind had been framing reasons and excuses for the absence of . . . . !—it was a perpetual grief to me that I did not even know her name. The journey to the mountain seemed longer than usual; but, even at the time, this seemed to me only natural under the circumstances.

Andy was to-day seemingly saturated or overwhelmed with a superstitious gravity. Without laying any personal basis for his remarks, but accepting as a standpoint his own remark of the previous evening concerning my having seen a fairy, he proceeded to develop his fears on the subject. I will do him the justice to say that his knowledge of folk lore was immense, and that nothing but a gigantic memory for detail, cultivated to the full, or else an equally stupendous imagination working on the facts that momentarily came before his view, could have enabled him to keep up such a flow of narrative and legend. The general result to me was that if I had been inclined to believe such matters I would have remained under the impression that, although the whole seaboard, with adjacent mountains, from Westport to Galway, was in a state of plethora as regards uncanny existences, Knocknacar, as a habitat for such, easily bore off the palm. Indeed, that remarkable mountain must have been a solid mass of gnomes, fairies, pixies, leprachauns, and all genii, species and varieties of the same. No Chicago grain-elevator in the early days of a wheat corner could have been more solidly packed. It would seem that so many inhabitants had been allured by fairies, and consequently had mysteriously disappeared, but this method of minimisation of the census must have formed a distinct drain on the local population, which, by the way, did not seem to be excessive.

I reserved to myself the right of interrogating Andy on this subject later in the day, if, unhappily, there should be any opportunity. Now that we had drawn near the hill, my fears began to return.

Whilst Andy stabled the mare I went to the cutting and found the men already at work. During the night there had evidently been a considerable drainage from the cutting, not from the bog, but entirely local. This was now Friday morning, and I thought that if equal progress were made in the two days, it would be quite necessary that Dick should see the working on Sunday, and advise before proceeding further.

As I knew that gossip and the requirements of his horse would keep Andy away for a little while, I determined to take advantage of his absence to run up to the top of the hill, just to make sure that no one was there. It did not take long to get up, but when I arrived there was no reward, except in the shape of a very magnificent view. The weather was evidently changing, for great clouds seemed to gather from the west and south, and far away over the distant rim of the horizon the sky was as dark as night. Still, the clouds were not hurrying as before a storm, and the gloom did not seem to have come shoreward as yet; it was rather a presage of prolonged bad weather than bad itself. I did not remain long, as I wished to escape Andy's scrutiny. Indeed, as I descended the hill I began to think that Andy had become like the "Old Man of the Sea," and that my own experience seemed likely to rival that of Sinbad.

When I arrived at the cutting I found Andy already seated, enjoying his pipe. When he saw me he looked up with a grin, and said audibly:

"The good people don't seem to be workin' so 'arly in the mornin'! Here he is safe an' sound amongst us."

That was a very long day. Whenever I thought I could do so, without attracting too much attention, I strolled to the top of the hill, but only to suffer a new disappointment.

At dinner-time I went up and sat all the time. I was bitterly disappointed, and also began to be seriously alarmed. I seemed to have lost my unknown.

When the men got back to their work, and I saw Andy beginning to climb the hill in an artless, purposeless manner, I thought I would kill two birds with one stone, and, whilst avoiding my incubus, make some inquiries. As I could easily see from the top of the hill, there were only a few houses all told in the little hamlet; and, including those most isolated, there were not twenty in all. Of these I had been in the shebeen and in old Sullivan's, so that a stroll of an hour or two, properly organised, would cover the whole ground; and so I set out on my task to try and get some sight or report of my unknown. I knew I could always get an opportunity of opening conversation by asking for a light for my cigar.

It was a profitless task. Two hours after I had started I returned to the top of the hill as ignorant as I had gone, and the richer only by some dozen or more drinks of milk, for I found that the acceptance of some form of hospitality was an easy opening to general conversation. The top was still empty, but I had not been there a quarter of an hour when I was joined by Andy. His first remark was evidently calculated to set me at ease:

"Begor, yer 'an'r comes to the top iv this hill nigh as often as I do meself."

I felt that my answer was inconsequential as well as ill-tempered:

"Well, why on earth, Andy, do you come so often? Surely there is no need to come, unless you like it."

"Faix! I came this time lest yer 'an'r might feel lonely. I niver see a man yit be himself on top iv a hill that he didn't want a companion—iv some kind or another."

"Andy," I remarked, as I thought, rather cuttingly, "you judge life and men too much by your own experience. There are people and emotions which are quite out of your scope—far too high, or perhaps too low, for your psychic or intellectual grasp."

Andy was quite unabashed. He looked at me admiringly.

"It's a pity yer 'an'r isn't a mimber iv Parlyment. Shure, wid a flow of language like that, ye could do anythin'!"

As satire was no use, I thought I would draw him out on the subject of the fairies and pixies.

"I suppose you were looking for more fairies; the supply you had this morning was hardly enough to suit you, was it?"

"Begor, it's meself is not the only wan that does be lukin' for the fairies," and he grinned.

"Well, I must say, Andy, you seem to have a good supply on hand. Indeed, it seems to me that if there were any more fairies to be located on this hill it would have to be enlarged, for it's pretty solid with them already, so far as I can gather."

"Augh! there's room for wan more! I'm tould there's wan missin' since ere yistherday."

It was no good trying to beat Andy at this game, so I gave it up and sat silent. After a while he asked me:

"Will I be dhrivin' yer 'an'r over to Knockcalltecrore?"

"Why do you ask me?"

"I'm thinking it's glad yer 'an'r will be to see Miss Norah."

"Upon my soul, Andy, you are too bad. A joke is a joke, but there are limits to it; and I don't let any man joke with me when I prefer not. If you want to talk of your Miss Norah, go and talk to Mr. Sutherland about her. He's there every day and can make use of your aid! Why on earth do you single me out as your father confessor? You're unfair to the girl, after all, for if I ever do see her I'm prepared to hate her."

"Ah! yer 'an'r wouldn't be that hard! What harrum has the poor crathur done that ye'd hate her—a thing no mortial man iver done yit?"

"Oh, go on! don't bother me any more; I think it's about time we were getting home. You go down to the shebeen and rattle up that old corncrake of yours; I'll come down presently and see how the work goes on."

He went off, but came back as usual. I could have thrown something at him.

"Take me advice, surr—pay a visit to Shleenanaher, an' see Miss Norah!" and he hurried down the hill.

His going did me go good; no one came, and after a lingering glance around, and noting the gathering of the rain clouds, I descended the hill.

When I got up on the car I was not at all in a talkative humour, and said but little to the group surrounding me. I heard Andy account for it to them:

"Whisht! don't notice his 'an'r's silence! It's stupid wid shmokin' he is. He lit no less nor siventeen cigars this blessed day. Ax the neighbours av ye doubt me. Gee up!"

The evening was spent with Dick as the last had been. I knew that he had seen his girl; he knew that I had not seen mine, but neither had anything to tell. Before parting he told me that he expected to shortly finish his work at Knockcalltecrore, and asked me if I would come over.

"Do come," he said, when I expressed a doubt. "Do come, I may want a witness," so I promised to go.

Andy had on his best suit, and a clean wash, when he met us smiling in the early morning. "Look at him," I said, "wouldn't you know he was going to meet his best girl?"

"Begor," he answered, "mayhap we'll all do that same!"

It was only ten o'clock when we arrived at Knockcalltecrore, and went up the boreen to Murdock's new farm. The gombeen man was standing at the gate with his watch in his hand. When we came up, he said:

"I feared you would be late. It's just conthract time now. Hadn't ye betther say good-bye to your frind an' git to work?" He was so transparently inclined to be rude, and possibly to pick a quarrel, that I whispered a warning to Dick. To my great satisfaction he whispered back:

"I see he wants to quarrel; nothing in the world will make me lose temper to-day." Then he took out his pocket-book, searched for and found a folded paper; opening this he read: "'and the said Richard Sutherland shall be at liberty to make use of such assistant as he may choose or appoint whensoever he may wish during the said engagement at his own expense.' You see, Mr. Murdock, I am quite within the four walls of the agreement, and exercise my right. I now tell you ormally that Mr. Arthur Severn has kindly undertaken to assist me for to-day." Murdock glared at him for a minute, and then opened the gate and said:

"Come in, gintlemin." We entered.

"Now, Mr. Murdock!" said Dick briskly, "what do you wish done to-day? Shall we make further examination of the bog where the iron indication is, or shall we finish the survey of the rest of the land?"

"Finish the rough survey!"

The operation was much less complicated than when we had examined the bog. We simply "quartered" the land, as the constabulary say when they make search for hidden arms; and taking it bit by bit, passed the magnet over its surface. We had the usual finds of nails, horseshoes, and scrap iron, but no result of importance. The last place we examined was the house. It was a much better built and more roomy structure than the one he had left. It was not, however, like the other, built on a rock, but in a sheltered hollow. Dick pointed out this to me, and remarked:

"I don't know but that Joyce is better off, all told, in the exchange. I wouldn't care myself to live in a house built in a place like this, and directly in the track of the bog."

"Not even," said I, "if Norah was living in it, too?"

"Ah, that's another thing! With Norah I'd take my chance and live in the bog itself, if I could get no other place."

When this happened our day's work was nearly done, and very soon we took our leave for the evening, Murdock saying, as I thought rather offensively:

"Now, you sir, be sure to be here in time on Monday morning."

"All right!" said Dick, nonchalantly, and we passed out. In the boreen he said to me:

"Let us stroll up this way, Art," and we walked up the hill towards Joyce's house, Murdock coming down to his gate and looking at us. When we came to Joyce's gate we stopped. There was no sign of Norah, but Joyce himself stood at his door. I was opening the gate when he came forward.

"Good evening Mr. Joyce," said I. "How is your arm? I hope quite well by this time. Perhaps you don't remember me. I had the pleasure of giving you a seat up here in my car from Mrs. Kelligan's the night of the storm."

"I remember well," he said, "and I was thankful to you, for I was in trouble that night; it's all done now." And he looked round the land with a sneer, and then he looked yearningly towards his old farm.

"Let me introduce my friend, Mr. Sutherland," said I.

"I ask yer pardon, sir. An' I don't wish to be rude; but I don't want to know him. He's no frind to me and mine!"

Dick's honest, manly face grew red with shame. I thought he was going to say something angrily, so cut in as quickly as I could:

"You are sadly mistaken, Mr. Joyce. Dick Sutherland is too good a gentleman to do wrong to you or any man. How can you think such a thing?"

"A man what consorts wid me enemy can be no frind of mine!"

"But he doesn't consort with him; he hates him. He was simply engaged to make certain investigations for him as a scientific man. Why, I don't suppose you yourself hate Murdock more than Dick does."

"Thin I ax yer pardon, sir," said Joyce, "I like to wrong no man, an' I'm glad to be set right."

Things were going admirably, and we were all beginning to feel at ease, when we saw Andy approach. I groaned in spirit; Andy was gradually taking shape to me as an evil genius. He approached, and making his best bow, said:

"Fine evenin', Misther Joyce. I hope yer arrum is betther—an' how is Miss Norah?"

"Thank ye kindly, Andy, both me arm and the girl's well."

"Is she widin?"

"No! she wint this mornin' to stay over Monday in the convent. Poor girl! she's broken-hearted, lavin' her home and gettin' settled here. I med the changin' as light for her as I could —but weemin takes things to heart more nor min does, an' that's bad enough, God knows!"

"Thrue for ye," said Andy. "This gintleman here, Masther Art, says he hasn't seen her since the night she met us below in the dark."

"I hope," said Joyce, "you'll look in and see us, if you're in these parts, sir, whin she comes back. I know she thought a dale of your kindness to me that night."

"I'll be here for some days, and I'll certainly come, if I may."

"And I hope I may come, too, Mr. Joyce," said Dick, "now that you know me."

"Ye'll be welkim, sir."

We all shook hands, coming away; but as we turned to go home at the gate we had a surprise. There, in the boreen, stood Murdock—livid with fury. He attacked Dick with a tirade of the utmost virulence. He called him every name he could lay his tongue to—traitor, liar, thief, and indeed exhausted the whole terminology of abuse, and accused him of stealing his secrets and of betraying his trust. Dick bore the ordeal splendidly; he never turned a hair, but calmly went on smoking his cigar. When Murdock had somewhat exhausted himself and stopped, he said calmly:

"My good fellow, now that your ill-manners are exhausted, perhaps you will tell me what it is all about?"

Whereupon Murdock opened again the vials of his wrath. This time he dragged us all into it—I had been brought in as a spy, to help in betraying him, and Joyce had suborned him to the act of treachery. For myself I fired up at once, and would have struck him, only that Dick laid his hand on me, and in a whisper cautioned me to desist.

"Easy, old man—easy. Don't spoil a good position. What does it matter what a man like that can say? Give him rope enough! we'll have our turn in time, don't fear!"

I held back, but unfortunately Joyce pressed forwards. He had his say pretty plainly.

"What do ye mane, ye ill-tongued scoundhrel, comin' here to make a quarrel? Why don't ye shtay on the land you have robbed from me, and lave us alone? I am not like these gintlemen here, that can afford to hould their tongues and despise ye—I'm a man like yerself, though I hope I am not the wolf that ye are—fattenin' on the blood of the poor! How dare you say I suborned any one—me that never told a lie, or done a dirty thing in me life? I tell you, Murtagh Murdock, I put my mark upon ye once—I see it now comin' up white through the red of your passion! Don't provoke me further, or I'll put another mark on ye that ye'll carry to yer grave!"

No one said a word more. Murdock moved off and entered his own house; Dick and I said "Good night" to Joyce again, and went down the boreen.

The following week was a time to me of absolute bitterness. I went each day to Knocknacar, where the cutting was proceeding at a rapid rate. I haunted the hill top, but without the slightest result. Dick had walked over with me on Sunday, and had been rejoiced at the progress made; he said that if all went well we could about Friday next actually cut into the bog. Already there was a distinct infiltration through the cutting, and we discussed the best means to achieve the last few feet of the work so as not in any way to endanger the safety of the men working.

All this time Dick was in good spirits. His meeting with Norah's father had taken a great and harrowing weight off his mind, and to him all things were now possible in the future. He tried his best to console me for my disappointment. He was full of hope; indeed, he refused to see anything but a delay, and I could see that in his secret heart he was not altogether sorry that my love affair had received a temporary check. This belief was emphasised by the tendency of certain of his remarks to the effect that marriages between persons of unequal social status were inadvisable—he, dear old fellow, seemingly in his transparent honesty unaware that he was laying himself out with all his power to violate his own principles.

But all the time I was simply heart-broken. To say that I was consumed with a burning anxiety would be to understate the matter; I was simply in a fever. I could neither eat nor sleep satisfactorily, and—sleeping or waking—my brain was in a whirl of doubts, conjectures, fears, and hopes. The most difficult part to bear was my utter inability to do anything. I could not proclaim my love or my loss on the hill top; I did not know where to make inquiries, and I had no idea who to inquire for. I did not even like to tell Dick the full extent of my woes.

Love has a modesty of its own, whose lines are boldly drawn and whose rules are stern.

On more than one occasion I left the hotel secretly—after having ostensibly retired for the night—and wended my way to Knocknacar. As I passed through the sleeping country I heard the dogs bark in the cottages as I went by, but little other sound I ever heard except the booming of the distant sea. On more than one of these occasions I was drenched with rain — for the weather had now become thoroughly unsettled. But I heeded it not; indeed the physical discomfort—when I felt it—was in some measure an anodyne to the torture of my restless soul.

I always managed to get back before daylight, so as to avoid any questioning. After three or four days, however, the "boots" at the hotel began evidently to notice the state of my clothes and boots, and ventured to speak to me. He cautioned me against going out too much alone at night, as there were two dangers—one from the moonlighters who now and again raided the district, and who, being composed of the scum of the country side—"corner-boys" and loafers of all kinds—would be only too glad to find an unexpected victim to rob; and the other, lest in wandering about I should get into trouble with the police under suspicion of being one of these very ruffians.

The latter difficulty seemed to me to be even more obnoxious than the former; and to avoid any suspicion I thought it best to make my night wanderings known to all. Accordingly I asked Mrs. Keating to have some milk and bread and butter left in my my room each night, as I would probably require something after my late walk. When she expressed surprise as to my movements, I told her that I was making a study of the beauty of the country by night, and was much interested in moonlight effects. This last was an unhappy setting forth of my desires, for it went round in a whisper amongst the servants and others outside the hotel, until at last it reached the ears of an astute Ulster-born policeman, from whom I was much surprised to receive a visit one morning. I asked him to what the honour was due. His answer spoke for itself:

"From information received A come to talk till ye regardin' the interest ye profess to take in moonlichtin'."

"What on earth do you mean?" I asked.

"A hear ye're a stranger in these parts—an' as ye might take away a wrong impression weth ye—A thenk it ma duty to tell ye that the people round here are nothin' more nor less than leears—an' that ye mustn't believe a sengle word they say."

"Really," said I, "I am quite in the dark. Do try and explain. Tell me what it is all about."

"Why, A learn that ye're always out at nicht all over the country, and that ye've openly told people here that ye're interested in moonlichtin'."

"My dear sir, some one is quite mad! I never said such a thing—indeed, I don't know anything about moonlighting."

"Then why do ye go out at nicht?"

"Simply to see the country at night—to look at the views—to enjoy effects of moonlight."

"There ye are, ye see—ye enjoy the moonlicht effect."

"Good lord! I mean the view—the purely æsthetic effect—the chiaroscuro—the pretty pictures!"

"Oh, aye! A see now—A ken weel! Then A needn't trouble ye further. But let ma tell ye that it's a dangerous practice to walk out be nicht. There's many a man in these parts watched and laid for. Why in Knockcalltecrore there's one man that's in danger all the time. An' as for ye—why ye'd better be careful that yer nicht wanderin's doesn't bring ye ento trouble," and he went away.

(To be continued.)

At Manchester, five youths were charged with destroying telegraph insulators. Great damage and public inconvenience have been caused for some time by lads breaking off insulators, thereby rendering the wires inoperative. In one suburban district no fewer than 400 insulators have been broken this year, and in the north western telegraph district the annual damage done to insulators has been about £1,000. Fines of 40s. and costs were imposed.

THE GARDEN.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

IMPROVING A NEGLECTED GARDEN.

S. J.—As your garden has been neglected, and is covered with weeds, the first thing is to clean it; probably the best course will be to pare off the weeds with a sharp-bladed hoe or spade, and after they have dried a little in the sun, rake all the rubbish together and burn it. This will at once convert it into manure, which will be useful on your heavy land. Or if you do not want to crop the land immediately, the weeds might be dug in with fork or spade; but all weeds with perennial roots must be picked out during the digging operations and burnt. Road or street sweepings will be useful for opening up heavy land, though such matters are not generally very valuable as manure, and a neglected garden will require something of a stronger character to get it in good condition. A dressing of lime will be useful after the land has been cleaned. The old currant bushes may be moved when the leaves fall early in November, though I do not recommend transplanting very old bushes, as young bushes are cheap and, in the long run, will be more satisfactory. If the old bushes are moved work in some good manure with the soil they are planted in, and place a little on the surface over the roots. Before planting the roses have the land dug or trenched up as deeply as possible without bringing any of the clay to the surface, working in some good manure. If the positions for the roses are prepared now, the surface may be left rough for the weather to act upon it till November, this being the best month to plant. The white and red Provence roses are nice to plant as bushes where size is required, and the flowers are very fragrant; or, if you would rather have perpetuals, plant Souvenir de la Malmaison and John Hopper—both are good garden roses. The six standards may be as follows:—Gloire de Dijon, La France, Baroness Rothschild, Charles Lefebvre, General Jacqueminot, and Merveille de Lyon. The last is a white Jules Margottin, a good grower and blossoms freely. All may be planted in November. As regards the strawberries, do not plant till the ground has been thoroughly prepared, even if you have to wait till spring. It will be better to obtain plants established in small pots if you do not mind the expense, as then you may reasonably expect some fruit the first season.

GOOD VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

are plentiful enough now. For flavour it is difficult to beat President and British Queen, but the last-named will not succeed everywhere. Noble is worth growing for its early-bearing qualities and size, though it is not first-rate in flavour. Perhaps the two best strawberries for difficult situations are Vicomtesse de Thury and Trollope's Victoria. Sir J. Paxton is the favourite variety for market work; its flesh is firm, and travels well, and is besides a vigorous grower and bears freely.

OPEN AIR GRAPES.

Remove all surplus growth to let in air and sunshine to the ripening fruit. In some gardens I notice the mildew is making its appearance upon the foliage and fruit, and if not checked the crop will be spoiled. The simplest and cheapest dressing for mildew is sulphur, and it may either be applied through one of those elastic bottle-shaped instruments sold for the purpose of distributing dry powders, or the sulphur may be mixed with water and applied through the syringe. In bad cases of mildew more than one dressing will be required, but it is only when the vines have been neglected that mildew is really difficult to deal with. Vines growing in a dry situation against a south wall are more subject to mildew than where the roots are better supplied with moisture. This seems to prove that the first cause of mildew is drought at the roots, but any severe check may bring on mildew. A low temperature and a stagnant condition of the atmosphere will produce it.

OVER-LUXURIANT FRUIT TREES

may have the ends of the roots lifted and brought near the surface. If this is done now, before the leaves cease to act upon the roots, it will have a beneficial effect upon the ripening of the last season's growth. This is a very important matter, as without the wood is well ripened there will be no fruit next year. Begin far enough from the trees, and it will be safer to lift the roots of one side of the tree first rather than run any risk of giving too great a check.

TOMATOES IN THE OPEN AIR

are not a complete success this year, especially where the thinning and training has been neglected. Remove all the young growth now; blossoms set after this date will be of no use as the fruit will not get large to have any chance of ripening, though the small green fruits may be pickled. Full exposure is the right course to adopt now. Tomatoes in houses are for the most part doing well, and where a little fire can be given the blossoms that are now setting will ripen through the winter up till Christmas or later. Do not over water tomatoes now under glass, as when the roots are kept constantly wet the fruits are apt to crack, and this detracts from their value.

EARLY FLOWERING BULBS,

such as the Roman and other hyacinths, should be purchased now for culture in pots and glasses. Snowdrops, crocuses, and blue squills (Scilla siberica) are very cheap and nice for the window in winter. If potted shortly and plunged in ashes, covering the tops of the pots three inches, they will make roots and be ready for moving into a sunny window if there is no greenhouse about the middle or end of October, where they can be brought on quietly. The class of bulbs last named will not force well, at least snowdrops and crocuses will not; the squills will force very well if brought on gently at first.

THE PEARL TUBEROSE.

Many amateurs find a difficulty in growing the tuberose, though in reality their management is exceedingly simple. They might be planted in the open air, and lifted and potted just before they come into blossom, or, better still, pot the bulbs in 5-inch pots, plunge the pots in the border, and after the growth appears keep well supplied with water. Very little water should be given until the bulbs have made some growth.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN POTS

should have a little rich compost placed on the top of the pots to nourish the roots. Watering must be regularly attended to now, as neglect will cause the leaves to turn brown and fall off.

ADAM.

SOCIALISTS AND THE TRADES CONGRESS.

The final decision of the Lancashire textile workers as to withdrawing from the Trades Congress has been postponed to the annual meeting of their Union in July; but, in the meantime, no money will be contributed to the funds of the congress. The officials of the northern counties Unions have expressed the opinion that the recent proceedings of the congress resulted from the desire of a number of Socialists from London to turn the organisation into a Socialist movement. These officials are unanimous in condemning the eight hours agitation.

PANIC ON A STEAMBOAT.

The passenger steamboats, Continental and Northam, of the Boston and New Haven line, came into collision on the East River at New York on the 5th inst. The Continental's bow was driven into the starboard side of the Northam, seriously injuring four employés in the cook-room of the latter vessel. There was a panic on board both boats, and a scene of great excitement, women screaming and fainting in the rush for life preservers and the boats. It was some time before the passengers were reassured, but it was finally discovered that no serious damage had been done to the hull of either vessel, and both boats proceeded. Several passengers were hurt in the confusion. The cause of the accident was the crowded state of the river.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEAR.

At Dudley, on Thursday, Louisa Cartwright, aged 18, servant lately in Blackpool, was found dead, presumably from poisoning. The girl had been in trouble because of a charge of felony, and was on the road to Blackpool when she escaped from the police. She returned to Dudley, and committed suicide through fear of detection.

THE HANSOM IN PARIS.

Failure, signal and complete, has overtaken the attempt made by French speculators to acclimatise the hansom to the streets of the French capital. Parisians will have nothing to do with the "gondola of London." Deeming it strange and uncouth in appearance, they never could accustom themselves to the gyrations incident to getting into or jumping out of the vehicle on two wheels; and still less could they appreciate the humour of being unceremoniously pitched into the roadway when the horse stumbled. Parisians prefer the low four-wheeled Victoria in summer and the stuffy "growler" during the cold and wet months of winter. The horses of a company which attempted to Anglicise the street locomotion of Paris have been sold by auction, the seventy-eight animals realising the sum of £1,720, or an average of about £22 each. The cabs and harness will be disposed of in the same way.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.

At the Marylebone Coroner's Court, Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquiry concerning the death of Emma Hacker, aged 58, a single lady of independent means, lately lodging at 17, Wyndham-street, Marylebone-road.—The evidence showed that the deceased, who had acquired a competency as a picture dealer and fancy stationer, retired from business, and had lately occupied a room at the house named, where she seldom spoke to any of the other lodgers, and led the life of a recluse. With the exception of her niece, her relatives were in America, and the niece last saw her aunt in October last, when she was well in health. As the deceased had not been seen about since the 1st inst., and as her door was found locked on the inside, the landlady on the 5th inst. called in P.S. G. Brunsden, 3 D R, who entered the room by way of the window. He then found Miss Hacker lying dead on the floor, face downwards, with her head partially beneath a sofa, and her feet towards the door. The room was in a very dirty condition, and was filled with firewood, crockeryware, books, and pictures, and a variety of other things, leaving scarcely any space in which the witness could move about. The sergeant thought from the appearance of the room that the deceased had occupied her time in making scrap books. There was no indication of poverty or want of food or clothing.—Dr. J. Morgan, John-street, Edgware-road, who was summoned, stated that life must have been extinct three or four days. There was a bruise on the left side of the deceased's face, two wounds at the back of the left shoulder, and one behind the right shoulder, all of which injuries might have been caused by her falling about. There was no reason whatever to believe she had been assaulted. The post mortem examination showed that death was due to syncope following rupture of the aorta. —The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A TOO-VENTURESOME DAMSEL.

A young woman created a sensation in the Rue de la Gaité, Paris, by appearing in the uniform of an officer of Dragoons. She went into a restaurant and ordered a dish of cray-fish, but a wary policeman who watched her movements followed her as she was leaving the refreshment establishment, and arrested her. In the meantime, the officer whose uniform the gay noceuse had donned dressed himself in mufti, and went out to look for his missing female friend, who had been helping him to keep his birthday. He found her in the police station, whence she was only released the next morning, after having relinquished previously her military habiliments and resumed her own costume.

A SHORT LIFE.

The death of William George Bercher, an infant, aged 10 months, has been the subject of an inquest held at Brighton. Born in the workhouse, at the age of three months he was handed by his mother, an unmarried woman, to the care of Mrs. Moppett, of Paradise Cottages; the child only remained about three weeks with her, and passed successively into the hands of Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Plowman, its mother, and Mrs. Harman, staying a month or six weeks with each. According to the mother's statement, Mrs. Plowman insured his life, but the policy was allowed to lapse. A few days ago Mr. Tomkins, a surgeon, was called to the infant, and suggested that it should be removed to the house of Mrs. Gordon, of Eastern-road, and here the child died two days afterwards.—Mr. Tomkins said that when he had it weighed the baby, with its clothes, weighed 8lb. 15oz. It should have been twice as much. He attributed death to insufficient nutrition over a long period.—The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday.

A WARNING TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the frequent imitation for advertising purposes of the envelopes, postcards, telegraph forms, and money and postal order forms, and of the stamps and postmarks in use by the Post Office, the Postmaster-general has issued a notice calling the attention of the public to the contravention of the law involved in the practice, and stating that legal proceedings will be instituted against any person infringing the law.

A LIVELY MEETING.

There was an exciting scene at this week's meeting of the Limerick Poor Law Guardians. The members were discussing the question of the failure of the potato crop, when Mr. John Christopher Delmege, an ex officio guardian, reported that there was no disease in his neighbourhood, whereupon Mr. John M'Inerney said he was not speaking the truth. Mr. Delmege retorted that the chairman was audacious and impudent, and threatened to lodge a complaint with the local government with the view of getting him dismissed from office and put on a a plank bed. Angry personalities followed, but eventually quiet was restored.

THE NIHILIST PLOTS.

More arrests are reported to have recently taken place at St. Petersburg of persons alleged to be Nihilists. Amongst them is a medical student named Foinitzki, a brother of a well-known professor of criminal law. This young man is said to be compromised by his connection with the Paris Nihilists. The recent trial in Paris has led to over a hundred domiciliary visits and many arrests. It is said that the French Government has communicated to the Russian authorities all that came to light following upon the arrest of the Nihilists in the French capital.

REFUSING TO ASSIST THE POLICE.

A person named Glossop was summoned at Chesterfield for refusing to assist the police when charged to do so. The defendant said he was in charge of a post office, and was under the impression that according to official instructions from the Postmaster-general he could not leave the post office. The solicitor to the Post Office had, however, informed him that any one, not excepting post officials, was bound to assist the police if called upon.—The defendant was ordered to pay the costs and apologise.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

A Shoeburyness fisherman nearly lost his life the other morning. A party were out shooting in the fishing-smack Shanghai, when, at one o'clock a.m., they heard shouts of distress off Shoeburyness Point, about a mile and a half from land. They bore down as fast as they could, firing guns every half-minute. This attracted some watermen, who aided in the search. After some time they found, by means of a lantern, a young fisherman standing up to his neck in water. He had walked over the sands to attend to his lines, starting at eleven o'clock the previous night, and the weather becoming thick he lost his way. The tide rapidly rose, and he was only just rescued in time. He was landed at Southchurch by the smack in an exhausted state.

Otto Leauth, a boy murderer, has just paid the penalty of his crime at Columbus, Ohio. He foully murdered an eight year-old child.

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

The Liberal-Unionist managers are, I under stand, more than satisfied with the result of their recent organising work. It was terribly uphill work at first, as the Gladstonites had captured all the electoral machinery of the old Liberal party, in addition to stealing its name. But by dint of zeal and perseverance, new machinery was brought into existence, and the Liberal-Unionists now form a compact party of "straight" voters in every important constituency. The Separatists are quite aware of this change, which they resent by calling Lord Hartington all the ugly names their wits can invent. Little he cares for their abuse; if they were to begin to praise him, perhaps even his nonchalance might be upset.

It is too commonly assumed that the general election will take place either next autumn or in the spring of 1892. Of course, it might come off at either date, but my strong impression is that the present Parliament will live into 1893. Lord Salisbury has no immediate occasion to take the judgment of the country on his doings. Supported by powerful majorities in both Houses, acknowledged by all thoughtful people to have legislated wisely and well so far, deeply anxious to improve the condition of the working classes, and with all the ramifications of foreign politics in his dexterous grasp, the Prime Minister may well be content with things as they are. One thing is certain; until the Irish land question is in a fair way towards settlement, Ministers will not give the slightest heed to dissolution whisperings, whencesoever they proceed.

The Separatist wirepullers are as far as ever from solving that crucial problem, "Who is to be Mr. Gladstone's successor?" When cornered on the subject, they protest that there is no need of hurry, when their revered leader shows so many signs of vigorous health. That is all very fine; Mr. Gladstone is, no doubt, a miracle of robustness for a man of his age. Still, it is in the nature of things that, were his party to come into power—say in 1892 or 1893—he would be physically incapable of acting as its Parliamentary leader. Who, then, would be the pro-Premier? Sir William Harcourt makes no doubt that the nomination would fall on him, but this self-interested view is by no means shared by some of his colleagues, who look rather toward Lord Rosebery.

The rule limiting speeches to five minutes each, which governs the talk at trade union congresses, commends itself to some as the best remedy for Parliamentary loquacity. It might operate beneficially for the suppression of bores, but it could not be generally applied without manifest disadvantage. Suppose that some great question, involving many issues, were introduced, how could the public mind be enlightened as to its general bearings, its merits and defects, were the great orators condemned to condense their criticisms into a few jerky sentences? Even the present deluges of inane verbosity would be better than such an arbitrary muzzling system.

There is not the same confident talk among the Separatists of North Kensington about "winning hands down" as before Captain James entered the lists. Now, on the contrary, they are in a state of profound despondency, and scarcely make any concealment of their conviction that Captain James will get an even larger majority than Sir Roper Lethbridge did in 1886. It is quite on the cards that this melancholy anticipation will be fulfilled. Not only is Captain James exceedingly popular, but he has done wonders in infusing fresh enthusiasm and energy into the Unionist ranks, which had become rather disorganised before his advent. Mr. Routledge would not have deserted North Kensington had he not discovered the utter impossibility of winning the seat.

And if all this has been done at North Kensington merely by giving the Unionist nomination to a really good candidate, why should it not be accomplished in other constituencies? There are some where unreadiness and dull apathy still prevail to such an extent that nothing less than a miracle could save the seats were a general election to take place this year. Happily, the number of such delinquents is much smaller than it was last year, and we may hope that when the day of combat arrives even these laggards will get into the line of battle properly armed and equipped.

The rectification of public report which I read in last week's *People* seems to show that Captain O'Shea is in no wise responsible for the delay of his proceedings in the Divorce Court. Where the blame lies does not rest with me to say. But as one of the public, I am bound to express regret that a case closely touching the character of an eminent politician should be kept hanging over his head in terrorem. I feel assured that Mr. Parnell is quite as anxious as Captain O'Shea to have the case tried at once.

OLD IZAAK.

One of the most enjoyable and successful functions of the angling season was brought off on Monday evening last, when the Central Association celebrated their removal to more convenient and commodious headquarters at the Bedford Head Hotel, Covent Garden. After a few words from Mr. Medcalf, the president, congratulating the members on the necessity for the change, the proceedings were devoted to harmony, and a capital programme was got through, the success of the evening being in a great measure due to the exertions of Mr. W. J. Wade, the secretary. Where all excelled it is invidious to make distinctions, but perhaps Mr. J. Bevan, Mr. Arrigoni, and Mr. J. W. J. Clark may be singled out for special praise. "To-morrow will be Friday," by Mr. A. C. Bonham, and "The Hunting Song," by Dr. Spurgin, containing allusions to fishing were heartily applauded, while the rendering of "Alice! Where art thou," by Mr. J. Pratt (who gave a genuinely comic laughing song as an encore) was a special feature of the evening's entertainment. The recitations of Mr. Harding and Mr. Leno were also highly appreciated. Mr. Slaughter has a nice and strong voice, which was heard to great advantage. Altogether the new headquarters were happily and enjoyably inaugurated, and I trust the members will spend many a jolly evening there.

I am afraid I have unwittingly started a nice little controversy. Last week a correspondent who appeared to be well informed, inasmuch as he furnished me with weights of takes of fish, wrote me that good fishing was to be had in the ponds of the Alexandra Palace, and I unfortunately published this information without verifying it. This week, however, I am in receipt of an epistle of quite a different description. A gentleman writes me that he has travelled sixty miles on purpose to try the pond, and this is the condition of things he found. He says:—"When I arrived there I found a good-sized area of water with an average depth, I should think, of not more than twelve inches, and with a bottom literally covered with thick weeds; to fish under such circumstances was simply absurd. I left the place in disgust with the feeling I had been sold once more."

I regret exceedingly to have been, however, unconsciously the means of misleading any angling friend, but I await, with some small degree of impatience, the explanation which surely will be forthcoming from my first correspondent, whose letter I have before me at the present moment. His statements are categorical and explicit. Meanwhile I must say that, although it is now some years since I paid a visit to Alexandra Palace, I was certainly under the impression that the water was more than a foot in depth. I trust, however, my informant will vouchsafe some explanation, as the two stories will not dovetail in by any means.

There will, I expect, be a considerable exodus of London anglers on Sunday morning from London Bridge, Victoria, and Clapham Junction, the occasion being the annual open fishing contest at Amberley in connection with the angling excursions originated by the late Mr. J. Clout. The competitors who engage in the contest, which is for some valuable prizes, will be restricted to the towing path from the Park Gate to Timberley Bridge, while no live bait will be allowed to be used and jack, eels, pope, dabs, and bleak will be barred. An enjoyable day's outing should repay those who leave their couches in time to participate in this excursion.

Tuesday next is the date fixed for the next visit on the South London United visiting-list, the rendezvous being the Wellington Distillery, South-street, Westminster, the headquarters of the North Lambeth Angling Society, when a good muster should be assured, despite the weather, which is none too favourable for indoor entertainments, as this society is one of the best visiting clubs on the list, and a good programme is always presented. I am asked, too, to mention that the return visit to the Brothers Well Met Angling Society will take place on Thursday next at their club-house, the Berkeley Castle, Rahere-street, Goswell-road.

It will be remembered that some time ago a deputation of London anglers waited upon the corporation with a petition that that body would purchase all private rights of fishing in the Thames, and thus throw the river open to the general body of anglers. The result of that deputation will be made known on Tuesday afternoon next at the Guildhall, when I trust to see a full attendance of the London committee.

There appears to be little doubt the stock of fish in the Thames is sufficient to afford plenty of sport to anglers, and those who fish from the banks have no reason to complain, as some of the best specimen fish have been caught by them. There is much satisfaction to be expressed in the fact that the bank anglers on the shores of the "City Waters" have been doing well, and to their credit, be it spoken, as club anglers, their baskets, from recent examinations, have been found most satisfactory. The trout season closed on Wednesday last, and as far as can be ascertained at present, the best fish was caught last week by Mr. J. Armstrong, fishing with George Rosewell, of Shepperton; it weighed 9lb. 4oz., in splendid condition, and has been sent for preservation. There has been no exceptionally large takes of fish lately, as most of the principal anglers are away, but plenty of good average results have been made amongst barbel, bream, roach, and dace, the first-named having been caught up to 8lb. each.

In the Thames from Staines there is the following report:—John Keene, jun., one day with Mr. Foggie, ten dozen of roach and dace and three barbel; another day, with Messrs. Wilson and Gates, nineteen barbel and eight dozen of roach and dace; another day, with Messrs. Paterson and Son, thirteen barbel and six dozen of roach and dace; and another day, with Messrs. Bowden and Robinson, twelve barbel and six dozen of roach and dace, the gross weight in the four days being 120lb. John Keene, sen., in four days, six barbel and twenty dozen of roach and dace. A fine perch of 2½lb. has been taken at Sunbury. At the Black Dog Fishery at Feltham, which is a portion of the Colne, Mr. W. Grindlay had a capital day's sport amongst the gudgeon, roach, and jack. He had four runs of the latter fish, and killed two of them, one of those lost being a large fish. His late father was an old member of the Piscatorial Society.

PIPER PAN.

I have been favoured with an "advance" copy of the programme arranged for the musical "Festival" which will take place at Norwich on the 14th October and three following days. The orchestra, which will be led by Mr. Carrodus, is almost entirely composed of the best English performers, and the list of principal vocalists is strong, including Madame Nordica and Mdlles. Lehmann and Macintyre (sopranos), Mdlles. Damian and Mackenzie (contraltos), Messrs. Lloyd, Humphreys, and Davies (tenors), MM. Henschel, Novara, Brockbank, and Marsh (basses).

When I examine the list of musical works which are to be performed by this vocal and instrumental army I regret to find that they are to be employed in repeating works which are familiar to music-lovers, and that only one novelty will be produced, Dr. Parry's setting of Milton's "L'Allegro ed il Pensieroso." "Festivals" of this kind have little interest for metropolitan musicians, and although I should be sorry to find fault with the presentation or repetition of familiar musical masterpieces to provincial audiences, I see no reason why our daily journals should print columns of criticism on the performances at such (so-called) "Festivals."

The annual "Festival of the Three Choirs" set in, with its usual severity, on Sunday last at Worcester. On Tuesday Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" as performed in the morning, and Mr. Lee Williams's catatas "The Last Night in Bethany" (produced at the Gloucester Festival last year), followed by two-thirds (!) of Haydn's "Creation" in the evening. These works are, for the greater part, familiar to all who take interest in music. It is almost impossible to say anything new about them, yet I find in certain London dailies whole columns about these works, their authors, and their exponents.

When a new orchestral work by an eminent composer—such as Dr. Frederic Bridge, for instance—is produced at a provincial "Festival," or elsewhere, the musical readers of metropolitan and other journals will always be glad to receive accounts of it, written by competent critics, but *réchauffés* of criticisms on familiar works are not needed. I hope the time may come when such perfunctory lucubrations will find no place in our newspapers. They are dismally dull reading.

Mr. Sutton, the indefatigable chairman of the Alhambra board of directors, writes me that the monologue, entitled "Ordered Abroad," nightly recited by Mr. Frank Celli (who also sings three solos), has proved "a success." This does not surprise me. In the first place, Mr. Celli is a justly popular vocalist and an admirable reciter; in the next place, there will always be found among the patrons of music halls a large number who, like the Irish emigrant, when asked for his vote immediately on his arrival at New York, are "agin the Government, anyhow!"

The first of the Sims Reeves farewell concerts at Covent Garden took place on Monday last, and drew a prodigious audience. The 2s. 6d. stalls in front of the orchestra were all taken before the concert commenced, and many tardy applicants for them were sent away, much disappointed. The promenade, boxes, dress circle, and galleries were crowded, yet good order prevailed. Between five and six thousand music-lovers were bent on hearing Mr. Sims Reeves's voice, and the audience at a State concert could not be better behaved.

Nevertheless, it is rather trying to the temper to be kept standing for between three and four hours, as many did who were resolved to hear both the solos which Mr. Reeves was announced to sing. His first solo, Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," came late in Part I., and elicited enthusiastic applause. I don't think it could possibly be better sung. Its repetition was demanded, and after three recalls Mr. Reeves sang "My pretty Jane," in which he introduced various embellishments quite out of character with Bishop's simple melody.

In Part II. Mr. Reeves sang "The Bay of Biscay," and, as usual, repeated three or four times the word "cheers" in the couplet, "A sail in sight appears! We hail her with three cheers!" This was admissible, but not so the triple repetition of the word "Bay" in the final passage, "Now we sail, with the gale, from the Bay of Biscay, O!" There are good excuses for prolonging the word "cheers," but none for treating the word "Bay" in similar fashion.

In response to demands of an encore, Mr. Reeves sang "The Jolly Young Waterman" admirably in all respects. His next appearance at Covent Garden will be made on Tuesday next, when 2s. 6d. reserved and numbered (transferable) stalls will be provided.

The programme of Mr. Freeman Thomas's classical concert on Wednesday last was remarkably good, including Beethoven's delightful "Pastoral" Symphony (No. 6), and standard works by Schubert, Weber, Mendelssohn, &c.; vocal solos were successfully sung by Miss Amy Sherwin and Mr. Barrington Foote, and Miss Lawrence played, without rehearsal and at brief notice, the pianoforte part in Weber's "Concert-stück," and acquitted herself well, under the circumstances.

Mr. Horace Sedger's new hydraulic apparatus for lifting and speedily changing stage scenery will be employed on October 9th, when the new opera, "La Cigale," will be produced at the Lyric Theatre. We may now expect better representations of storms at sea than are obtainable in the time-honoured plan of placing files of big boys and little boys, alternately, under the painted canvas (representing an angry ocean), and making the boys alternately jump up and crouch down. On one occasion the ocean got fearfully entangled, and screams were heard. It appeared, on inquiry, that it was "only the eighteenpenny waves giving the shilling waves a licking.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

"L. A. M." sends me a specimen for identification which was found travelling along a path on Wandsworth Common. It is a large full-fed caterpillar of the goat-moth, a most destructive insect to various trees. The caterpillar lives for four years inside the wood of elms, oaks, willows, and other trees, and at the end of that period changes into a chrysalis surrounding itself with a cocoon or thick web, mixed with small pieces of gnawed wood. One curious fact in its life-history is, that after it has completed its caterpillar stage of existence, it leaves its tree and wanders about on the ground or on some paling or wall for a short time, returning again to the interior of the tree in order to chrysalise. The moth appears in June or July, and is of very large size with brown and grey wings prettily marked and mottled, and with a series of dark rings round its body. The specimen sent to me by "L. A. M." was quite healthy, and has already commenced to chrysalise in the manner described above.

The damage which a number of these huge flesh-coloured caterpillars cause to the trees may be imagined. For four years they are engaged tunnelling through the wood (which, by the way, forms their sole food during that time), and it is no wonder that many fine old elms have been killed and ruined by them. It is generally supposed that this caterpillar was that known as the cossus, which was eaten by the ancient Romans, and which the ladies of those days used to take in order to increase their personal charms.

I was speaking last week of the valuable services rendered by the burying beetles, and I may just mention that since then I have examined a rabbit, which had been hung up dead in a field for about a week (this was far from a pleasant task, you may be sure), and in it I found no less than nineteen large black burying beetles, all belonging to the same species, together with about half a dozen or so smaller beetles of assorted kinds.

But it must be remembered that all beetles are not so well-disposed towards mankind. The Colorado beetle, that insect so dreaded by potato-growers in America, is still known for its destructive habits. The turnip-fly, a very minute beetle, is also sometimes very destructive to the turnip crops in England. Indeed it has been estimated that in the year 1786 these tiny creatures caused a loss of no less than £100,000 in Devonshire alone. The weevils are also injurious to various crops, and other beetles destroy timber trees like the goat-moth caterpillar. The bacon beetle destroys skins, furs, and other animal matter. This list might be greatly extended but enough has been said to show that among the beetles are some of the most harmful as well as some of the most beneficial insects.

Mr. Green, my Japanese correspondent, sends us some particulars about snipe-catching there. He made arrangements with a native hunter to show him his method of capturing snipe. Accordingly they started one bitterly cold night, when the birds were said to be plentiful. The rest I will leave for Mr. Green to tell in his own words:—

We walked some miles and were met by the markers, and business commenced at once. The stem of a creeper had been made into torches, and each marker was provided with several of these, whilst the hunter had a peculiarly constructed dark lantern, which, standing on the ground, showed no light, but on being lifted lit up a circle on the ground of two feet diameter. The markers started each for his ground and waited our arrival when the torch was lit, and slowly revolved in a large circle, keeping it going for several minutes, when the torch was extinguished and the dark lantern came into use to find the snipe which had become dizzy from following the revolving light, and dropped on their backs with their white bellies showing out in the strong light. Sometimes the process is repeated several times by one marker before coming to a fresh spot. We got about ninety snipe in a few hours, and the men seemed to be dissatisfied with the result.

Their method of catching woodcock is more laborious. In speaking of this form of sport, Mr. Green says:—

We soon found a "cock" which took good flight, but was well marked down, and on walking up the man said he could see it. I certainly could not. After waiting for hours I was told that the cock would awake hungry. Another hour. "There he is! I see him now." I could just see the head going down, down, down slowly into the damp grass, when the Jap made a rush and returned with the live woodcock in his hand, the explanation being that feeling hungry the bird works his bill into the grass and ground, and sends his tongue in quest of food. This is a slow process, and once his bill and tongue are in the ground it takes time to get them out again, and he falls an easy prey to a patient watcher, who thinks himself well paid if he can catch one a day when the weather suits.

With reference to the duck which I lately referred to as having chicken's feet, Mr. J. Hase writes that this abnormal appearance seems to be of more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed. Specimens of birds have been exhibited as being hybrids between ducks and fowls, but such a hybrid is an impossibility, and these birds generally turn out to be merely ducks with deformed beaks and divided toes. A duck with a peculiarly narrow beak and without webbing between its toes would easily be put down by thoughtless people as a hybrid between a duck and a chicken, in the same way that the Manx cat is often popularly supposed to be a cross between a cat and a rabbit, but the two cases are equally impossible.

THE ACTOR.

In theatrical circles the talk is still of the "fracas" at Drury Lane Theatre on the first night of "A Million of Money." The disturbance occurred in the entrance hall, and the great bulk of the audience, therefore, was quite unaware of what was going on. The facts, to be sure, were quickly bruited abroad in the stalls and boxes where the critics and others were congregated. "Have you heard this?" and "Have you heard that?" was whispered here and there, and the gossip at the clubs, after the performance, was very animated.

The painter and the actor who assaulted the society editor are, so far as I can gather, universally blamed for what was not only a breach of the peace, but a breach of good manners. Both were guests of the management, and should have "behaved as sich." With their motives or provocation (if any) I have nothing to do. All I know is that the attacks upon the journalist were in every way unseemly, and those in authority would not have been blamed if they had expelled both offenders.

I have just witnessed "Captain Thérèse" (at the Prince of Wales's) a second time, and find it very judiciously compressed since the first night, so that it is now over at five minutes past eleven, a very convenient hour. It now "goes" better than before, and Mr. Hayden Coffin is particularly advantaged by the compression, because now his final solo (at the end of the third act) is heard to advantage and secures an encore nightly. Mr. Harry Monkhouse, too, has elaborated his "wheezes."

On the night to which I am referring, when a lady and three gentlemen entered one of the stage boxes, I noticed a simultaneous movement on the part of a little knot of female choristers. They all with one consent gazed up into the box, and, as it seemed to me, giggled. The reason was soon plain. I recognised in the lady Lady Dunlo, and in one of the gentlemen with her Lord Dunlo. Lady Dunlo, it seems, had come up to town on legal business, and, not being able to rejoin the provincial "Venus" company that night, was spending the evening—pleasantly, I hope—at the play. She is a pretty little woman, and was, I regret to say, much stared at as she left the theatre.

The Shaftesbury Theatre was the scene, on Tuesday night, of much enthusiasm. "The Middleman" was then played for the last time previous to Mr. Willard's American engagement. The first act went well, but the second went still better, the curtain having to be raised no fewer than four times at the close of the act. At the end of the third act it had to be raised five times. These were gratifying tributes to Mr. Willard's masterly playing, as well as to the inherent force of the two situations.

Mr. Willard does well to produce "The Middleman" in America before "Judah." The latter is the better-written play, but the former has by far the better part for the "star." Judah is by no means a "star" rôle, though it comes out strongly towards the end of the piece. Of the chief part in "Wealth," which he is to play in America, Mr. Willard, I expect, will make a great deal. It has many opportunities and possibilities, and Mr. Willard is the very man to take advantage of them.

Of course the applications for seats at the first performance of the new Lyceum play have been multitudinous. That was to be expected. First nights at the Lyceum are social as well as theatrical functions, and there are those who think that to be present on such an occasion is to be admitted to the inner circle of swelldom. First performances undoubtedly have interest of a kind, but they never present plays or actors at their best. Those are wise who go to a new play when it is not too new. Let the quidnuncs do as they please; the connoisseur knows that not even at the Lyceum is a first performance absolutely ripe and perfect.

I felt this the other night when witnessing the Kendals' revival of "All for Her," at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Excellent as was the representation—much as there was to admire in the admirable work done by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal as Hugh Trevor and Lady Marsden—it was easy to see how greatly a few repetitions would improve the performance. Say what you will, actors and actresses cannot be masters and mistresses of their resources on a "first night." Their touch cannot be wholly firm or their tone wholly true. The elements of doubt and anxiety must enter into their efforts.

MADAME.

Hosts of ladies whose great ambition is to follow the best style of dressing completely miss the mark in not paying attention to a proper combination of colours in their costumes. It should be remembered that fashion dictates the correct colours as well as the correct forms to be worn. Of course, in both cases there is a certain latitude allowed to suit different complexions, figures, &c. Some of the colours now in vogue are black with yellows, warm browns with different shades of red, the cooler shades of grey and pale blues, with coral and pinks. Any of these blend harmoniously, rendering the present fashions among the most graceful and artistic we have had for years.

As a warning to those, and I am sorry to say there are many, who do not attend sufficiently to this matter of colouring let me tell them of a lady I met coming up from Brighton the other day. She was clad in the richest of fabrics, the make of which was faultless, but her frock was electric blue over which was a fashionably cut pelisse opening in front of a violent sage green, her hat was a reddish brown trimmed with large orange pompons, a large chocolate coloured veil covered her face. Such a mixture of colours is an outrage on good taste, although any one of these with its proper accompaniment would have been in good style.

In pleasing contrast to the above was a very stylish costume worn at a local flower show this week. The dress, exquisitely made, was of black cashmere, the skirt perfectly plain in front, all fulness gathered to the back; around the bottom of the skirt were three narrow bands of gold braid, narrow gold braid also slightly trimmed a very plain bodice in which she wore a bunch of charming yellow roses with foliage. Her bonnet, a black crinoline, was simply trimmed with loops of black and gold-coloured velvet; light tan coloured gloves completed as elegant a toilet and becoming withal as the most fastidious need wish to wear.

As a further hint in colouring, I saw recently a very pretty girl, very prettily dressed, at a fashionable seaside promenade. Her frock was of a rich dark brown colour, in a soft woollen material. It was made perfectly plain, with a jacket bodice and had three rows of machine lace stitching round the skirt. Her hat was a pretty brown straw, slightly shading her face and turned up behind. It was trimmed with a large bunch of rowan berries and loops of brown ribbon, while a dainty bunch of real rowan berries, which are amazingly plentiful this year, was fastened at her throat. I would wish my readers to take special note that both these striking costumes which are in the very best style, owe their good form to the simple blending of two colours which is characteristic of the present mode, and easily copied by those whose purses may be of very small dimensions.

Speaking of rowan berries, wild berries, and fruits of all sorts, are just now seasonable and very fashionable for the adornment of hats and bonnets; these are usually worn in long trails, and an uncommonly pretty effect they have. A long well-furnished trail of blackberries, fruit, and flowers, mingling with the bright scarlets and browns and greens of the leaves, as we see them in the hedges at this season, is largely worn.

The chilly touch of autumn, now felt increasingly every evening, tells us summer frocks—alas! so little needed this year—must soon be laid aside. Homespuns of all sorts will be universally worn, and first-rate-wear this inexpensive fabric gives; it is as much as ever in favour with the Princess of Wales and daughters, and, therefore, of course, is fashionable. Our Devon, Somerset, and Yorkshire serges are also good for wear and good for style this season, and Cheviot cloths, and innumerable other cloths will be the chief things worn all through the winter. Some of these cloth stuffs are extraordinarily cheap. I was sent a batch of patterns from Leeds a short time ago in all the "new colours for autumn and winter," and was amazed at the small price set down for a dress length, but whether in wear they would fulfil the promise their appearance gives I cannot say. With regard to all the cloth materials now in favour, the form of costume has undergone some change. The open jackets begin to go out, and the jackets now being made are either double breasted or button close down the front. Covert coats are still in favour, and I do not wonder. I know nothing more comfortable or useful for general wear.

By the way, I ought to tell you that linen collars and cuffs, following in the wake of summer shirt fronts, are making their appearance again, not that they are by any means universal as yet for the lace and other soft neck ruffles have a decided claim to favour on the score of the becoming.

Late autumn and winter dresses will be profusely braided. It is a good finish to the present plain, tight-fitting bodice. Ladies with taste and a little industry should find no difficulty in making out for themselves simple designs for the braid patterns. It is well worth the trouble. I have seen poor-looking cloth materials assume quite a distinguished appearance under the deft hand of a braider, and, what is more to the purpose, a carefully-braided dress will wear and look well much longer than the same material if left unbraided.

GENERAL CHATTER.

Is there any place on earth to which the *People* does not now travel? One might imagine that the Rocky Mountains would lie beyond its reach, but a correspondent at Calgary, sixty miles from that range, writes me that it is well known and highly approved there. An interesting incident occurred to him last month. His watch having gone out of order, he left it with a repairer, who lent him another timekeeper to go on with until his own was made all right. Great was his astonishment to find engraved on the borrowed watch, "The *People*; the largest and best London weekly." It was one of the excellent watches which we issued some years ago to our readers on certain conditions.

I agree with a correspondent, who has written to me on the subject, that trading enterprise goes a great deal too far when it plays sharp tricks on children. The latest form of deceit is to expose little packets of sweeties, with what looks like a farthing peeping out from the contents. As the price of the lot is only a halfpenny, youngsters argue that they will get back half of the purchase money in hard cash. But after the deal is effected, they discover that the supposed farthing is nothing more than a gilt cardboard counter, of no value whatever. It is not wonderful that some children go wrong in their moral ideas when they are made the victims of such petty frauds as this.

Sir William Fitzgerald has, I see, made a reduction of 45 per cent. to the tenants on his Kildysart estate. Such generosity cannot be too highly extolled, but at the same time it raises the question as to whether the rents must not have been unduly high to admit of such a sweeping reduction. Not being acquainted with local circumstances, I cannot deliver judgment on that head. But if some shopkeeper in London were to knock off the same percentage from his established prices, it would assuredly be said that he had been diddling his customers to a pretty tune.

Are happy marriages ever contracted through the medium of advertisements? The idea seems almost absurd, but the fact is so, all the same. I know of several instances in which matrimonially-disposed parties were brought together by means of the press. Of course, it is necessary to be extremely careful in instituting searching inquiry into character, &c., before giving any definite reply. When the advertiser, whether man or woman, seems to fight shy of investigation, negotiations should be dropped at once. Subject to this governing condition, advertising for a spouse is nothing more than the preliminary to a personal introduction, and all the rest follows precisely as in ordinary cases.

The Board of Trade returns for last month again show a substantial growth of exports and a small shrinkage of imports. It would appear from this now familiar feature that while our manufacturers are meeting an increased foreign demand out of their stocks in hand, they are not laying in raw materials to a corresponding extent. It may be, of course, that they were previously overstocked, but I am more inclined to believe that it is the fear of industrial complications which deters them from replacing the raw materials which they have used up. If that be the case, diminished production must inevitably follow at no late date, and I would urge all working men to put by a trifle every week as a provision against bad times.

The Stuart Exhibition was a grand success, and the Tudor show, its successor, did pretty well. But I doubt whether the promoters of the Hanoverian Exhibition which is to be held next year will make much profit out of the venture. It is to include the reigns of the four Georges and of William IV., a period which, although not wanting in stirring incidents, sadly lacks romance. The Georgian era is, perhaps, the most prosaic in English history, so far as its personal side is concerned. Besides, it is not yet old enough to carry the same amount of sentimental glamour as the Stuart and Tudor eras do.

Already this autumn there have been scores of burglaries at London houses, whose occupiers had gone off to the country without leaving caretakers in charge. Of all miserly economies this is the meanest and the most mischievous. It soon gets spread about that a certain house is without any other protection than its fastenings, and when this agreeable intelligence reaches the bold burglar, he determines to have an early look at the contents, knowing well that it can be managed without the least difficulty. He is not half so much to blame as the stingy householder who makes "cracking a crib" so easy to the profession, and the one deserves punishment quite as much as the other. There ought to be a law imposing a fine, if not imprisonment, on all who thus endanger the public safety to save a few dirty shillings.

It is, I suppose, in the nature of things that the ornamental waters in the parks should give off vile odours at the present season. Some of them, notably that in St. James's Park, are particularly abominable just now, covered as they are with foul scum, which looks as nasty as it smells. The Serpentine is somewhat better, but in this case, too, one's olfactories need to be in a very robust condition to breathe the contaminated air. Yet there must be a good many people who relish aerial corruption, or the banks of the several waters would not be so thronged.

MR. WHEELER.

More than one cycling friend has complained to me of suffering from acute indigestion after a hot and hard ride. The other day, I myself was afflicted in that way; I foolishly went for a scour when not feeling over well, and still more foolishly ate an exceptionally hearty dinner immediately afterwards. Dyspepsia thereupon set in, and for two or three days everything I took remained undigested. In these cases, the best course is to knock off cycling while the attack lasts, to consume only the lightest food, and to help the digestion with a pepsine pill before dinner. If the globule contains something to act on the liver, all the better; its action is usually impaired at such times.

The cause of these unpleasant visitations of cycling flesh is that the animal heat which is essential for the proper working of the digestive apparatus becomes exhausted by a hot and fatiguing ride, and is replaced by a chilly reaction. There can be few wheelmen who have not had experience of this rapid change of temperature in the body. When, therefore, it occurs, the digestive organs can make nothing of a full square meal; they strike work, and dyspepsia rules supreme. The moral is obvious; either defer dinner until the normal degree of bodily temperature is restored, or if hunger will not admit of such delay, confine yourself to farinaceous food for the time being.

It is so easy to say, as experts do, that the mouth should be kept shut when a-wheel. Unfortunately, some of us are so constituted that we should run in danger of "busting up" were we to make the attempt. Again and again have I ventured the experiment, being fully cognisant of the advantages of breathing solely through the nose. But the moment my breathing grew short, I had to unseal my lips as the only way of staving off asphyxia. Let those do it who can; we others must perforce go on fly-catching to the end of the chapter.

Several correspondents have questioned me lately as to how they would best get themselves into condition before going on tour. There is no difficulty, provided moderate distances—say thirty or forty miles a day—are to be the rule. We will assume that the intending tourist has been leading a sedentary life, and is entirely out of condition. Let him begin with quiet daily rides of a few miles, taking it easily and choosing level roads. After two or three days of this mild work, the distance should be gradually increased, always being careful, however, to avoid fatigue. Adopt a rather more nutritious dietary than previously, and if the liver will stand it, take a cold bath every morning. Be very moderate with tobacco; do not sit up late at nights; take regular walking exercise, and abjure the "flowing bowl." An occasional dose of some mild aperient is no bad thing. Training for racing is an entirely different matter; excellent rules will be found in "The Art and Pastime of Cycling," a work that ought to be in every wheelman's library.

A word or two to those numerous correspondents who request me to furnish them with routes, often extending to considerable distances. With every disposition to oblige in all things, I am debarred from compliance by consideration for "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Each route would only be of interest to one particular individual, and as it would necessarily occupy considerable space, all our other readers would have just cause for complaint. Nor is it a case of necessity; any tourist can provide himself nowadays with very tolerable maps at next to no expense.

A hot dispute is raging among the cycling papers as to what the proportion of hollow tyres will be next season. The several estimates vary immensely, ranging between 25 per cent. and 70 per cent. All this is pure guesswork; that there will be a very large number of hollow tyres in use goes without the saying, but, beyond that, all is the merest conjecture. I think it may be taken for granted, nevertheless, that in the course of a few years solid tyres will be practically extinct. The hollow variety is proved to be the faster and by far the more comfortable; as soon, therefore, as the price comes down, every wheelman will supply himself with the superior article. I hazard, too, the prediction that while pneumatics will monopolise the racing track, whether road or path, cushion tyres will be more in request among the non-racing community.

If you are getting a new machine, be sure that the ends of the handle bars come well round. This enables the rider to sit upright, or nearly so, even when his saddle is in the "backward" position, very much to the benefit of his personal appearance and also with diminished risk of perineal injury. I do not see why handle bars should not be made capable of lateral extension; were that done, every rider could lengthen or shorten the spread so as to suit his own requirements. Cycle makers are rather too conservative in their ideas; having once hit upon a model which catches public favour, they do not care to seek about for possible improvements.

It may seem ungallant to say so, but women are terrible offenders in not moving out of the way when they hear a cyclist's bell or horn. When quietly riding along the Reigate road lately, I saw three rural dames a short distance in front. As they were spread all over the road—a rather narrow one—I set my cyclorn a-going, and kept up the noise until I was within a few yards of the three obstructives. But they neither turned round nor moved to one side, so that I had to slow down for fear of a collision when passing. As I went by, each threw me a defiant look, as much as to say, "Who are you that I should get out of your way?"

JACK ALLROUND.

"I am very anxious to boil a sheep's head. Will you kindly tell me the proper way to clean it; and if I am to put it into hot or cold water; what herbs I should use; and how long it should take to boil," writes "Young Housewife." This dish is prepared in various ways, and is excellent and very economical either as boiled sheep's head or as soup. The thorough cleansing of the head is an essential point, and is carried out differently by different cooks. Some steep it for two or three hours before it is split, some have it split and steeped in tepid water. I should advise having it split and then removing the tongue and brains, wash these well in cold water, remove them to another vessel, and leave them to steep in clean cold water, then rinse the split head in two or three cold waters, finally leaving it in clean cold water to steep for two or three hours. Throw away that water, and with a strong knife break the soft bones of the interior of the head and thoroughly wash it again in clean cold water. When perfectly cleansed put the head into the saucepan with some turnips and carrots, half a dozen onions, a quarter of a pound of pearl barley, pepper, and salt, and two quarts of cold water, and let it boil slowly for three hours or until you find the meat slips easily from the bones. All the bones must now be removed carefully. The tongue may be boiled with the head, but the brains should be boiled separately; half an hour's quick boiling is sufficient for them; let a little onion be in the water in which they are boiled. When the meat has been separated from the bones return it to the saucepan, adding a little thickening to the gravy, also add the brains, boil all up together and serve; the brains may be separated and placed round the dish. The tongue is usually cut in three and laid on the centre.

"Marine" says, "Could you kindly inform me of a method of cleaning white straw hats. We are supplied with one every two years, and I find that they turn very brown, washing them only brightens them up for a day or two. If you can help me I shall be obliged." Hats, bonnets, and other soiled straw articles may be bleached as white as the day they first came from the store as follows. You will need a large glazed earthenware pan, or I have known it done in a smoke-tight barrel, and a small pipkin that will hold about half a pint, and about half an ounce of roll brimstone. The straw hat must first be washed with a weak soda lye to get rid of all greasy matter, then rinse it well in plenty of clean water, shake the water out to remove all superfluous moisture and support on a stick. Arrange that the hat will be suspended under the earthenware pan or smoke-tight barrel, so that it will receive the full benefit of the sulphurous fumes without being scorched by the burning brimstone, which is to be applied in this way. Put the brimstone in the pipkin, place it on the fire, and when it is all melted apply a light and make it catch fire; then put it under the earthenware pan in which you have arranged the hat; the pan must be turned upside down and damp clothes be placed round the edge that rests on the floor or table to prevent the fumes from escaping. In about two hours the hat will be bleached and the pan may be removed, but be cautious; the fumes of the sulphurous acid gas that will rush out when you lift the pan are not to be trifled with. I should strongly recommend you to carry on the operation in the open air on this account.

"W. Y.," "Mina," "S. E.," and "Constant Reader," are anxious to make elderberry wine. The berries, I am told from several parts of the country, are very abundant and of good quality this year. Let the berries get quite ripe, gather them, and while fresh pull them from the stalks into earthenware pans, then place the pans of berries in an oven prepared as for bread and bake them; after which strain the juice. Now, for each quart of juice you may get, take one gallon of water and half a pound of moist sugar, boil the sugar and water together for one hour, you may add about half a pint of water to allow for evaporation; during the boiling you must carefully skim the syrup, then let it cool and when cool and the elderberry juice you have prepared—the mixture must be quite cold when at this stage—you add a piece of toast hot from the fire and thickly spread with good yeast, put that in the mixed liquor and let it ferment in an open vessel for seven or eight days, when it will be ready to pour into a cask, adding an ounce of sugar, an ounce of allspice, and a pound of slightly bruised raisins. When it has stood in the cask for three months strain and bottle, having just before you bottle added half a pint of brandy.

I have to thank a "Tottenham Old Subscriber" for sending me a very simple recipe for making horehound beer in small quantities, which he has used for many years. I give it in reply to "Ted," "Postboy," and "P. P. S." To one gallon of water add one small sprig of horehound, one ounce of ginger bruised, boil for half an hour, then pour into a pan containing one pound of moist sugar, stir well, and when nearly cold, add one tablespoonful of brewer's yeast on a piece of toast. Let it stand for six hours, then skim, strain, and bottle, after which it will be ready for drinking in two hours.

"I have some cases covered with leather, and I wish to put a bright gold line around them. Will you kindly give me instructions how to do this and how to put on gold letters so that they may show up bright," writes "Poor Jack." You must have iron tools to act as stamps for the line of gold, and the letters you wish to impress on the leather cases. Use leaf gold, which is sold in books. The leather surface to be gilt must be dusted over with finely-powdered dried white of egg, yellow resin, or mastic gum. Over the place where the line is to come lay a strip of the leaf gold, heat the iron stamp before a clear fire until it is hot, but not red-hot. To test whether it is properly heated to impress the mark, you should first try it on a piece of waste leather; a little practice will enable you to judge of the heat. When gilding you press the heated stamp down on the gold leaf, this will indent the gold, and at the same time melt the adhesive powder you have laid on, and so cause the gold to adhere to the leather, and the superfluous gold can be rubbed off with a cloth.

With respect to the keeping of butter, "potting" it, or "putting it down for winter," and securing that it does not "go rank," above all things I would first impress upon "E. F." and "Isle of Wight," who have consulted me in the matter, that every vessel employed in the preparing, making, and finishing off of the butter must be absolutely sweet and clean; neglecting the proper cleaning and scalding of the vessels is the commonest cause of the butter "going rank." If you wish to keep the butter for the winter you had better give it plenty of salt, say an ounce of salt to every pound of butter; add the salt by degrees, and knead it again and again in the butter until the two ingredients are thoroughly incorporated. Then press it firmly into wooden tubs, or into stone jars, if you like them better.

I am asked "how to cure butter that has gone rank" by "Matty," and also by one of the above correspondents. Perhaps there is no better way for recovering butter that has become rancid than washing and kneading it well in new milk, and afterwards in cold spring water. But I have known very bad cases of rancid butter being cured by putting from twenty to thirty drops of chloride of lime into sufficient water to wash two pounds of butter; work and knead this thoroughly into the butter, and let the butter remain in the limed water for an hour or two, then throw off the water so prepared, and proceed to wash the butter several times with fresh spring water each time.

In reply to letters from fourteen correspondents, I give again the recipe for making a perfectly harmless brown hair-dye from the shells, or rather the green husks of walnuts. Take six ounces of walnut husks, bruise them, and put them into a stoneware or glass bottle, and pour over them twenty-four ounces or about a tablespoonful less than a pint and a quarter of proof spirits—brandy, gin, rum or whisky will answer, close the bottle or vessel well, and let the mixture digest for six days, during which time it must be shaken well, at least three or four times a day. On the seventh day let it settle, and then either draw off the clear liquid or strain it through flannel. You may then perfume it with oil of lavender or any other scent you prefer, and apply it with a sponge to the hair.

"Cornishman" and "C. H." wish for a recipe for curing hams. I consider the following one of the best. Three or four days after they were killed, rub the hams well over with common salt. This should remain on for a day and a night, then brush off the salt. Dry the hams with a coarse cloth, and proceed to thoroughly rub into each one ounce of finely powdered saltpetre, and let it lie for twenty-four hours. Now take one pound coarse brown sugar, half a pound coarse common salt, a quarter of a pound bay salt, and an ounce of saltpetre. Mix these together dry, and make them hot. On no account melt them, but in the dry state, while hot, rub the mixture well in all over the fleshy and rind side, finishing off with half a pound more of dry common salt. Let them lie in this until a brine appears, and then, with plenty of bay leaves laid under and over the hams, turn them every day, rubbing and basting them well with the brine for three weeks. After this remove them from the pickle, and place them in cold spring water for twenty-four hours. Let them drip, wipe them dry with a cloth, and put them in smoke for a week.

"Having a quantity of grapes not likely to ripen, can you can tell me how to make them into wine" writes "Country." Before they are ripe, take the grapes and put stalks and fruit into a tub, which must be thoroughly clean. Bruise the grapes until every berry is broken, and to each pound of fruit add a quart of cold water. Leave them in the tub for three days, stirring them two or three times every day. Then strain, and add three pounds and a quarter of lump sugar to every gallon of liquid. When the sugar is dissolved put the wine at once into a cask, which should be kept full to the bung. For this purpose reserve half a gallon of the liquor for filling it up as the fermentation subsides. In about ten days add one pint and a quarter of an ounce of isinglass to every five gallons of wine. Close up the cask and keep it in a cool cellar. The wine should be bottled when the vines are in blossom the following summer. Use champagne bottles, and wire down the corks.

A COLD-BLOODED CRIME.

For downright cold-blooded deliberation the crime for which a man and woman have just been condemned at the Assize Court of the Department of the Deux Sevres rivals the murder of O'Connor by the Mannings. The victim's wife was a nurse, and the couple lived together at the little township of Breloux. One day last April the poor man's body was found some miles from his abode. There had been foul play, for his legs were tied together with rope, and heavy stones were attached to the body. The skull had been completely battered in, and it was evident that his assailant or assailants had intended to throw the body into a neighbouring stream. After a while suspicion fell on the wife, and eventually, under the searching gaze of a juge d'instruction, the wretched woman confessed that, aided by a man named Lamy, she had indeed made away with her husband. Lamy also confessed soon after being arrested. It had been arranged that they were to murder the husband on the 14th March last, but on that date he did not return home, and the wretches put off the execution of their project until the following night. On the 15th Lamy came armed with an axe and a razor, and gained admission to the house before the husband's arrival at home. Immediately the latter did come he was struck violently from behind with the hatchet, and fell lifeless in the passage. The woman helped the murderer to wash the body and to carry it to the spot where it was found. The couple then went back to the house and regaled themselves with pancakes, which were made by the woman. It is no wonder that even a French jury could discover no extenuating circumstances, and that consequently the criminals were sentenced to be guillotined.

A TERRIBLE ASSAULT.

At the Sheffield Police Court, William Pearson, a labourer, was charged with having committed a brutal assault on a woman named Prudence Denison.—The latter said she was a married woman, but since the beginning of the year she had been living with the prisoner. On the night of Saturday, the 7th ult., when she came home, she found the prisoner lying on the floor, and she thought he was asleep. Whilst she was undressing the prisoner got up from the floor, and she then noticed that he was drunk. Forcing her on to the bed he put one hand on her throat, and the other in her mouth, the fingers going down her throat. She remembered nothing further till the followinging morning, when the prisoner told her to get up, as her jaw was broken. She soon afterwards became unconscious, and did not recover till the day after, when she found herself in a hospital.—Mr. J. W. Stanniforth, one of the surgeons at the hospital, said the fracture of the jaw was as bad a fracture as could possibly be. He had to drill the bone in three places and wire it down. The throat was very much swollen, and for several days the woman was in a very critical condition. There were several marks of bruises on the body, and the upper lip was cut by the teeth having been forced against the flesh.—A police-constable who apprehended the prisoner stated that under the bed he found the woman's boots, one of which was smeared with blood.—The prisoner, who said he did not know whether it was he who inflicted the injuries or not, was committed for trial.

BOYCOTTING DEFEATED.

At the Salford Cattle Market on Tuesday, Messrs. Lambert again offered some cattle for sale from a boycotted farm at Kildare. When the animals were penned one of the men who were watching the cattle the previous week put in an appearance, accompanied by a person said to represent one of the Nationalist journals, and they promenaded near the pens. For some time their movements were watched by Irish detectives and the Salford police. At last a number of cattledealers and drovers went towards these individuals and threatened them in such a manner that they had to be protected by the police, who persuaded the strangers to leave the ground altogether, as personal chastisement was threatened by the dealers and drovers, who expressed a determination not to have any interference with the trade of the market. The cattle were then immediately sold.

DEATH OF CANON LIDDON.

Canon Liddon died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday at Weston-super-Mare, where he had been removed for change of air and rest. The reverend gentleman had suffered severely from gout in the head since the beginning of July, and had recently been on a visit to his sister, Mrs. King, in Gloucestershire. He had recovered from the fatigue of his journey to Weston, and seemed rather better than usual on Tuesday morning. After breakfast he fainted, and died before the arrival of the doctor, who had been sent for. The deceased canon was in his 62nd year, having been born in 1829. He was a junior student at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with a second class in classics in 1850. In the following year he obtained the Johnson theological scholarship, and took the M.A. degree in 1853. Having taken orders he was from 1854 to 1859 vice-principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon; he was also examining chaplain to the late Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 he was appointed prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, and by this time had become known as one of the most prominent members of the Liberal High Church party, and one of the most eloquent and profound preachers of the day, combining supreme rhetorical power with great argumentative skill. He was select preacher at Oxford University in 1863, 1870, 1877, and 1884, and in 1866 he was Bampton lecturer, when he delivered his celebrated lectures on the divinity of Jesus Christ. From that year to 1875 he was a member of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford. In 1870 he was created canon residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and shortly afterwards Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture in Oxford University, when he was created D.D. and an honorary D.C.L. This professorship he resigned owing to ill-health in 1882, and for the same reason he is understood to have refused more than one bishopric. Canon Liddon republished in 1869 a sketch of "Walter Kerr Hamilton," Bishop of Salisbury; and has also published an edition of Bishop Andrews' "Manual for the Sick," Dr. Pusey's "Prayers for a Schoolboy" and "Private Prayers," and together with Dr. William Bright the English Church Defence tracts. He was, however, chiefly influential through his sermons, volumes of which were published in 1882 and last year. He was an emphatic opponent of the Church Discipline Act of 1874, and in 1876 wrote a number of letters to the Times with regard to the Bulgarian atrocities. The remains of the late canon will be interred at St. Paul's on Tuesday next.

AN ADVENTUROUS LADY.

At the British Association's meeting at Leeds, Miss Mené Muriel Dowie, a lady about 25 years of age, read a paper on a journey on the Carpathians and Ruthenia. She described her adventures during an expedition which she made through the country, attended only by a peasant. Most of the district was traversed on horseback, sometimes bareback, and always astride in knickerbockers. For ten weeks she lived among the peasants, conforming almost entirely to their ways of life. For the greater part of the time she saw no meat, beer, or wine, and night after night, when up in the high mountains, she slept in the open air wrapped only in a cloak. Wild cats, bears, and wolves exist in the Carpathians, but there were no other obstacles (said Miss Dowie) to a girl travelling alone from London to the Russian frontier. Miss Dowie met with no inconvenience. She usually wore an easily detachable skirt over knickerbockers, and carried a knife and revolver. Unless riding, she seldom wore sock or sandals (sandals were only ornamental, she remarks), climbing mountains barefoot with the foot gear of the country slung round her neck. She had met with several accidents, such as being nearly drowned while bathing in strange rivers, and dislocating her shoulder by a fall, but she regretted that she had never met a bear face to face. She intended to go back to Ruthenia in two years' time; but she hoped that nothing she had said would induce any one to follow in her footsteps. No more intelligent peasantry than the Ruthenians existed. Their artistic taste was surprising. There was a future for Galicia when Poland should be on her feet again. No one could travel as she had done without believing that the Polish eagle would one day wear its crown, and when the war should come she would wish to be a newspaper correspondent or a vivandière.

MARRYING IN HASTE.

An illustration of the old adage about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure has been furnished at Southwark. A young woman, well dressed and of superior education, applied to Mr. Fenwick for advice. She stated that twelve months ago she made the acquaintance of a man who described himself as an engineer on board one of the P. and O. boats. She introduced him to her friends, and after a courtship of four months they were married. Prior to their marriage her husband told her he had an interest in an American silver mine, but owing to the disturbed state of the district he was unable to raise any money on his shares. He also stated that he had £400 in an Australian savings bank, and he wanted to borrow a few pounds. Believing the statements she lent him £70. After they had been married a few weeks he asked her if she had any objection to his going to sea. She again advanced him more money, and he took some jewellery unknown to her. For nine months she had not seen him until a few days ago, when she found him with a young woman.—Mr. Fenwick directed inquiries to be made.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN DAHOMEY.

Everything was quiet when the French ship Taurus left Lagos on its way from Dahomey to Marseilles, but on its way home it received at another point news of the defeat of the Egbas tribe by the Dahomeyans, a few days after the former had gained a victory. Thirty villages were destroyed by the Dahomeyans, 3,000 prisoners taken, and 20,000 Egbas fled to the Catholic mission at Abbeokuta. The cruelty was frightful. Children too young to carry off were killed, and some burned alive. King Behanzin, advancing into the interior, took 2,600 other prisoners and killed 1,000 women.

SCENE ON A RIVER BOAT.

At the Westminster Police Court, a Covent Garden porter, who had a surgical bandage over his right eye, asked Mr. Sheil for a warrant against a man who had destroyed his sight with the point of an umbrella.—Mr. Sheil: How did it occur?—Applicant: I was on board a steamboat between Nine Elms and Millbank the other afternoon, and in the cabin were three gentlemen and two ladies "having a bit of a jolly." I said something to one of the gentlemen which I admit I ought not to have said, and he, taking offence, struck me with his stick. I tried to break it, and then some of the crew were called, and roughly handled me. But what I complain of is that whilst I was being dragged out of the cabin, a man—one of the passengers—deliberately poked his umbrella stick twice in my eyeball.—Mr. Sheil: What business had you to interfere with respectable people? I dare say you richly deserved what you got.—Applicant: I was wrong to interfere; but, sir, I did not deserve to have my eye poked out.—Mr. Sheil: Well, you can have a summons, but I don't suppose it will be any good to you.—Sergeant Jones, 1 B R, who had brought the applicant from Westminster Hospital, mentioned that it was a very serious case, and the doctor wanted the applicant to go back as an in-patient. The man's eyeball was ruptured.—Mr. Sheil: He can go where he likes; but I will give him nothing but a summons, and, as I said before, I don't think it will do him any good.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A WARDER.

The convict Wright, the notorious Hoxton burglar, who was at work in the West Quarries, Portland, made a desperate attack the other day upon the officer in charge of his party, Warder Attwooll. The officer was giving some instructions to the other men of the gang when Wright came up behind him and aimed a blow at his head with a pickaxe. Fortunately Attwooll saw him just in time to step aside, so that the blow missed his head and fell on his shoulder. The other prisoners who witnessed the affair shouted, "Look out, Mr. Attwooll!" and the warder stepped back and tried to unsheath his sword. In doing so, however, he stepped on a loose piece of stone and fell. Wright then ran forward and was about to strike again, when another convict, a fine strapping fellow belonging to a second party known as the "riggers," sprang forward and struck Wright a blow which felled him like an ox. By this time some other officers came up, and Wright was secured and handcuffed. During the time he was being secured he became mad with passion, and struggled and yelled with such effect that the Portland men working in the quarries near thought a general mutiny had broken out amongst the convicts. Attwooll was not much hurt, although the point of the pick entered his shoulder. He has been in the service for several years, and has never been considered harsh in his dealings with the prisoners. Wright came to Portland from Portsmouth a few months ago with a very bad character, having once drawn the sword of one of the officials for the purpose of killing him. He will now, probably, be flogged.

TRAGEDY AT BRIXTON.

Dr. G. P. Wyatt, deputy-coroner for the North-eastern Division of Surrey, held an inquiry at The Crown, Lambeth-road, Albert Embankment, respecting the death of Mr. William Chuter, aged 72 years, florist and gardener, lately residing at No. 6, Hackford-road, Brixton, who committed suicide on the doorstep of a lady's residence under shocking circumstances.—The evidence of Louisa Smith, a domestic servant, and other witnesses, went to show that the deceased was formerly in good circumstances, but since the loss of his wife three years ago, and owing to an acute attack of gout, he became depressed, and often expressed a wish "to leave this world." At about seven o'clock last Sunday morning his landlord, James Sadler, heard the deceased leave the house. Nothing more was heard of him until eight o'clock, when he was seen wandering near the boards schools, Russell-street, Brixton. He then proceeded to No. 26, The Grove, Clapham-road. He rang the bell and ascended a flight of stone steps. A young woman answered the summons, when the deceased asked to see his niece, Louisa Smith. The young girl partially closed the hall door and went into the kitchen to deliver the message, when Smith ran towards the front door and saw her uncle leaning forward, bleeding profusely from a fearful gash across his throat. He immediately fell on to his right side and expired.—P.C. Lumsden, 503 W Division, said he was called to No. 26, The Grove, and found the deceased as above described. There was a sharp dinner-knife lying near his right hand. Witness called in a medical man and removed the remains to the Lambeth parish mortuary.—Dr. R. Leftwich, of No. 167, Brixton-road, proved that death was due to hemorrhage.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

ANNOUNCING HER OWN DEATH.

At the Central Criminal Court, Freda Nussbaum, 39, a nice-looking German woman, pleaded guilty to forging and uttering an order for the payment of £30, and to a charge of larceny from Cecil Ralph, Earl of Wicklow.—She was, it appeared, a governess in the service of the Countess of Wicklow, and was subsequently engaged in a similar capacity by Mrs. White, a magistrate's wife, residing at Brighton. This lady came up to London, and a few days afterwards she received a telegram, purporting to be written by a friend of the prisoner, and stating that the latter had met with a fatal accident. So far from this being the case, however, it was found that the prisoner was alive in Willesden, and inquiries revealed the fact that she had appropriated two of Mrs. White's blank cheques, filled them in, and presented them at her bank. It was also discovered that the telegram announcing her death had been written by the prisoner herself, and on her boxes being searched some of Lady Wicklow's property was found. The prisoner had also disposed of two rings—heirlooms of the Wicklow family—at a Brighton pawnbroker's. She had, by communicating with a number of matrimonial agencies, defrauded several "old gentlemen," from one of whom she obtained £35 by representing that she was going to Switzerland in order to recover property that had been left to her by her mother. In view of the high character borne by Nussbaum previous to these frauds, his lordship sentenced her to only four months' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN OFFICER.

At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Thomas Dixon, 43, officer, pleaded guilty to embezzling £1,476. Mr. C. F. Gill prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury.—The prisoner was staff-paymaster on board her Majesty's ship Volage, and in June last absconded with the sum named, which he had received in virtue of his position.—The captain of the ship went into the witness-box and testified to Dixon's good character prior to the theft. Shortly before absconding, however, he had been tried by court-martial for intemperance.—The prisoner, who seemed to feel his position acutely, produced a number of documents relating to his past conduct in the service, and stated that £1,000 of the money he had appropriated was recovered from his person in Norway, and handed over to the British consul.—Mr. Gill said he was unable to confirm that statement.—The Prisoner: The matter has been reported by the British consul to the Admiralty.—The Common Serjeant said it was very important to have some reliable information in regard to Dixon's assertion, and deferred passing sentence until it had been substantiated.

REPORTED SCANDAL.

According to a correspondent, society is on the tenter hooks regarding an incident in high life, which promises to be the sensation of the winter. Desperate efforts are being made to avoid an exposure, not only by disinterested mediators, but also by the closest friends of the lady who threatens it, but she continues unshaken in her resolve to lay her grievance before the Divorce Court. She is the wife of a well-known man moving in the highest circles. She names as co-respondent a widow lady, who has been twice married, her first husband being an English peer. The lady who threatens the suit is still comparatively young. With one exception, all her friends beseech her to acquiesce in a friendly arrangement, and so avert a great social scandal. The exception, strangely enough, is her brother-in-law, an ex-Cabinet Minister. Supported by his advice, the lady is determined to bring an action without delay, and in all probability it will be entered before the vacation expires. Besides other evidence, she has letters from her husband to his alleged mistress, as well as a latch key to her house, all of which were found in the gentleman's possession.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Malaga and the neighbouring towns on Wednesday morning, but no damage was done.

THE BRIGHTEST PICTURE.

I still see plainly as the years steal one by one away,
A lady with a gracious face as open as the day,
With clear grey eyes which tell a tale as sweetly old as new,
A tale of love as pure and strong as ever woman knew.

A love that lives when others die, that smiles when others frown,
That buds in everlasting green when others fade to brown.
A love that smiles at change and death; tell me whose love, oh, man!
Can ever last as long as this; none but a mother's can.

Nay, do not smile at this, oh! hearts, whom once a mother's prayers
Have lifted up towards the light o'er life's rough sea of cares;
While other passions come and go like waves upon the sand,
Her love shines out, a beacon light, towards the promised land.

Oh! struggling hearts, who gains your thoughts when wounded in the fray?
Why, she whose kiss fell on your brow when others turned away.
And eyes that smile in peaceful love, when does a tear-drop fall?
Why, when you think of one whose love was greater than them all.

And now, where'e'er I think of her a host of memories rise,
I see again the mountains' tips lost in the sunlit skies.
It is a picture time nor change will o'er have power to blur,
For she was all the world to me, I all the world to her.

'Tis very seldom I have found that woman hood appears
So full of girlish merriment in woman's thoughtful years.
But she was always happy, in spite of varied trials,
And her life upon the mountain is a long record of smiles.

And, oh! to think that she should go before her locks were grey,
Before September's blush had paled the tender bloom of May.
While I am left to picture a home that empty stands,
And since "the master's" joined her in other fairer lands.

And does that home upon the hill look as it did of yore?
Does the same tender evening grey tell that the day is o'er?
And do the rose trees that she set their wealth of blossom bear?
Oh! no, it cannot look the same, because she is not there.

I've seen her with "the master" stand, he, the beloved and kind,
With the village down below them and the grand old hills behind;
While something I could not explain would shroud my heart in night,
For I knew those two I loved so well were passing from my sight.

But let me never sadden with my poor gift of song,
I'd sooner bring a smile to those who've suffered loss and wrong;
But those who love must learn to lose, loss follows in love's train,
And maybe those who've lost will read the past with me again.

My skies are changeful, sometimes dark and sometimes bright appear,
But ever in a golden mist that face is shining clear;
It is a picture time nor change will o'er have power to blur,
For she was all the world to me, I all the world to her.

KAY BEE.

A THEATRICAL ACTION.

In an action of Johnstone v. Sullivan, Mr. Macnaghten moved, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, sitting as vacation judge, for an injunction restraining the defendant from acting, singing, or performing at any place or places other than those already selected by the plaintiff, under the terms of an agreement of the 9th of May last, or from publishing or causing to be published through the medium of the press or otherwise any notice or announcement declaring the said agreement to be at an end, or that no connection or association exists between himself and the plaintiff, or from otherwise acting in violation of the said agreement. The plaintiff also asked for an account of all sums received in respect of any performance at which the defendant had assisted at any place in the United Kingdom at any time since the commencement of the agreement, June 2nd, 1890. The plaintiff is a theatrical manager for the defendant, an Irish comedian, and under the agreement the defendant was to perform continuously from June 2nd to December 13th, 1890, on tour. On July 29th last, however, he served the plaintiff with a notice to terminate the agreement on August 2nd, and put advertisements in two theatrical papers to the effect that the plaintiff was no longer connected with him or his plays. It was on these grounds that the application was now made, which was also accompanied by a motion for leave to serve notice of motion with a copy of the writ for next Wednesday.—Mr. Justice Lawrance granted an interim injunction, with leave as asked, the plaintiff giving an undertaking in damages.

A STORY OF A WHALE'S PLUCK.

An Adelaide correspondent writes:—I send you an instance of pluck on the part of a whale. As far as I can learn it is the rarest thing for a whale not to fear a steamer. On the morning of July 17th, in lat. 42 S., long. 78 E., Captain Hepworth, R.N.R., of the steamship Port Adelaide, was taking his sights when he noticed a large sperm whale alongside, so close that his spouting wetted the deck. The creature had evidently lost his "school," and mistaken us for one of his own species. He remained with us for four days and nights, and travelled 890 nautical or 1,025 statute miles without a rest, and, as far as one could gather, without food. He was never more than seventy yards away, and for the most part close against the ship, under her quarter, where the draught made swimming easier for him. The length of the animal was about forty-seven feet. The first day he was very lively, diving frequently beneath the ship's bottom, on one occasion scratching himself severely. After that he kept close alongside like a tired Newfoundland dog. When he did come up, the children amused themselves by throwing potatoes into his "blow holes," which were ejected again with great force. If this monstrous mammal (who appears to have been forgotten when the rest were given legs) has any capacity for sorrow, it must have been a pathetic moment with him when at last, after his gallant struggle to stay with us, he had to throw up the sponge and remain alone in the centre of the Indian Ocean."

Oliver Wendell Holmes quaintly said on his last birthday:—"This is my eighty-first, and kind of an off year. I realise that I am not as vigorous as I was thirty or forty years ago, but life is enjoyable and pleasant to me still."

ALLEGED STARVATION CHILDREN.

An adjourned inquest was held at Brighton relative to the suspicious deaths of Edwin Conway Hilton, two years of age, and Eleanor Hilton, four years of age, who had died within a few hours of each other in a terrible state of emaciation. — The attention of the police was first directed to the children by the Rev. E. Riley, vicar of St. John's, who was called in to baptise them as they were on the point of dying. On a post mortem examination being made, it was found that the immediate cause of the death of the girl was meningitis and consumption, and the doctor refused to say that in her case death was in any degree attributable to other causes. In the case of the boy no disease at all could be traced, and one of the doctors, Mr. Morgan, gave it unreservedly as his opinion that the cause of death was want of food. He admitted that food would soon have been carried away by the sickness and diarrhœa, from which the child had suffered; but if it had been supplied there would not have been such a complete absence of it as was noticeable in the examination, the intestines being empty and the organs absolutely bloodless. On the other hand, Mr. McKeon, who had been attending the children a few days before they died, attributed death not to the want of food, but to improper feeding. He admitted, however, that he had strongly animadverted upon the condition of the children, and had left special instructions with their aunt, who had charge of them, as to the necessity for feeding them with milk.—On being recalled, the district nurse, who had seen the children a day or so before they died, and had remained with them up till death, stated that on the morning of the day that the boy died Mr. McKeon had upbraided the mother and aunt terribly because they had not fed the children, stating that they treated them like cats and dogs; also that some doctors might wink at the case, but he did not know that he should. Witness added that after the boy had died the aunt, Mrs. Christina Hilton, said, "Now, there'll be an inquest, and we shall all get six months."—After deliberating for about twenty minutes the jury decided that the girl's death was due to meningitis and consumption, but had been accelerated by neglect, and that the boy had died from starvation, and they returned a verdict of manslaughter against the aunt and the mother, the latter of whom was shown to have seen the children each night when she returned from work.—On hearing the verdict the mother went into hysterics. Both she and the aunt were arrested on the coroner's warrant.

CHARLES COBORN AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

Mr. Charles Coborn, of the music halls, tells a good phonograph story in an Edinburgh paper. He was present at a display of Mr. Edison's instrument, when the agent asked him to give him one or two "records." He sang the foreign choruses to "Two Lovely Black Eyes," but when he came to the Greek one he found it had entirely slipped his memory. There was an awkward pause, which was put an end to by one of the lady operators bringing a cylinder, upon which the singer had made the same record some time before. He had therefore the peculiar experience of being prompted by his own voice. No wonder Mr. Coborn styles the phonograph "an uncanny thing."

Since Mr. Sickles killed the man who ran away with his wife, no prominent person in the United States has fought a duel, and the practice is almost extinct in the Eastern States. In the West it is also gone, but has been occasionally replaced by savage onsets and brutal affrays.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

With the re-opening of Drury Lane last Saturday, the autumn and winter theatrical season, after the briefest summer interregnum, may be said to have set in in real earnest. The play, with which Mr. Augustus Harris recommenced operations in the national playhouse, written by himself in collaboration with the champion melodramatist, Mr. Henry Pettitt, is, as set forth in the programme, a new military, sporting, and spectacular drama in the ancient orthodox five acts, bearing the fetching title "A Million of Money." Early in the action it is found that this comfortable competence has become the unexpected inheritance of a young Guardsman named Harry Dunstable, left him by an uncle who closes a long-standing family feud by this posthumous disposal of his huge fortune. The money comes opportunely just in time to save Harry from ruin through the machinations of a certain blackleg, Major Belgrave, and his low sporting confederate Dick Bounder, to whom the rather reckless young gentleman has become indebted, as the result of bets bot.. upon the turf and over the gambling table. These financial troubles have been kept by Harry from his fond young wife, still passing as Miss Mary Maythorne, a match made in secret and still kept from the knowledge of the lady's father, the Rev. Gabriel Maythorne, whose anger at the double discovery of the marriage and the debt is averted by the simultaneous revelation of Harry's magnificent inheritance. The clouds seen brooding over this happiness are not long in breaking. The two gambling villains first try to ruin Harry as a sportsman, by sending away, by means of a false telegram, his mare, White Stocking, on which he stands to win or lose a heavy stake. The loss is prevented by the owner's detection of the plot in the nick of time, just before the race, and reversing the false message, with the result that White Stocking runs, winning both the race and the wager for her master. Foiled and beggared in his turf swindle, the scoundrelly major incited to unappeasable spite and vengeance as the rejected suitor of Mary, whom his rival has won, plants a fascinating Mrs. St. Clair, a dissolute woman, as heartless as she is attractive, upon Harry. Proof against the siren's alluring smiles, he is almost prompted to yield to her tears when their interview is interrupted by the apparition of the woman's husband, who, as the consequence of her desertion, has become a reckless drunkard. In his maniacal frenzy, begotten of jealousy and drink, he denounces the adventuress, and with her the wicked major, who first lured her from her home, and, having wrecked her as his victim, continues to use as his decoy. This exciting scene leading to the death of the denouncer in a fit, has unfortunately been witnessed by Harry's hapless wife, who, convinced by what she has seen and heard that her husband is unfaithful repudiates him, and, broken with anguish, leaves him in anger to return to her father's house. Harry, while still desperate through his rejection by Mary, is ordered off on foreign service with his regiment, a brother officer in which, taken in the toils of the circe, St. Clair, now a widow, has married her. While the brigade of Guards is marching off, Mrs. Dunstable, with the old fond affection for her husband prompting her comes to the Wellington Barracks, where, meeting the siren, who accompanies the young lieutenant, her new husband, she is told by this spiteful woman, as a parting shot, that it is Harry who is taking her with him as his mistress. This monstrous falsehood imposed upon the wretched wife stings her to such indignation as prompts her refusal to give her husband, despite his protest of innocence, a word of farewell. But the truth is speedily brought home to Mrs. Dunstable of her relentless foe's slanderous lie about her husband, whom in a dream she sees cast on a reef in mid-ocean with the young lieutenant and his wife, the sole survivors with himself of the wrecked transport. In answer to Harry's prayer that his wife may be allowed to commune with him in spirit, she answers in her sleep "Husband, come home," to find on awaking that her appeal to heaven is answered, for there he stands before her ready to meet her embrace. But by what means, miraculous or human, he is saved from the death upon the lonely reef, which is seen to come to his companions, is not explained. With the confutation of the villainous major, the master plotter, the story reaches a happy ending. Without a tittle of novelty or even freshness in either plot or characterisation, "A Million of Money" is clever, purely as a piece of stagecraft, furnishing opportunities for a series of old but effective scenes, whether considered pictorially or theatrically. The race course, with its scene realising the popular picture of the Derby, with its gipsies, nigger minstrels, and real four-in-hands, was applauded to the echo as a triumph of stage realism. The departure of the Guards through the barrack gates along Birdcage Walk gave another vivid and stirring tableau; and a third was seen in the lurid storm-driven clouds over the lone rock, with its three hapless occupants in mid-ocean. The cast of the play was as perfect as it could be for melodrama. Mr. Charles Warner, specially summoned back from Australia to play the hero, showed that his colonial practice had even strengthened the perfervid emotional power to which he used to accustom playgoers. This favourite actor was welcomed home with acclamation. As the adventuress's husband, Mr. Charles Glenny won long and hearty cheers for his intensity of passion as the madly jealous dipsomaniac. The wicked major found a coolly plausible representative in Mr. Herbert Standing, while the heroine was enacted with natural grace and earnestness by Miss Jessie Millward. The graver scenes of the piece were enlivened by the humorous courtship of Mr. Harry Nicholls and Miss Fanny Brough as a pair of comic lovers, and there was a sense of fun in a low sporting welsher as the major's confederate who finally rounds upon his leader, as played by Mr. F. Sheppard. Last, but not least, in quality, comes the alluring adventuress, played by Miss Lingard, the refinement of whose presence and acting and her pathos in her dying moments on the rock tended to relieve the character of its more repulsive features. The series of tableaux, which as an essential part of the melo-drama won unstinted admiration, reflect great credit upon Mr. Hawes Craven. The performance was received with such unqualified applause as proved that Mr. Augustus Harris had added yet another to his long list of Drury Lane successes.

COVENT GARDEN.

As usual at Covent Garden on the Saturday nights of the Promenade Concert season a prodigiously large audience attended the concert given on the 6th. The chief attraction was Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, which was welcomed by hosts of music-lovers, who testified their enjoyment no less by devout attention than by warm applause at the end of each movement. It must be admitted that Mendelssohn's beautiful work was heard to less advantage than on the occasion of its presentation at one of the preceding Saturday concerts. Owing to the Worcester Festival, many of the best artists engaged by Mr. Freeman Thomas were unavoidably absent. Such artists as Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Edward Howell, Mr. Ould, Mr. Hann, Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Mann, &c., can ill be spared. Their places were occupied by skilled performers, but there was a want of that homogeneity which exists when artists of the first rank have played side by side for a long time, and know how to combine in the production of effects which can hardly be expected from an orchestra made up of artists who, however able, have not had the advantage of long association in the performance of high-class works. The splendid symphony was performed, on the whole, meritoriously, but Mendelssohn's ideal was not realised. The instrumental selections also included the grand march from "Le Prophète," the still more welcome overture to "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn), the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust"; his "Saltarello," and Nicolai's charming overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The orchestral selections from "The Gondoliers" (Sullivan) and "Il Trovatore" (Verdi), were welcomed heartily and were well executed.

The vocalists were Miss Amy Sherwin, whose singing of Bishop's, "Lo, here the gentle lark," would have been more acceptable had her intonation been more correct; Mdme. Belle Cole, who sang Kellie's "Douglas Gordon" with perfect intonation and true expression, and Mr. Piercy, who sang with little command of expression a new song, "L'Espagnola," composed by Clement Lephnane, a composer hitherto unknown to fame. Part II. of the concert was of the usual miscellaneous kind, but contained vocal and instrumental selections which were evidently enjoyed by the crowded audience.

THE OUTLYING THEATRES.

Mr. Wilmot's handsomely-appointed theatre is just now occupied by the National Opera Company, who started their engagement there on Monday last with a very satisfactory production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore." This company is directed by Messrs. Odorado Barri and John O'Connor, and among the artists will be found Messrs. G. Fox, Ben Davies, A. Bell, H. Pyatt, G. Williams, and H. Sims Reeves; Misses L. Franklein, M. Bauermeister, and C. Perry. The initial performance created a very favourable impression, the resonant music and highly dramatic situations of this favourite opera being enthusiastically received by the audience. The Count di Luna of Mr. George Fox calls for special mention, his rendering of the "Tempest of the heart" and other music appertaining to this part being as earnest as it was artistic. Mr. Alec Bell sang the music of Manrico with great energy; and Miss Bauermeister won considerable applause by her rendering of the popular aria of the part of Leonora. Miss L. Franklein's Azucena was a most creditable performance, as was also that of Mr. H. Pyatt's Fernando. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. E. Jones, was quite equal to the demands made upon it, and the chorus was also equally capable. Next week's programme is devoted to "Martha," "The Lily of Killarney," and "The Corsican Brothers."——At Sadler's Wells good audiences have been attracted during the past week by the revival of "Denounced," a Nihilist drama, produced at this theatre in November, 1885, and also in May, 1888. This, together with the farce, "The Widow's Victim," formed a very good entertainment. Next week "Joan of Arc" will be produced here.—The last performance of "Master and Man" will be given at the Surrey next week, after which the new autumn drama by Messrs. Conquest and Craven, entitled "The Village Forge," will be produced.——Mr. Tom Craven's company will produce "The Miser's Will" at the Britannia Theatre on Monday next. On the following Wednesday Mr. D. Jacobs will take his annual benefit at this theatre, when the usual extended programme will be given.——The performance of the Gaiety burlesque, "Jack Sheppard," at the Elephant and Castle was brought to a close this week, the company organised by Mr. D'Esterre for this production having met with the most gratifying success. The burlesque will be succeeded by "Little Emily."——At the Pavilion will be found "The Dark Secret;" Standard, "Falka;" Marylebone, "The Harbour Lights;" and Stratford, "Rip Van Winkle."

SOUTH LONDON PALACE.

Mrs. J. J. Poole's latest production in the way of sketches has proved highly successful. It is entitled "Fettered," and affords ample opportunities for the display of some good allround acting by the Hampton and Lilly combination. The plot is well devised, and deals with the endeavours of an escaped convict to conceal himself from justice by hiding in the house of the husband of an old sweetheart of his, the capture of the truant, and the complications ensuing between the husband and wife before the presence of the interloper has been satisfactorily explained. The scenery employed is picturesque, and the acting is throughout all that could be desired. There is also a laughable ballet d'action, entitled "Tot, Tot; or, the Rendezvous," to be enjoyed here. In this piece the fun is extracted by Mr. Ted Lauri and his troupe of accomplished pantomimists. The variety items are numerous and varied, and are contributed by Miss Harriett Vernon, whose excellent voice and magnificent costumes are evidently highly pleasing to the audience; the Three Castles, statue dancers and duettists; Mr. Donnell Balfe, an excellent vocalist; Mr. T. E. Danville, a promising comedian; Ellis and Mayne's quartette, banjoists and dancers; the Sisters Preston, piquant and accomplished duettists and dancers; Sweeney and Ryland, Pat and Ella Murphy, George Beresford, the Trewars, Miss Lilly Napier, and others. It would be difficult to overpraise Mrs. Poole's entertainment as at present arranged and superintended by Mr. Fred Law and Mr. J. Crookes.

The comic opera, new to England, of "The Black Rover," which will see the light at the Globe at about the same time as "La Cigale" at the Lyric, has been already played over 300 times with success in the chief Australian cities.——It was lately intended to produce in London a new one-act Italian opera, entitled "La Cavalleria Rusticana," but the composer of the work barred the production of his work here by the exorbitant demand of 100,000 francs for the British acting rights, the price paid Meyerbeer for "L'Africaine," a grand opera.——A version of "Le Docteur Jo Jo," the original of "Dr. Bill," at the Avenue, is being prepared for New York.——An American dramatist has just finished a new play, with the evil title of "Satan," in which the evil one is to be personated by an actress.——Thursday, October 9th, is the date assigned for the première of "La Cigale" at the Lyric, instead of the previous Saturday. The change has been wisely made by Mr. Horace Sedger, to avoid a clash with "Carmen Up to Data" at the Gaiety, which comes out at the latter date.——Miss Nelly Farren and Mr. Fred Leslie are to play in the new burlesque of "Joan of Arc," with the lady as the famous Maid of Orleans and the gentleman as a plotting courtier.——Her own countrymen are using every gentle means of pressure upon Miss Mary Anderson and her husband to induce her to return to the stage, and not without a fair prospect of succeeding in their endeavour.——An alarming explosion—the cause of which is not reported—occurred during the performance on Monday night in the electric light engine-house of the Deutsche Theatre, Berlin, by which two workmen were stunned and the windows of the playhouse blown out. By the presence of mind of one of the actors in addressing the audience a panic was averted, although the theatre was temporarily left in darkness. The auxiliary gas burners, however, were promptly lighted, when the interrupted performance was quickly proceeded with.——Whenever "The Judge" completes its successful run in London, Mr. Penley will go with it on a provincial tour, in the course of which this exquisite humourist will also produce one or two new plays accepted by him.——Miss Winifred Emery is to play Vashti Dethic in the farewell performances of "Judah," to be given before Mr. Willard departs for America.——"The Struggle for Life" is due at the Avenue on the 24th inst.——The name of Mr. Wilson Barrett's collaborator in "The People's Idol," with which the New Olympic will be opened, is Mr. Victor Widnell.——A portrait model of Kemmler, seated in the electric death-chair, has been added to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

BOYS AS JURYMEN.

Mr. Hodgkinson held an adjourned inquiry at the Vestry Hall, Bethnal Green, respecting the death of Victor George Kau, aged 19 months, the son of a baker, late of 177, Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green.—On the 4th of August the deceased was thrown out of a perambulator, and falling on his head received such injuries that he died from inflammation of the brain.—Dr. Warwick gave evidence that death was due to inflammation of the brain set up by the fall.—A Juror: Have you made a post mortem?—Witness: No.—Another Juror: Well, there ought to be.—The Coroner: You can have one if you want it.—The Juror: Well, I think one should be made. There is a doubt in the case.—A Voice: Shut up.—The Juror (excitedly): No, I shan't. The coroner is only a paid officer.—The Coroner: Will you be quiet?—The Juror: No.—The Coroner: I shall have to make you.—The Juror: You can do as you like.—The Coroner: Sit down.—The Juror: No, I shall not.—The Coroner: It will be a serious matter for you if you don't.—The Juror: I shall do as I like. I shall put up with the consequences.—The Coroner: Will you return your verdict?—The Juror: I object.—Hammond (coroner's clerk): Will you behave yourself?—The Juror: I won't have it.—The Coroner: If you go on like this I shall commit you at once, and hold the inquest again.—Another Juror: I make a protest against my time being wasted with this man's twaddle. (Hear, hear.)—Another Juror (one acting as a substitute): Twaddle! it's a right down disgrace. (A Voice: So it is.)—Mr. George Cooper (a juror): Speak up, Brookes. (Mr. Brookes was the juror who raised the objection to the minors serving.)—Mr. Brookes: Don't be so handy with my name.—Mr. Cooper: Well, speak up.—Mr. Brookes remained quiet, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—After the verdict had been returned Mr. Cooper again called on Mr. Brookes, but the coroner abruptly closed the court.

A FOREIGN ADVENTURER.

At the Westminster Police Court, Edmund Latour, alias Fabian, alias De Rossi, who had variously described himself as an artist, a musician, and an officer in the Austrian Army, was brought up on remand before Mr. Sheil, charged with stealing property from furnished apartments and private hotels where he had stayed. The prisoner, an accomplished foreigner, speaking several languages, was, it was proved, in the habit of engaging rooms in boarding-houses of a superior class, and after getting into debt he absconded with any property he could lay hands on. From a house in Porchester Gardens, Bayswater, where he appeared on one occasion in the drawing-room dressed in Hussar uniform, he stole two valuable pictures and wearing apparel, which he pawned; and at Chelsea, where he was arrested, he appropriated his landlord's clothes.—Det.-sergt. Richardson said that nothing could be ascertained of the prisoner's past as he refused to divulge his identity, but he was suspected of a robbery from visitors at a fashionable hotel in South Kensington, where he put up, and of stealing a violin worth £20, which was pawned for £8. They knew nothing of him at the Austrian consulate, where he pretended he had money to receive. Without doubt he was an adventurer who had fleeced a number of people by his easy manner and plausible style.—Mr Sheil said he would give the prisoner as much punishment as he possibly could, and sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour—six months for each of two offences proved, consecutive periods.

BRAVE BOYS.

Among ninety-nine persons rewarded by the Royal Humane Society with medals and certificates for saving persons from drowning, several were boys. A medal was awarded to Denis Maxwell, aged fifteen, of Bedford Grammar School, for rescuing J. W. Brimley in the River Ouse; to J. E. Etherell, aged fourteen, for saving a boy, unknown, at Newport, Monmouthshire; and to F. E. Rowe, a schoolboy of thirteen, for rescuing a boy, five years of age, in the River Haven, Milford Haven. On the recommendation of the Marquis of Ripon, the society's medal was awarded to W. Abbott, cabman, who leaped into the Thames and brought a child five years of age in safety to the shore. The marquis was a witness of this act, after the performance of which the cabman resumed his seat on the cab and drove his fare to his destination.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST A CHURCHWARDEN.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Charles Mickley, churchwarden of Bray Parish Church, was fined the full penalty of £5 and costs for having caused a mare to be worked in an unfit condition. The poor creature, one of whose fore fetlocks was dislocated, was seen by a passer-by to be walking on the fetlock instead of the hoof whilst assisting to draw a load of corn. It transpired that the mare had been in the same condition for a considerable time. The magistrate said the case was a bad one, and a gentleman in the defendant's position should have known better.

PRINCE GEORGE AT MONTREAL.

The reception given to Prince George of Wales in the City Hall, Montreal on Tuesday evening, was one of the most brilliant ever held there. The hall was crowded with military officers and the élite of Montreal society, including many ladies. The mayor read an address of welcome, to which the prince suitably responded. Later in the evening many of those present were presented to his royal highness. A guard of honour of the Prince of Wales Rifles was in attendance. In the evening the harbour was brilliantly illuminated in honour of his royal highness's visit. The next afternoon Prince George witnessed a lacrosse match between the Montreal and Shamrock Clubs, played at his royal highness's special request, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the immense crowds which had assembled in the grounds. In the evening the prince entertained a few gentlemen to dinner at his hotel. His royal highness, whose name has been placed on the list of all the best clubs in the city, has been compelled to decline numerous private invitations, owing to the shortness of his visit.

A SAD CASE.

Dr. W. Wynn Westcott held an inquest at the Marylebone Coroner's Court, on the body of George Gardener, aged 54, an accountant, who died in Marylebone Workhouse.—According to Mrs. Wilkes, 15, Laurel-terrace, Parklane, Tottenham, sister of the deceased, her brother, who was unhappily married, and whose widow she believed was in America, was an accountant nine years ago in a Westend firm, but owing to his intemperate habits he lost his situation. He had not worked since, being maintained by his relatives and friends. Until three months ago he resided with his brother, but the latter then died, and the deceased had since had no fixed abode. Witness helped him to the best of her ability, but she was sure he lacked food, and six weeks ago she advised him to go into the workhouse. He went from bad to worse.—Mr. W. Rayner, medical officer of the Marylebone Workhouse, stated that when he saw the deceased at eight o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd, he was unconscious and dying. He was in a shocking state of neglect, suffering from dropsy of the legs, which were also ulcerated. He never rallied, and died early the following morning from exhaustion consequent upon want and exposure.—The Coroner: You do not think he was suffering from recent alcoholism?—Witness: Not so far as I could judge.—The coroner remarked that this was one of those sad cases where a man losing his work because of his intemperate habits never recovered his position, but went from bad to worse, living as best he could.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SCOTLAND.

A collision occurred on Wednesday night at Banchory, on the Deeside line of the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. An engine collided from behind with a standing train, and drove the carriages considerably forward. The result was that many of the passengers received cuts and bruises, but all the injuries are reported to be slight in character. The passengers included a party of excursionists, mostly belonging to Birmingham, who were returning from a day's outing on Deeside to join the steamer for Liverpool at Aberdeen.

THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Lord Wolseley, General Williamson, C.B., and staff, on Thursday visited Caterham and district, for the purpose of viewing sites for the erection of fortifications for the defence of London. The whole of the day was spent in and about Godstone, and Tilburstow Hill was looked upon as a favourable place for the erection of a fort. Within the last twelve months large stores have been erected at Caterham Barracks, and now afford facilities for the proper equipment of 4,000 men within twelve hours. It is now stated that it is in contemplation to erect additional stores in the district, and that Godstone will be a sub-district of Caterham.

"SHADOWS AROUND US."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I read with great interest the letter of your correspondent from Scotland last week, and will give an experience of my own which is almost parallel. Some three years ago I left London for my annual holiday, going away by the doctor's orders for the benefit of my health, necessitated by a severe year of business. I had left behind an old chum who had spent almost the whole of his life in my company, from babyhood to school, and from school to business; our lives seemed inseparable, and our sympathies also. The second night of my holiday an inexplicable feeling came over me which I tried, without success, to shake off. I thought I should get relief in sleep, and went early to bed. I had scarcely put out the light and laid my head on the pillow when I heard a most painful moaning, as if from a bedfellow on the inside of the bed, the position generally occupied by my old friend. I rose from the bed immediately and lighted the candle, but could discover no sign of any living being. I noticed, however, that my watch was exactly ten o'clock, then put out the light, and went to bed once more, only to hear the moaning again, but more subdued, for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. In the morning I was questioned by the occupant of the next room as to whether I had been ill on the previous evening, as the moaning had been distinctly heard by him. I gave him my experience, and an explanation almost immediately followed in a telegram addressed to me, conveying the information that "George was stabbed and robbed ten o'clock last night. Now dead in hospital. Come home at once." I might mention that on every anniversary of the death the same manifestations have been heard, not only by myself, but by friends who have been in my company at the time. You may make what use of this letter you please, as some of your readers may have had similar experiences.—Yours, &c.,

W. ARCHIBALD THWAITES,
63, Oxford-terrace, W., Sept. 8, 1890.

The regular despatch of supplementary mails to the Cape and to South America, via Lisbon, temporarily interrupted by the quarantine restrictions on the Portuguese frontier, has now been resumed.

On the Duke of Clarence and Avondale crossing the border into Brecknockshire on the 15th inst., he will be received by the mounted company of the 1st (Brecknockshire) Volunteer Battery South Wales Borderers, under the command of Captain Penry Lloyd, and escorted to Glanusk Park, near Crickhowell, the seat of Sir J. Bailey, M.P., lord-lieutenant of the county. An address will be presented to his royal highness by the mayor and corporation at noon on the 16th on his entry into the county town.

A THEATRICAL "STAR."

Elizabeth Gordon, 52, dressed in the remnants of what had once been a black and red silk costume, was charged at Bow-street Police Court with being drunk and annoying shopkeepers in the Strand. Prisoner was found going from shop to shop asking for money. As she was very drunk she was brought to the police station, and charged. When in the dock at the station she became very violent, and threatened to put a bullet through the policeman's head.—Mr. Vaughan: What have you to say for yourself?—Prisoner: Here's a pen, and here's a pencil, your worship (holding up these articles). I was only going into the shop to write a letter to Mr. Henry Irving, the great actor, to ask him to assist me. I was brought up in the theatrical profession, your worship.—Mr. Vaughan: What have you to say about being drunk?—Prisoner: I was not drunk; I was only suffering from giddiness.—Mr. Vaughan: Is anything known about the prisoner?—Assistant-gaoler Bush: She has been charged at this court previously with a similar offence. She then described herself as a circus-rider, and had a concertina, which she was in the habit of playing in the streets.—Prisoner: Yes, your worship, I had a concertina, but it was taken away from me. I can play sacred music as well as theatrical music. You should hear me play the Old Hundredth Psalm—

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.

I am very religious in my heart, your worship, and play sacred music beautifully. Here's a pencil, and here's a pen. I was only going ——.—Mr. Vaughan: You must go to prison for seven days.

CHILDREN AS STAGE PLAYERS.

Mrs. de Hallé, mother of a child (Thomas Edward), for whom a license for stage playing was applied for last week, went before Mr. Bros, at the North London Police Court, and renewed her application. She said her boy was 8 years of age, and had been certified by Dr. Locke, of Kingsland-road, as "in good health, and fit to take part in public performances." The previous applications had been refused because no certificate of education was produced; but Mrs. de Hallé now came furnished with a document from the Wesleyan Schools, Mayfield-road, Dalston, in which "A. Fisher, head mistress," certified "that Thomas Edward de Hallé attended this school last year, and gave satisfaction to the teacher in general proficiency and good conduct."—Mr. Bros: Is this the same "Barnum's Juvenile Troupe," which was mentioned to me before?—The Applicant: Yes, and my child is only on the stage about ten minutes to sing one song.—Mr. Bros: I should like some inquiry about these minstrels before I grant the license, so as to see what sort of business is done.—Applicant: It is just the same as the original Christy's and the Bohee Brothers. It is a matter of importance to me, because I have no husband, and have in a measure to depend upon my little ones for support. I would not ask if I had been trained to do anything myself.—Mr. Bros: Where are these children to perform?—Applicant: Six months in London, and within twelve miles of it.—Mr. Bros: I must know what kind of places these children are taken to.—The Applicant: They don't take small halls; their expenses are over £50 a week.—Mr. Bros: I am not inclined to grant this license.—Applicant appealed to his worship to grant a license for three months, assuring him it was a thoroughly respectable troupe, or she would not allow her child to play in it.—Mr. Bros: I will order inquiries to be made before I grant the license.—Inspector Pampillon, from the office of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, was in court, and the magistrate handed him a letter which he had received that day referring to the troupe, at the same time asking the inspector to hand it to the secretary of the society, so that inquiries might be made.

ARREST OF ENGLISHMEN.

In Germany a correspondent writes to state that on the 26th ult. two English clerks, Mr. Fox and Mr. Sissons, left London for Berlin on private business. They arrived at Cologne on the 30th. On the following day Mr. Fox made a sketch of a village church, and a gendarme noticed him so engaged. The gendarme shortly afterwards came up, accompanied by Mr. Sissons, and said the two Englishmen must go with him before the commissioner. Arrived at the municipal prison, Mr. Fox explained as best he could—not understanding German, and having only a slight acquaintance with French—who and what they were, but they were not believed, and were taken into the interior of the prison, and lodged in separate cells. They were subsequently taken to the hotel where they had put up on arriving, and then back to the prison, an interpreter stating on the way that the Englishmen had been arrested as French spies. They were then called on to fill up an official form of questions, and were told they might go. The correspondent adds:—"No apology was offered for their imprisonment. At Berlin Fox mentioned the matter at the British embassy, but was requested to communicate through the Foreign Office in England. The sleeping-car tickets they had taken for Berlin were forfeited, and besides the annoyance and suffering, they were delayed a whole day."

FIRES IN LONDON.

At a quarter to three o'clock on Thursday morning an alarming fire was discovered by the police to have broken out at 1, Greyhound-terrace, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, upon the premises of Mr. W. Crawley, coffee-house keeper. The flames originated in the front shop, and spread with such rapidity that the inmates had to effect a most hurried escape. The Leytonstone Volunteer firemen were first on the scene, and got a standpipe to work, and they were quickly followed by a contingent from the London brigade. As the shop and house of twelve rooms were blazing furiously from top to bottom by 3.0, and the adjoining premises were in considerable danger, it was necessary to get a stronger force to work, and a steamer was soon pumping water on the fire. It was only with very great difficulty, however, that the firemen succeeded in saving the next door premises of Mr. E. Lamb, fruiterer. Mr. Crawley's premises were entirely destroyed. The contents were insured in the Northern.——A destructive fire broke out late on Wednesday night, at 107, Stockwell-road, Stockwell, upon the premises of Mr. C. C. Parr, builder. In this case the mischief originated from an unknown cause in the front basement, which was used as workshops and store, and the front and back basements were well alight when the fire alarm brought up an engine from Ferndale-road. A standpipe and a hydrant were set to work, and in the course of an hour the outbreak was subdued. The lower part of the premises was nearly destroyed, the shop and house of five rooms and the contents suffered seriously by heat, smoke, and water, and the building and contents at 105a, tenanted by Mr. Fay, chemist, suffered by smoke and water. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Mr. Parr was insured in the County. Mr. Fay was insured, as regards the contents, in the Sun, and as to the building, in the Law.

During the eight months ending on the 31st of August, the total value of fish returned as landed on the English and Welsh coasts from the fishing grounds was £3,035,600. Compared with the corresponding eight months of 1889 this shows an increase of £297,836.

A PITIFUL STORY.

At the London Sessions, before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., at Newington, Walter and Mary Ann Barstow, man and wife, were indicted for that, "having the custody of William Barstow, a boy under the age of fourteen, they did neglect it in such a manner as was likely to cause injury to its health." Mr. Hutton prosecuted at the instance of the S.P.C.C., and the prisoners were undefended. The case, as opened by Mr. Hutton and fully borne out by the evidence, revealed a very shocking state of things. The attention of the society having been drawn to the case by the neighbours, the police were communicated with, and Inspector Brown, of the P Division, visited defendants' residence, at 16, Maybank Cottages, Hither Green, Lewisham. He found both it and the child in a most filthy condition, and looking as if they had not been cleaned for weeks. The child was terribly emaciated and covered with vermin. At Lewisham Union the medical officer, Mr. Lewis Robertson, saw it and found it weighed but 6lb. 4oz., whereas the normal weight should have been 19½lb. The doctor added that the child was excessively emaciated, weighing less than many a well-developed newly-born infant, although it was over twelve months old. A constable, who lived near them, said he had seen the female so drunk that she could not stand, her husband holding her up while he poured beer down her throat.—The jury having found both defendants guilty, the male prisoner was sentenced to four months and his wife to six months' imprisonment.

INDIFFERENCE TO DEATH.

A remarkable instance of indifference to pain and death, and of the promptitude to throw away life on what seems the most insufficient provocation, is recorded in the Indian papers as having occurred in the native State of Rajputana. A tax levied to pay certain village expenses having been demanded, the religious devotees, instigated by the head of the monastery, refused to pay it. In this refusal they were supported by devotees from neighbouring villages their number amounting to about 150, who threatened that they would bury themselves alive if not exempt from payment. Their threat was no mere empty one, for on the Thakoor declining to yield to their demand they forthwith began to carry it out by burying two of their number. Upon the officials interfering with their resolve they drew swords, daggers and knives, and defied interference. Assistance ultimately coming to the authorities, a number of the recalcitrants were arrested, and on being tried were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, three years being apportioned to the abbot. This was not the only occasion when he had been the cause of much trouble to the powers that be. He had been arrested some time previously, whereupon nearly 100 of his followers rushed into the compound of the British political agent, and demanded the abot's release, threatening to kill themselves if their demand was not granted. Four graves were dug, and in each a man sat himself down, ready to be entombed if their leader was kept in custody. The contemplated wholesale self-immolation was however averted through the tender-heartedness of the political agent, who thought it best under the circumstances to comply with the demand of the abbot's infatuated followers.

HUMOURS OF THE STOCKS.

Mr. T. Gregory, Clifton, Bristol, writing apropos of the statement that a Manchester man had suggested the revival of the stocks, says:—"To attempt to renew the ancient 'stocks' as a mode of punishment at this time of day would not be likely to promote order, but to provoke the contrary. The last man in the stocks at Harborough Magna, Warwickshire, and since the rural police have been about, happened to be when the weather was very cold. A tradesman much respected there, ere the time came for the punishment, had wood collected to make a fire to keep the prisoner from being famished with cold. In went the prisoner's legs, and soon up went the flames, and the heat was carried by a quick wind towards the man in the stocks. The stocks were no more used in that parish. The next parish but one from there, and next to Rugby, is Newbold-on-Avon. On walking through it years after the above occurrence I saw a nice, new-looking set of 'stocks,' and thought 'they look odd.' Some two or three years after I noticed the 'stocks' were gone; which led me to go to a house and inquire what had become of them. 'Oh,' said my informant, 'a drunken man of this parish was so hard to cure that the magistrates fined him 6s. 6d., or to go into the stocks. He chose the stocks—which were out of repair. They were put in order at a cost of 30s. Then the man was sought for to be put in the stocks, but he escaped by paying the fine, which caused so much giggling at the magistrates' expense that at length the stocks at Newbold-on-Avon were taken away. It would be as well to talk of restoring 'scolds' bridles.'"

About 1,300 Catholics of Calcutta (Padredists) have signified their intention of visiting the shrine of St. Francis Xavier in December next.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Saturday's Volunteer programme contained a large number of shooting events of more or less importance, most of which were carried out successfully in magnificent weather; but for a section of one famed shooting battalion a long journey to the Government ranges at Pirbright was fruitlessly undertaken. To begin with the South Western District, Col. Bowen's battalion, the 4th V. B. East Surrey, went to the Bisley ranges in good strength (nearly 200 officers and men) to get through their class firing, going and returning between Waterloo and Brookwood by special train. They were followed at an interval by 22 officers and men of the St. George's Rifles, who had been notified on Thursday last that the I Company prize meeting had been fixed for Saturday at the Pirbright ranges. Just before the train started a private of the corps showed his comrades a telegram informing him that the event had been postponed, but strangely enough, by some blunder of the authorities, acting in the absence of the adjutant who is on leave, no notice was given either to the railway authorities or to the marksmen proposing to compete, who therefore purchased tickets and went to Pirbright, returning by a late train in the evening without having been able to fire a shot. As the musketry instructors did not turn up during the day they seem to have had notice of the postponement, and it is unaccountable that one of them at least was not directed to be at Waterloo in time to prevent the vexatious waste of time and money the blunder caused to so many of their comrades. Postponement was the order of the day at the opposite point of the compass, but in this case annoyance was obviated by a timely notice by postcard. The 2nd Kent (Plumstead) Artillery, which recently, as on so many other occasions at Shoeburyness, distinguished itself, was to have carried out the annual competitions in repository, when six teams, including that of Sergeant-major Clayton, of Royal Military Tournament fame, were to have competed. This interesting event will come off a fortnight hence. A sharp fire of correspondence is going on between the corps authorities, both of Colonel Hughes and Colonel Hozier's brigades, at Woolwich and the Council of the National Artillery Association, on account of what, prima facie, certainly seems to be a high-handed proceeding. The first prize in the 16-pounder competition, and the third in the repository of the first week of the Shoeburyness meeting were won by the Plumstead men, and the first prize (£33 and the Corporation Cup) in the 10-inch gun competition, and a lower prize of £10 were won by the Arsenal brigade, and all the four have been withheld, on the ground that certain members of the detachments were absent from the final parade, which did not take place until after the firing. Pending the discussion it is desirable to suspend judgment, but it is certainly not easy to see by what rule of the blue-book the prizes won in competition can be withheld for such a fault as non-attendance at a subsequent parade. Carbine competitions between various batteries of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery and the 4th battery of the 1st Essex were carried out at Grays, and the 1st City Artillery went for their last gun practice of the year to Sheerness. The City Engineers had their annual march out, and amongst the riflemen the following among other events were undertaken, viz., Battalion Challenge Plate competition by the Victorias; prize meeting of G Company of the Civil Service; the Challenge Vase Competition, by the 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) Corps; and the Munro Challenge Cup competition, for officers, by the 2nd Tower Hamlets. The I Company of the 4th R.W. Surrey, supported by a number of men from other companies of the battalion, spent the evening in a march out and sham fight.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE ROYAL ALBERT DOCKS.

Considerable excitement was caused at the Royal Albert Docks on Saturday by a serious disturbance amongst the Indian crew of the P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana. The men, who were fighting like demons, used sticks and other weapons, and several of them were badly hurt. The dock police ultimately succeeded in restoring order. It is stated that there have been frequent quarrels during the voyage from Australia.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that the imports for the month amounted to £31,322,897, being a decrease of £1,614,191 as compared with August last year. The exports for the month amounted to £22,817,609, being an increase of £1,418,102 as compared with the corresponding month last year. For the eight months ended August 31, the amounts were £271,245,384, being a decrease of £465,710. The exports amounted to £174,694,910, or an increase of £11,761,192 as compared with the same period of last year.

GROSS ATTACK ON CYCLISTS.

The members of a Maidstone cycling club held a club run on Saturday, and, on their return journey, they overtook a party of hop-pickers, who attacked them with sticks and stones. The cyclists, fortunately, escaped with but few bruises, but their machines were damaged, in some cases, seriously. As soon as the cyclists were reinforced their assailants ran off. No arrests have yet been made.

COAL IN KENT.

The sum of £1,500 has been subscribed in London, says a Maidstone correspondent, towards the cost of boring for coal at Ashford in Kent. Efforts are being made to raise an equivalent sum in the locality. The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham is an active promoter of the scheme.

AN UNPLEASANT STORY.

Mr. G. P. Wyatt was informed on Saturday of the deaths of twins at a house in Providence-place, Waterloo-road. On the 15th ult. an application was made at the porter's lodge at St. Thomas's Hospital to attend a case of accouchement. One of the students attended, and a male and female child were born. They progressed favourably until the hospital student left on the 22nd, when it seemed the infants were attacked with what is commonly called English cholera, and on the 23rd both children died within an hour and a half of each other. It was stated that for seven days the bodies of the twins laid in the room where their parents slept with another child.

Three experts from the Navy Department are leaving Berlin for Zanzibar to investigate the finances of the German auxiliary troops.

Her Majesty's ironclads Benbow, Phaeton, and Undaunted, forming part of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Madalena (Sardinia) on Saturday from Toulon, and exchanged salutes with the fort and the Italia, the flag-ship of the admiral commanding the Italian squadron lying in that port.

An eastbound overland express train on the United Pacific railway was thrown off the line on Saturday thirty miles east of Ogden (Utah). Three coaches were overturned and thrown down an embankment. One lady was seriously injured, and several other passengers slightly bruised.

THE THIEBAUD-ROCHEFORT DUEL.

A DETERMINED ENCOUNTER.

A telegram to Brussels from La Clinge, a Dutch Customs station on the Belgian frontier, between Malines and Perneuzen, announces that the duel between MM. Rochefort and Thiébaud was fought near that place at half-past nine on September 6th. After the unsuccessful attempt to decide the affair the day before, M. Rochefort proceeded to La Clinge, and there selected a lonely and unfrequented spot, bordered on one side by a canal, and partly shut in by a wall. M. Thiébaud and his seconds expressed themselves satisfied with the selection, and spent the night at La Clinge, while M. Rochefort returned to Ghent, and came back by the first train in the morning. Besides the principals, the four seconds, and two doctors no other persons were present. The encounter, which lasted from ten to twelve minutes, was throughout of a fierce and determined character, the combatants appearing occasionally to be engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle. At times M. Rochefort ran round and round his adversary, making furious lunges with his sword, and after having wounded M. Thiébaud three times on the left temple, the right cheek, and the right thigh, the doctors stopped the further progress of the duel. M. Thiébaud returned to Brussels at two o'clock. His injuries are not serious, and his condition is satisfactory.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A recent telegram says:—At a dinner given on the 5th inst. at Gravenstein, in Schleswig, by the Emperor and Empress to the provincial authorities, his Majesty drank to the prosperity and development of the province, to which, he said, he was specially attached, as it was at the last imperial manœuvres in Schleswig that his grandfather had promoted him to the rank of major, and further, because the last great public function performed by his grandfather had been the laying of the foundation stone of the Eider Canal Lock. Herr von Steinmann, the governor of Schleswig-Holstein, responded with a toast to the Emperor and Empress, whom he thanked for their visit to "that memorable place." At the conclusion of the governor's remarks, the Emperor again rose, and proposed a cheer to the Archduke Charles Stephan of Austria, on the occasion of the latter's birthday observing that, by the gracious act of the Emperor Francis Joseph, his imperial highness had been sent with a squadron to attend the German naval manœuvres, a step which had once more placed on record the close relations of intimate friendship and the steadfast brotherhood in arms existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary. The *Reichsanzeiger* on Saturday published the text of the speech in which the Emperor William proposed the health of the 9th Army Corps at the dinner given after the review of the troops at Flensburg. After expressing his recognition of the excellent bearing of the regiments composing the army corps, his Majesty added, "We stand here on the historic soil on which our arms, united with those of Austria, gloriously gained blood-stained laurels."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck paid a visit on Saturday to the shooting ground at Homburg. In the course of the evening the various local societies, joined by a large number of the inhabitants, organised a torchlight procession in honour of the ex-chancellor, who, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed his thanks for the ovation which he had received, and, in concluding his remarks, raised a cheer for the Emperor. The prince subsequently attended a fête given in the Kurgarten.

THE SALONICA FIRE.

A telegram says:—It has now become possible to estimate the extent of and the damage caused by the great conflagration, which took place at Salonica last week. The fire broke out at midnight on Wednesday, through the bursting of a spirit still top in the Jewish quarter. This part of the town was densely populated, and the houses being constructed of the most combustible materials, which had been rendered still more inflammable by the recent hot dry weather, the flames, fanned by a high north wind, rapidly spread from building to building. Owing to the long drought there was a great scarcity of water, the aqueducts which convey water from the hills being almost empty, and no appliances were at hand for getting sea-water. It was therefore impossible to do much more than to endeavour to prevent loss of life and save portable property. The conflagration spread with such rapidity, however, that the men hired to work the pumps in the burning quarter soon left off trying to cope with the flames, and devoted themselves to saving their own families and property. As fast as the goods were rescued from the devouring element they were piled up in open spaces where they were apparently safe, but square after square was reached by the fire, and all the collections of property were destroyed in them. The mosque of St. Sophia, almost as fine a building as that of the same name at Constantinople, of which it was a model on a smaller scale, was burned to the ground, as also was the Byzantine church. In the latter were stored the Government archives, with manuscripts and old records dating back three hundred years. All these were destroyed, only a few land titles being saved. The loss is irreparable. The British consulate was also gutted, though the archives were got out safe. The Greek consulate, the Greek bishop's palace, the Metropolitan Church, containing valuable altar plate, and seven synagogues were in turn destroyed. The fire also consumed the Greek hospital, where thirteen of the inmates perished. The conflagration extended over an area of 250 acres, and raged unchecked for twelve hours, when it burned itself out, leaving a bare and blackened space shaped like a triangle, which but a short time previously had been covered with the tokens of human industry. The loss covered by insurance is expected to involve the payment of £200,000, British capital alone being involved to the amount of £150,000. Over 18,000 persons are homeless, and being mostly of the poorest Jewish classes are utterly destitute. The Government is issuing tents and daily rations for their relief. Assistance in the shape of money, bread, and clothes will be greatly needed in the approaching cold weather.

The strike in Bascoup, Belgium, has terminated, the men being promised the additional wages of 8 per cent.

The Dominion Labour Congress have passed a resolution in favour of Canada electing her own governor-general.

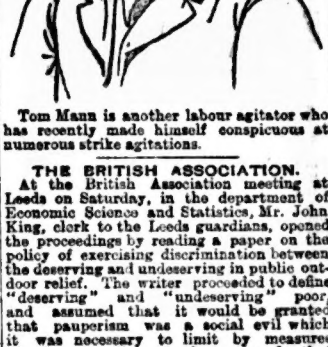
A Constantinople telegram says:—Baron de Calice, the Austrian ambassador, has had an hour's audience of the Sultan, at which he notified the marriage between the Archduchess Marie Valerie and the Archduke Salvator. His excellency at the same time took leave of his Majesty prior to starting on a brief holiday.

We learn from Cape Town that the Barotse nation have accepted British protectorate under the chartered company, and have agreed that slavery and the practice of witchcraft shall be suppressed. The Barotse territory extends from the 20th to the 30th degree of east longitude, and is traversed by the Zambesi.

JOHN BURNS.

The above is a portrait of the well-known labour agitator, whose name has come prominently before the public in connection with most of the recent strike movements. During the past week Mr. Burns has been a conspicuous figure at the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, a report of the proceedings at which appears in another column.

TOM MANN.



Tom Mann is another labour agitator who has recently made himself conspicuous at numerous strike agitations.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the British Association meeting at Leeds on Saturday, in the department of Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. John King, clerk to the Leeds guardians, opened the proceedings by reading a paper on the policy of exercising discrimination between the deserving and undeserving in public outdoor relief. The writer proceeded to define "deserving" and "undeserving" poor, and assumed that it would be granted that pauperism was a social evil which it was necessary to limit by measures of a repressive tendency, and that the claims of the destitute were to be considered in connection with the public interests. The origin of the poor law was then described, and the cost of the system during the past year. In a matter of necessity, however, the cost was immaterial. It was not at all certain that the money spent in relief was all expended in the relief of destitution. If it were, then the social system must be very imperfect. The royal commission of 1834 was appointed to inquire into the evils of poor law administration, and to point out the necessary remedies. Their report was quoted, and the author of the paper gave an epitome of its contents, and also of the two principal orders for the prohibition and regulation of relief.—Mr. D. J. Rhodes gave some statistics in reference to pauperism, and said that the paupers of this country, if massed together, would form a procession considerably over a hundred miles in length. This, however, compared favourably with what existed in 1834; for in that year paupers numbered 1,200,000, whereas last return numbered 800,000. In 1832, the amount paid for pauperism was £7,000,000; in 1888, with a population twice as large, the amount expended was £8,400,000. Even that did not represent the full amount of improvement that had taken place. Where there was a large amount of pauperism the percentage of members of co-operative and friendly societies was small. The coal industry appeared to play an important part in diminishing pauperism.—Some other papers of less general interest were afterwards read.

JOSEPH NUTTALL.

J. Nuttall, who beat Finney in the mile championship on the 30th ult. off Brighton, is one of the most remarkable swimmers we have known. He is 21 years of age, and commenced swimming in the days of his early youth. He quickly developed wonderful speed, and carried all before him as an amateur, in which capacity, he, with the exception of the long distance championships, for which he never competed, was champion at all distances, and still holds the 100 yards record for amateurs, namely, 1min. 6¼sec. In 1888 he joined the professional ranks, and won the "Topping" challenge cup, over 1,000 yards, making records from 160 to 1,000 yards. Last year he again won that cup, and should he be successful again this year it will become his own.

MAD DRUNK AT SEA.

At Hull Police Court, on Saturday, Joseph Allison and Joseph Macnamara, cattlemen, were charged with stealing property belonging to Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Company, shipowners. Prisoners were two of the cattlemen on board the steamer Chicago who behaved in such a disorderly manner while on the voyage to New York a few weeks since. The men obtained access to the cargo, and stealing a number of bottles of beer got mad drunk and nearly took possession of the ship. Three of the cattlemen were arrested at New York, but only the two mentioned above were extradited. They arrived at Hull on the 5th inst. by the steamer Galileo, and formal evidence of the arrest having been given, they were remanded.

A Toronto photographer, named Dixon, has made preparations for crossing Niagara River on a tight-rope.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, died at Violet Hill, Newry, aged 87.

Information was received that Mary Eaton, 64, unmarried, late of 9, Bawdsey-terrace, Halifax-road, Enfield, died suddenly whilst on a visit to a cousin at Tottenham.

Robert Johnson, 27, porter, Curl-street, Borough, was surgically attended in St. Thomas's Hospital for a scalp wound caused by falling down a flight of steps.

Leah Brooks, 13, of Coventry-street, Bethnal Green, was sitting on a chair, putting her shoes on, when the chair tipped, causing her to fall with her leg under her. She was taken to the London Hospital with a fracture.

The wife of James Johnson, Earls-road, Bermondsey, was aroused from sleep by her husband making a strange noise in his throat. A doctor was sent for and the man was found to be dead.

At Croydon, John Penfold, a labourer, summoned for neglecting to maintain his wife and child, who had become chargeable to the parish, was remanded on Saturday, it being stated that he was too drunk to appear.

Leonard Johnson, 10, of 4, Lime-terrace, Lower-road, Charlton, was admitted to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, having fallen down the stone steps at Charlton Railway Station and broken his arm.

Albert Jennitt was crossing Cheapside, when he was knocked down by a van, the wheels of which passed over his chest. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital it was found that he was badly cut and bruised.

William Mathews, 35, a labourer, of 15, York-street, Lambeth, while playing with his child, fell down and fractured a bone of one of his legs. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Esther Evans, 27, wife of George Evans, of 135, Coburg-road, Old Kent-road, while walking across a board in the garden fell and fractured both bones of her left leg. She was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital.

A young man named Strong, working at Garner's tannery, The Grange, Bermondsey, was scalded at a boiler explosion in the dyeing department, and died from his injuries in Guy's Hospital.

Frederick Brookin, 8, late of Haywood-street, Westminster, was playing in Vincent-square, when he got in the way of a cab and was knocked down and run over, sustaining serious internal injuries. He was admitted into Westminster Hospital.

William Griffin was at work on a scaffold in Westminster, and in stepping backwards he overbalanced and fell to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was taken to Westminster Hospital with several of his ribs broken.

A telegram from Bembridge, Isle of Wight, stated that the steamer Honfleur had gone ashore at Forelands. The Honfleur is owned by the London and South-Western Railway Company, and is engaged in the service between Cherbourg and Southampton.

The new Albert Bridge, Belfast, was opened by the mayor, in the presence of a large number of people, the weather being very fine. The foundation-stone of the new bridge was laid in May, 1889, by the Duke of Clarence.

Maude Roper, 13, a school girl, living at 369, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, was taken to the London Hospital with a broken leg. She was turning a corner rather sharply when she twisted her leg and she fell with it under her.

A fire took place in South Eighteenth-street, Philadelphia, where a large bakery and a chemical factory were burned, while several adjoining buildings were damaged. The loss was $200,000, partly covered by insurance.

The non-unionist hands employed on the New York Central Railway have been armed with revolvers, and intend to retaliate upon any unionist men who may assault them. This is the outcome of recent ill-usage of one of their number.

The Second Durham Artillery Volunteer Brigade, consisting of over 800 men, were inspected on Saturday afternoon at Seaham Harbour by General Stephenson, commanding the North-eastern district, and Colonel Robinson, colonel-commandant. The Marquis of Londonderry was in command.

Sir William Fitzgerald met his Clare tenants at Kildysart, and, after granting a reduction of 45 per cent. on all rents, told them he would consent to sell them their holdings on reasonable terms under the Ashbourne Act. The tenants, it is stated, will embrace the liberal offer.

On Saturday Charles Beavan, employed at an establishment in King-street, Snow Hill, was struck on the head by a portion of the machinery. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a semi-unconscious state, when it was found that his head was badly injured.

Richard Barcombe, of Trigg-street, Bethnal Green, had been under treatment at the Bethnal Green Infirmary for about a fortnight. His father called at the infirmary, and, in spite of the doctor's warning that his removal would cause death, insisted on taking him home. Two hours later he died.

The coroner for North-east London received information of the death of Bertha Edith Withers, 15 months, the daughter of a labourer, of 5, Bernales Buildings, Kingsland. She died from the effects of scalds caused by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water.

At Buckingham on Saturday, a lad aged 16 years, named Canning, of Turweston, was ordered to receive six strokes with the birch rod for breaking into a neighbour's house during their absence, and stealing six shillings from a box. With part of the money he had purchased a pipe, two ounces of tobacco, a box of fusees, some cigars, and wax matches.

Two carmen who were summoned at the City Summons Court for causing their horses and vehicles to stand longer than necessary to load or unload, said they had only gone to get their dinner, and one declared that the constable, although not telling a deliberate falsehood, was telling an untruth. Alderman Newton fined them 1s. and costs.

George Perkins, 15, and William Walker, 13, was charged at Edmonton with stealing fog signals from a signal box. It also appeared that they had pulled a lever and altered a signal, the result of which might have been serious, and, further, this was by no means the first mischief of the kind that had been committed in the neighbourhood. Perkins was sent to a reformatory and Walker had a good birching.

George Hennessey, a sailor, who had been away for some time, and was supposed to have accumulated a considerable sum of money, died after knocking about the neighbourhood of Bermondsey for several days and drinking heavily. He seems to have taken a big dose of chlorodyne, and some suggestions, which had no apparent foundation, were rife in the neighbourhood that he had been poisoned for his money.

THE CABMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

In the early hours of Saturday morning a largely-attended meeting of cabmen was held at the Albion Temperance Hall, Wharfdale-road, York-road, King's Cross, in support of the Metropolitan Cabdrivers' Trade Union, which, formed in July last, has now some 1,000 members.—Mr. W. M. Drummond, who presided, stated that the drivers had now to pay 11s. for a daily hire of their cabs, even in the dullest part of the year. Drivers were fortunate if, as a rule, they now earned 14s. in fares per day. This left the driver with 3s. for the maintenance of himself, his wife, and family. (A Voice: I only took 2s. yesterday.) By organisation and combination alone could the drivers hope to improve their lot, and it behoved them, now that most classes of workers were realising the need of organisation, and were forming powerful unions, to unite in demanding more reasonable terms from the cabmasters. (Applause.)—Mr. Theakston, the secretary of the union, moved a resolution pledging the meeting to join the union, and do their utmost to reduce the existing price of cabs, which was "exorbitant," and led to excessive hours of labour.—Mr. Deer, in seconding the motion, remarked that now it often happened, after a driver had been on the box sixteen hours, he returned home penniless to his wife, after having satisfied the exactions of the owner of the cab. An owner could keep a cab and two horses in good trim a week for £2, and if the driver gave him £2 10s., he should be satisfied.—Mr. Watkinson, president of the Gas Workers' Union, saw no reason why the 16,000 cabmen of London should not form a strong and powerful union.—A cabman named Fox declared that the cab sweater was a Shylock who extracted every possible shilling from the driver in order to meet the demands of a syndicate of horse dealers, coach builders, corn chandlers, and harness makers. The sweater had to pay these tradesmen heavy interest on the loans he owed them, and of course took care to leave enough for himself. The results of this system were the miserable horses and cabs that were occasionally seen in the streets of London. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Chapman, secretary of the Street Masons and Paviors' Amalgamated Society, said that if the Guards and police organised as other working men were doing, it would be "all up" with the capitalist class, who monopolised the fruits of labour.—The resolution was adopted.

THOMAS LOATES.

Thomas Loates, who, up to the 5th inst. had ridden 400 winners out of 456 mounts this season, has an extraordinary position amongst contemporary jockeys of the present day. Only a few years ago he held a very minor place in turf history, but now his fame is on the lips of all interested in horse racing. He was born on October 6th, 1867, and his present riding weight, according to "Ruff," is 6st. 9lb. He was connected in his early days with the stables of J. Cannon and J. Dawson, and at the Newmarket Second October Meeting, 1883, he won his first race on a colt owned by Lord Rosebery in a maiden plate. He then weighed 4st. 4lb. In that year he rode four times unsuccessfully; in 1884 he rode one winner out of twenty-two mounts, in 1885 four out of sixty-nine events, in 1886 twelve out of 152, in 1887 twenty-one out of 203, and in 1888 fifty-eight out of 288. Last year, however, he rode 674 times, and his 167 successes began in the Lincoln Handicap, when he rode Wise Man to victory, and reached the summit of most jockeys' ambition on steering Donovan to victory in the Derby. To have reached the top of the tree in a single year was a remarkable performance, and with such retainers as he has from Mr Milner and Mr. Blundell Maple, his future seems assured. He is a wonderful judge of pace, and a most determined finisher, and while he keeps well he bids fair to rise to the position left vacant by Fred Archer.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

At the Guildford Police Court on Saturday, Mr. E. J. Halsey, one of the magistrates who lives near Pirbright, said it was absolutely dangerous for any woman—and nearly so for any man—to be out in the district after half-past nine o'clock in the evening. In his opinion pickets were of not much use, and he urged the appointment of a foot patrol. He was credibly informed on the night the soldier was shot that there were two serious disturbances in public-houses near, and that the lanes in the district of the camp were full of drunken soldiers. The other magistrates concurred with Mr. Halsey, and it was decided to write to the Secretary for War calling his attention to the matter.

RETIREMENT OF MR. D'EYNCOURT.

Mr. Louis Tennyson D'Eyncourt, the senior metropolitan police magistrate, who for the last thirteen years has been one of the occupants of the bench at Westminster Police Court, has tendered his resignation to the Home Secretary, but will continue to hold office until his successor is appointed. Owing to advancing years Mr. D'Eyncourt's retirement was not altogether unexpected, but the announcement of his resignation was received with the deepest regret by the professional gentlemen and others connected with the court, by whom his courteous bearing and his patient, kindly disposition will long be remembered. Mr. D'Eyncourt was called to the bar (Inner Temple) on the 1st of May, 1840, and as he was appointed a magistrate (to Worship-street Police Court) on August 9th, 1851, he has completed over thirty-nine years of public service.

A BRAVE GIRL.

Telegraph operators have made stirring experiences, especially those stationed at out of the way railroad offices. One of the most sensational that has been related for some time was that of Miss Ida Makely, the night telegraph operator on the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis road, at Swanville, Pa. A few nights since a vicious looking tramp tried to open the little door to the station, and failing, appeared at the window and demanded admission. He was refused, when, procuring a large lump of coal, he broke the window open. As he tried to enter, the young lady drew a revolver, and held him at bay, while she quietly, with her other hand, called the operator at the next station, and informed him of her situation. A train happened to be side-tracked at the station, and the engine was uncoupled, and, with the crew on board, started to the relief of the young woman. The tramp had drawn a knife, and was still making ugly threats and trying to induce the young woman to hand out the contents of the safe, when the engine rounded a curve, and the flash of the headlight frightened the ruffian, who made his escape.

Hugh Hughes, a longshoreman at the Inman Pier, committed suicide at New York by cutting his throat. He had lately been drinking heavily.

AN EXCURSION PARTY IN A FIX.

The embankment of the Cromford and Langley Mill Canal, belonging to the Midland Railway Company, has given way near Matlock, owing to its having been honeycombed by a colony of voles. The canal is the main waterway from the Derbyshire coalfields, and the traffic will be entirely suspended for a week. The canal is also used for excursion traffic, and a party from Matlock to Ambergate were stranded midway.

The Queen of Roumania on Saturday opened a charity fête in aid of the Llandudno Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham on Saturday objected to the presence of reporters at a meeting at Southport, remarking that he knew the newspapers were always against the working classes.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15, Saturday at 7.30. Grand Orchestra, 70 Performers (Leader, Mr. Carrodus), and Celebrated Guards Band (under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas). Conductor, Mr. Gwyllym Crowe. New Items, Victor d'Ocon, Bosphorus (by Bruce Smith). The following Vocalists will star during next week:—
Miss Amy Sherwin, Signorina Colombati, Mdme. Belle Cole, Miss Emily Davis, Mr. Ivor Foster, Mr. Harper Kearton, Mr. Charles Chilley, and Mr. Barrington Foote.
TUESDAY EVENING Next, September 16th, Mr. SIMS REEVES, Ac.
WEDNESDAY Next, September 17th, BALFE NIGHT.
THURSDAY Next, September 18th, HUMOROUS NIGHT.
Doors open at 7.30, Saturdays at 7.0. Prices of admission, 1s. to 2s. Season Tickets (transferable), One Guinea.—Box-office open daily from 10.0 to 5.0.

ADELPHI.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15, the New and Original Drama, by George R. Sims and Robert Buchanan, entitled THE ENGLISH ROSE. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Messrs. Beveridge, W. L. Abingdon, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, B. Thalbery, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, J. Northcote, James East, W. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Winifred Clare Jecks, Kate Janvrin, Ione Bancroft, and Mary Rorke, &c. Scenery by Bruce Smith, Phil Goatcher, and W. Perkins. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LITTLE SENTINEL. Miss Clara Jecks. &c.—Doors open at 7.0.—Box office open daily, 10.0 to 6.0.

OPERA COMIQUE.
Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.
EVERY EVENING at 9.15, Mr. Arthur Law's New Play, THE JUDGE. Messrs. W. S. Penley, F. Leslie, Mark Kinghan, A. J. Byde, A. G. Leigh, and William Herbert; Mesdames Emily Thorne, Helen Leyton, Elsie Chester, and Kissy Grahame. At 8.20, LITTLE EFFIE. Miss Effie Ormiston, Messrs. W. Lestock and J. Nelson. —Doors open at 8.0.—Matinee of THE JUDGE, Every Saturday, at 2.30.—Acting-manager, Mr. Arthur Yates.

STRAND THEATRE.
OUR FLAT.—Passing the unparalled run of 515 Performances, still continues to attract delighted audiences to the charming Little Strand Theatre Nightly to witness the most Amusing and Laughable Original Comedy ever written, entitled OUR FLAT. EVERY EVENING at 8.40, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. Faces at 8.0. WILLIE EDOUIN as Nathaniel Glover, supported by Misses Whitty, Esmond, Howard, Sedgwick, Vivat, Graves; Messrs. Fawcett, Dawson, Bentley, Lugg, Nainby, Sims.—Business-manager, Mr. George Bryer.
OUR FLAT at the STRAND THEATRE. The Enormous Hit of Two London Seasons. Still increasing in public favour. The most mirth-provoking performance ever witnessed. WILLIE EDOUIN as Nathaniel Glover, supported by a company of popular artistes. Every Evening at 8.40, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30; Faces at 8.0.—Doors open at 7.30 and 2.0.—Box-office open from 10.0 till 6.0 daily, where seats may be secured any number of weeks in advance.—Prices of admission from 1s. to £3 3s.

SAVOY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.
EVERY EVENING at 8.15, THE GONDOLIERS; or, The King of Barataria. By W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan.—Doors open at 8.0. Morning Performance Every Saturday, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.—Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. till 11.0 p.m.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss VIOLET MELNOTTE.
Lessee, Mr. JOHN L. TOOLE.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 o'clock, the New Military Farce, in Three Acts, entitled THE SOLICITOR, by Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld. THE BALLIFF. Box-office open daily.—Matinee Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.0. Doors open 2.30.—Acting-manager, Mr. Henry Brandon.—TOOLE'S THEATRE.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, DR. BILL (Last Six Nights). Messrs. George Alexander, Ben Webster, George Canoe, A. Bromley Davenport, Charles Fulton; Mesdames Lilian Hingston, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Leston, Lillie Young, and Alma Stanley. Preceded, at 8.30, by MISS CINDERELLA.—Doors open at 8.0. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0.
LAST SIX NIGHTS of DR. BILL.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE,
by Messrs. Robert Buchanan and F. Horner,
will be produced on
THURSDAY, 25th September.
Box-office open Thursday, 18th, where seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone.
—AVENUE THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. CHARLES H. HAWTREY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, entitled LOVERS, adapted from Les Femmes Nouvelles, by J. Comyns Carr. Miss Maude Millett, Miss Sophie Larkin, Miss Lydia Cowell, Miss Ethel Matthews, Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Edward Righton, Mr. Gilbert; Mr. Charles Hawtrey. Preceded, at 8.15, by A BAD PENNY.—Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0.—Matinee, Saturday, October 4th.—Business-manager, Mr. F. Bradley.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, the GAY MADRIGAL LIGHT OPERA COMPANY will perform a New Comic Opera, in Three Acts, written by MM. Alexandre Bisson and C. Burnand, and composed by E. Planquette, entitled CAPTAIN THERESE, with the following powerful cast, viz.: Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Harry Parker, T. A. Shale, A. Y. Hendin, George Marler, and Harry Monkhouse; Miss Attalie Claire, Mdme. Jenoff, and Miss Phyllis Broughton. Produced by Charles Harris. Musical Director, Mr. John Crook. Conductor, Mr. Ernest Ford. Commence at 8.30. Box-office open continuously from 10.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.—Morning Performance Every Saturday, at 2.15.—Telephone, No. 3,760.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, A FAIR OF SPECTACLES, a Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French by Sydney Grundy. Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, Mr. G. Raiemond, and Miss Annie Rogers. At 9.0, DREAM FACES, by Wyna Miller. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Miss Carlotta Addison.—Box-office, 10.0 to 5.0. Doors open at 7.40. No fees.—Matinee, Saturday, September 27th, at 2.0 p.m.—Acting-manager, Mr. C. C. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Mr. WILLARD, Lessee and Manager.
Sole Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, JUDAH, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Willard as Judah Llewellyn; Miss Winifred Emery as Yashti Dethic (for full cast see stage page).—Doors open 8.0; commence 8.30. Carriages 11.0. Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert Tale.—Box-office (Mr. Forbes) open daily, 10 to 5.0. Telephone, 3,930.—Matinee of JUDAH, on Wednesday Next, at 2.0. Special Notice: Last 11 Nights of Mr. Willard's Season.—Acting-manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

SURREY THEATRE.
MONDAY, September 15th, at 7.45, will be produced a New and Original Drama, entitled THE VILLAGE FORGE, by Geo. Conquest and Tom Craven. Splendid New Scenery and Effects. Characters by Messrs. Bague, Cunningham, Truckshanks, Lennox, Belding, Vincent, Shelton, F. Conquest, Leslie, and Geo. Conquest, jun.; Misses A. Conway, Farrell, Hamm, and Mrs. Bennett.—Acting-manager, Mr. H. Spry.

GRAND THEATRE, Islington.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WILMOT.
Business-manager, Mr. H. A. FREEMAN.
LAST WEEK of THE GRAND NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY, including Messrs. Ben Davies, H. Sims Reeves, Alec Bell, Bernard Lane, Charles Fisher, Odorado Barri, Henry Pratt, James Fitzgerald, Victor Roberts, and George Fox; Mdmes. Marie Roze, Emma Chelmister, Clara Leslie, Minnie Gwynne-Cook, Ada Crossley, Marie Ward, Maud Boyd, Alma Steel, Vito, Nanage, Henderson, and Lucy Franklin.—Monday next, MARTHA; Tuesday, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL; Wednesday and Saturday, THE LILY OF KILLARNEY; Thursday, MARITANA; Friday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Conductor, Mr. Edward Jones. —Monday, September 22nd, Augustus Harris's Company, in-Lady Dunlo, in the New Burlesque, VENUS. Six Nights only.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, ENRIQUE COLCHESTER.
MONDAY, September 15th, and following Nights, Geo. R. Sims and Henry Pettitt's Phenomenally Successful Drama,
HARBOUR LIGHTS.
By arrangement with Messrs A. and S. Gatti.
All the Original Effects. New and Magnificent Scenery.
Commences 7.30.
Business-manager, Horace Barri.

STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, A. MELVILLE.
MONDAY, September 15th, and during the week, Six Nights only, of the Celebrated Comic Opera from the Comedy Theatre,
FALKA.
With Mr. Horace Lingard's Company.
Received on former visit with every demonstration of applause. Powerful cast. Chorus and Band.—Commence 7.40, open 7.20. Early doors, 7.0.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton.
Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.
MONDAY, September 15th, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted), production, for Five Nights only, of Tom Craven's New Successful Drama, THE RISERS WILL. Realistic Scenery. Special Engagement of Mr. Tom Craven in his original character, supported by the Powerful Company. VARIETIES: Harry Anderson, Sisters Maguire, Charles Duval. Concluding with THE MAN AND HIS TIGER.—Wednesday, BENEFIT of Mr. JACOBS.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE.
Central and Coolest Theatre in London.
Buses, Trams, and Trains every few minutes to the doors.
MONDAY, September 15th, and during the Week,
LITTLE EM'LY.
Mr. Fred Charlton as Micawber.
Powerful Company. Special Scenery.
In preparation, HUMAN NATURE.
Commence at 7.30.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, N.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. WILMOT and FREEMAN.
NIGHTLY, at 7.30, Mr. G. W. Jones's Company in the Great Historical Drama,
JOAN OF ARC.
Six Nights Only.
Circle, 2s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery 4d.—An Entire Change of Company and Programme Every Week. No fees.
Acting-manager, Mr. O. Brand.

PAVILION THEATRE, E.
MONDAY, September 15th, and Every Evening at 7.40, Reproduction of the Great West-end Drama, THE GOLDEN LADDER (by Geo. R. Sims and Wilson Barrett). Original Scenery. Miss Maud Elmore as Lilian Grant; Mr. Julius Knight (First Appearance in London) as Guy Frank Thornhill; Messrs. Thomas, Vane, Fenwick, Yates, Pearson, Bernard, Styan, Brunton, East, Calvert, &c.; Misses Clifton, Russell, Marlborough, Brunton, Oakley, Harks, Orchard, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, Stratford, E.
Proprietor, Mr. ALBERT FREDERICKS.
A West-end Theatre in the East.
MONDAY, September 15th, for Six Nights Only,
RIP VAN WINKLE
or, The Sleep for Twenty Years.
Mr. Lionel Ellis and his Celebrated Company.
New Scenery, Dresses, and Effects.
Monday, September 22nd, HARBOUR LIGHTS.
Business-manager, Mr. Charles Bennett.

QUEEN'S, Poplar.
Managers, F. and M. ABRAHAMS.
MONDAY, September 15th, Callan and Callan, and Callan, America's Own Boys, the Hylades, in their Novel Entertainment; Lottie Dettmar, George Belmore, First Production, Sketch, entitled ENTRAPPED, by the Herbert Combination, Fred Harris, Sisters Preston, Henderson and Stanley, Fred Harris, Sisters Preston, Hamilton and Hamilton, Quartette, Kate Kay, One Mac, Rose Hamilton, Amy Albert, &c.—Visitors compliment by rail allowed 2d. in the gallery, 3d. in the pit, and 1d. in the boxes of usual prices of admission.

MARLOW'S NEW PALACE OF VARIETIES
(LATE BOW MUSIC HALL), BOW-ROAD, E.
The Prettiest, Best Conducted, Most Comfortable and Successful Hall in London.
ANOTHER Gigantic Change of Company.—Monday, September 15th, and during the week, a New Comic Sketch, IN MARRIAGE A FAILURE? by the Powerful Combination, Maude Florence, Tom Vane, Harry Hickett, Sam Bell, Pierre Hastings, Harry Vulliamy, Jessie Bond, Rosella and Leon, the Sisters D'Delley.—NOTICE.—Reduced Prices during the Season. Monday, Tuesday, Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.0 p.m.

LYCEUM.
BATCHELOR'S ON SATURDAY, September 20th, will be open for the First Time, a Play by Herman Merivale, from the story of "The Bride of Lammermoor," RAVENSWOOD. Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Wenman, Mr. Alexander, Bishop, Mr. Mackin, Mr. Howe, Mr. Gordon Craig, Mr. Tyars, Mr. Haviland; Miss Le Thiere, Mrs. Pinnefather, and Miss Ellen Terry.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open, 10.0 to 5.0.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, Brandon Howard's Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled
TRUTH.
Messrs. Geo. Giddens, W. Blakeley, T. G. Warren, A. Bouchelmill; Mesdames H. Forsyth, Marie Daly, A. E. Fitzroy, F. Coleridge, Mary Moore, M. Hardinge, E. Vining. Preceded, at 8.0, by JILTED.—Doors open 7.45.—Stage-manager, Mr. Edward Hastings.

THE EMPIRE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.
GRAND PROGRAMME.—CECILE, at 10.20, DREAM OF Morlacchi Giuri, Rafina Di Sarto, Signor Albertini, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Variety Entertainment, comprising Kate Seymour, Ada Blanche, the Pyrides, Dudson and Hartley, Frank Lawton, Lazarre Sisters, Severus and Schaffer, Vinando, Tennyson and O'Gorman, Frazer and Bannell, Sisters Everett, Vesta Tilley.—Doors open at 7.45, commence at 7.50. Free List suspended.

LONDON PAVILION.
THE SLIDING ROOF renders the London Pavilion the Coolest Theatre of Varieties in the West-end. The Entertainment is without exception the most Brilliant in London. —EVERY EVENING.

LONDON PAVILION.—Special Exclusive Engagement of Victor Andre in his New and Startling illusion, "Metamorphose," or the Instantaneous Transformation of Individuals, the most bewildering effect ever produced; who, with the following celebrated artistes, will appear every evening.—Hons. Tresey (the Wonderful Fantalist), Hanlon-Lees, and Shadowgraph season 4; the Marvellous Ventriloquist, Miss Jenny Hill, Mr. Dan Leno, Miss Billie Barlow, Mr. G. W. Kenway, Brown, Newland, and Leicester, Miss Lucy Clarke, Mr. Fred Coyne, Mr. Harry Collins, Mr. Sam Redfern, the Bonhams, Miss Nellie Navette, Mr. Charles Signell, Will Kendall, Lilly Burnand, Annie Dunbar, Mr. Tom Leamore, &c.—Doors open at 7.0, commence at 8.0. Prices of admission from 1s.—Acting-manager, Mr. Edward Swanborough.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
OPEN Every Evening, with an Exceptionally Attractive and Brilliant Company. Constant Change of Programme. Doors open at 7.30. Morning Performance Every Saturday, at 2.30.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
THE Handsomest Building in Europe. Reconstructed and redecorated at a cost of over £3,000. Ten new and comfortable Private Boxes.—A New Grand Sensational Sketch, entitled LITTLE GYP, in which the luminaire Comedians and Burlesque Actress, Miss JENNY HILL, will appear, assisted by Robert C. Lyons (of the Lyceum and Drury Lane Theatres), Reginald Stockton (of Toole's Theatre), Fair Folk, Country Folk, Misers, &c. Return of the Old Favourite, DAN LENO. Miss Marie Lloyd, Sam Torr, the Sisters Govette, Arthur King, Erskine Williams, the Wonder of the Age; the Fletchers, Champion Skaters of the World; Imro Fox, the Comic Conjuror, the Sensation of the day; Curtis D'Alton, Leclair and Leslie. A New Sketch, entitled THE BURGLAR, in which will appear Mr. Henry D. Stanley, Miss Nellie Bowes, Miss Nellie Moore.—Doors open 7.30; commence, 7.40. Saturdays, open 7.0 o'clock. No side doors.—Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.
IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE VARIETY COMPANY IN LONDON.—Alice Mayhew, Jolly John Nash, Hettie Chapman, Johnny Worman, Sisters Bouche, Charles Bignell, Nellie Leamore and Athlas, Earle, Laura Lyle, the Boston, Deane Brand, Kate Chard, and others.—Every Evening at 7.30; Saturdays at 2.30.—Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL,
MOGUL TAVERN, DRURY-LANE.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. GRAYDON.
EVERY EVENING, THE BURGLAR, supported by H. D. Burton, Miss Louie Lancaster, and the Clever Child Actress, Miss Nellie Moore. Sweeney and Hyland, the Herberte Combination, in THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Harry Hedgets, Minnie Clark, Alice Westfield, the Wonderful Kellino Troupe, Henderson and Stanley Quartette, Frank Rowland, Sisters Dagmar, Kate Carney, the Allisons, Forrest, Archer, Bell, and Layland, Turin and Volta.

ROYAL FORESTERS' PALACE OF VARIETIES,
CAMBRIDGE-ROAD, HAIL END, E.
Proprietor, Mr. WILLIAM LESBY.
VESTA TILLEY, Tom and Lily English, Polly and Harvey's Nimble Nips, in Sketch, SCENE IN McGUINNIS'S KITCHEN. Arthur West, Poole's Australian Minstrels, George Upon, Jenny Valmore, Mons. Zelecto, Clara Nesbitt, Harry Lenmore, Kate Carney, Tom Vane, &c.—Open 7.15. Prices, 6d. to £1 1s. Half-price at 9.0 (except Saturdays).—Manager, Wilton Friend.

SOUTH LONDON PALACE,
LONDON-ROAD, S.E.
Proprietress, Mrs J. J. POOLE.
GRAND CHANGE of COMPANY.—Brown, Newland, and G. Leslie, Henderson and Stanley Quartette, Sisters Dewhurst, PETTERED, introducing Henry Hampton, Frank Collinson, Miss Louisa Brandon, Little Marie Pearl, and T. C. Lilly. Spectacle Scenery. Nicholas Hischey, Sweeney and Hyland, Comic Ballet d'Action, TOT, TOT, introducing Ted Lauri, son, Madame Ada, Harry Young, Arthur Williams, Charles Lauri, and Ted Lauri, jun. The Sisters Preston, T. E. Dunville, Donald Baile, Lilie Napier, and others.—Manager, Mr. F. Lee.

GATTI'S PALACE OF VARIETIES,
214, Westminster Bridge-road, London.
Proprietors, Messrs G. and L. CORAZZA-GATTI.
COLLINSON and PINK'S Combination, THE WHISTLE. Sisters Jongleuses, Pauline and Pauline, the Cousins, Charles Lamprey and Traynor, Medley, Bertie Stokes, Trogetour, Dora Fielding, Fred Harvey, Kate Kay, Charles Brinkworth, Polly Newbery.—Manager, Mr. Harry Evans.

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.
EVERY EVENING.—Alice Leamar, the Murphys, Arthur Leonard, the Fletchers, Harrison and Howard's Company in WILD ROSE. Horace Wheatley, Lucy Clarke, Don Pablo, T. E. Dunville, Katie Lawrence, Leo Dryden, Musical Sketch, THE MILLSTREAM, Myra May, Brothers Le Fre, J. Barnum, F. Harrington, Parson Quartette, Sisters Duncan, Charles Bignell, Mealey, Annie Dunbar.—Manager, Mr. W. Bailey.

PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
AND EMPIRE OF THE EAST, MILE END-ROAD.
MONDAY, September 15th, and Every Night, Programme presenting the most unique, moral, and interesting speciality Company before the public. Replete with all the latest novelties. Introducing the Popular Monologue Sketch, entitled ON GUARD, introducing the clever Actor-Vocalist, Mr. Charles Godfrey, pre-eminently the most successful of Modern Character-Artists and Vocalists. The incidents of this Sketch, founded on facts, portrayed with all the artistic abilities of the originator of this class of entertainment in Variety Theatres. Mr. Godfrey's England in Danger. On Guard before Sebastopol.—Bombardment of the Town and Forts. New and Original Effects. N.B.—An interval of twenty-five years supposed to take place between the first and second scenes. Scene 1.: England's Reward. Off Guard.—The Workhouse or Death—Old Village Church and Burial Ground in Winter. New Scenery and Medical Effects. The whole produced by Mr. A. Thiboldo.—VARIETY COMPANY by the following: The Clever Comedian, Mr. Dan Leno. Special Engagement of Mr. Sauer's Canine Spectacle, Grand Tableau Russian Bourhounds, English, Irish and Irish Terriers, Poodle Dogs, &c.; also the Wonderful Somersault Dog, "Jack." The Graceful Somersault Dog ever in the World. The Charmed Sisters Jonghmans, Mr. Curtis D'Alton; the Clever Serio, Miss Marie Lloyd; Mr. Arthur King, Sisters Govette, the Bloxs, Swan Trio, the Flying Dog, the Sheridans, Master Erskine Williams, Phenomenal Child Cartoonist, Miss Lizzie Collins.—Doors open 7.30, commence 7.35. Side, 7.15; 3d each extra. Saturdays, prices same as usual. Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Dress Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 2s. 6d. Doors open 7.30, side door 7.0. Extra talent.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HALL OF VARIETIES,
COMMERCIAL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.
Proprietor, Mr. W. RILEY.
THE MEETING of the STARS.—Jenny Hill, still retained through great success. Harry Fawn, the Two Macs, Bros. Brewer, Fred Herbert, Kate Gurney, Madame Almee, Desiree, Lady Conjuror, Hector and Lauraine, Katie Lawrence, Farrell and Wilmot, the Three Sisters Rose, Charles Brown, Newland, and Leicester, in Laurhalls Sketch, DOMESTIC THEATRICALS. The Louisana Troubadour Quartette.—General-manager, Mr. Jas. Fisher.

COLLINS'S MUSIC HALL, Islington Green.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HERBERT SPEAKE.
JAMES FAWN, Hector and Lauraine, Katie Seymour, Arthur Combes, Kate Carney, Harry and Alice Lorraine, Bassett, Marie Collins, the Lucas Troupe, Sisters Beckett, the Allisons, Alfred Rivers, the Leonards, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Farrell and Wilmott.—Assistant-manager, Mr. E. S. Barnes.—The Sliding Roof keeps the hall thoroughly ventilated and cool.

DEACON'S MUSIC HALL, Clerkenwell.
Sole Proprietor, H. S. DAVIS.
CHANGE OF COMPANY EACH WEEK. Emily Spiller, Serio and Ballad; Bennett and Martell, Negro Artistes; Lottie Dettmar, Serio and Dancer; Maud Leamar, the Popular Serio; Amy Douglas, Serio; Reande Brothers, Electric Song; Walter Burnett, L. Legrand, Combination; Charles Clifford, Harriet and Vocalist; Lilly Napier, Queenie Lawrence, Serio and Dancer; Arthur Alexander, the Comic Irving.—Chairman, Sam Sutton; Stage-manager, Jacques King.

ROYAL STANDARD MUSIC HALL,
(FACING VICTORIA STATION).
ADRIENNE ANCION, the Accomplished Gymnast, Barnum's Beautiful Star.
THE GENTLEMAN SCAMP.
By the Lo Pere Trio.
Geo. Medley, the Mimic; Tom and Lily English, Musical Marvels; Charles Clifford, Inimitable Comedian; Harriet Lester, Comic and Topical; T. E. Dunville, Grotesque Artist; Nellie Bowie and Topical; T. E. Dunville, Grotesque Artist; Nellie Bowie and Topical; Sisters Vokiyoes, Classical Bar Performers; Jolly John Nash, the Favourite. Immense success of the Fairy Ballet, by W. Collinson and Fink's Combination. Tennyson and O'Gorman, Comedians and Dancers.

THE WASHINGTON MUSIC HALL,
YORK-ROAD, BATTERSEA.
Three Minutes' Walk from Battersea and Five from Clapham Junction Stations.
Proprietor, G. W. MOORE, Sen.
Acting and General-manager, CHARLES MITCHELL.
THE GREAT PHYDORAS. The George Power Combination, who will appear in Screaming Sketch, entitled A WILD DELUSION. Variety Company: The Great Wilde, Harry Walton, the Sisters Lloyd, Austin Rudd, Professor Dumaine, Dora Desmond, Harry Melville, Ashley and Beach, Marie Violetta, Theo Gordon, and others.—N.B. Look out for Octopus Kid, Charles Mitchell's Great Anniversary Benefit Night.—Music Hall Manager, T. Gordon.

GATTI'S (CHARING CROSS) MUSIC HALL,
Villiers-street, Charing Cross, W.C.
Proprietors, Messrs. G. and L. CORAZZA-GATTI.
A BRILLIANT CHANGE OF BILL EVERY WEEK.
VESTA TILLY, Sketch, A RUN FOR A WIFE, by Keene, Reeves, and Company. Marie Lloyd, George Mozart, Ada Allison, Jennie Lind, Professor Schaeffer, Dot Heterington, Alfred R. Rivers, Sary and Monti, Annie Langley, George Williams.—Leader, Mr. J. B. Baker; Manager, Mr. Tom Tinsley.

BEDFORD THEATRE OF VARIETIES,
HIGH-STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.
EVERY EVENING.—White's Arabian New Entertainment. The Golden and Goldie Combination in a New Sketch, INNOCENCE. Ad George and Ruby Lee in their clever Monologue, entitled THE WEDDING DAY. The Wemmers, Musical Horizontal Bar Performers; Kate Kia, Alice Grey, Sisters Leonora, Queenie Lawrence, the Sisters Duncan, Tom Bass, and others.—The Discharged Postman's Benefit, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next.—Director, Captain Haynes; Leader, Charles Iron.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.
SPECIAL, CHEAP, and FAST EXCURSION on SUNDAY, September 21st, to GUILDFORD, GODALMING, and HASLEMERE, from Waterloo (South) Station, at 9.20 a.m. prompt, calling at Vauxhall, Clapham Junction, Wimbledon, and Surbiton; Return Fare, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 3d.—Tickets may be had by public generally of Usual Agents; of Henry Mills, Secretary, at the Office, 2, Tavistock's Road, Holborn, W.C.; and at Stations on morning of excursion.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
"THE HOME OF BALLET."
OPEN EVERY EVENING at 7.45.
SALANDRA at 8.0 and ZANETTA at 10.30. Signorina Lamani, Millier, Boscolli, Marie, Scotti, Zimmerman, and Signor de Vincenzi.
Varieties by Mr. F. H. CELLI (Carl Rosa Opera Company), Miss Ada Lincoln, Evans and Lennore, the Musical Jolls, the Fletcher Troupe, Walter Belton, the Sisters Preston, Miss MARIE LLOYD, Arthur Combes, and JAMES FAWN.
THE STANDARD says:—
"SALANDRA is the most of the prettiest, most animated, and most picturesque Spectacles ever seen on this stage."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
Now Illuminated throughout with the Electric Light, rendering it one of the Coolest Places of Amusement in London.
ON THURSDAY NIGHT NEXT,
September 18th, 1890,
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give a Special Entertainment in Celebration of their JUBILEE,
on
COMPLETION OF A
QUARTER OF A CENTURY
at the
ST. JAMES'S HALL,
IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
An Event altogether Unparalleled in the Annals of Popular Amusements.
Tickets and Places can be booked at the Hall daily from 9.30 till 5.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The Coolest and most Comfortable Place of Amusement in London.
Illumined throughout by Electric Light.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW and CHARMING SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT produced last Monday, having met with the most enthusiastic approval of the immense audiences which have crowded the Hall to its utmost capacity at each representation, will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
Day Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday,
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON IS
SILVER BELLS,
Undoubtedly the most popular and prettiest act that has been seen in London for many years, in which those truly accomplished American Artistes, Messrs. D. Baker, E. Jones, J. Manning, and J. Dwyer, will Ring Bells.
Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30.
Prices of admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.
EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMME.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., close at 11.30 p.m.
The Inimitable ZAZO, in her Astounding Performance and Modest Costume.
PAULA, the Sensation of the Season. Subdues a Ferocious Alligator (3ft. long). Indian Pythons, Boa Constrictors, and Small Alligators.
First Appearance of Professor Hertz, who will swallow fifty needles, eat thread, drink water, and bring needles all threaded from his mouth.
The Wonderful Zenko Troupe of Bicyclists.
The Marvellous Performing Bears.
The Wonderful Brothers Dunbar, in their Astonishing Acts.
The Two Macs, "That's funny, I'll laugh to-morrow."
H. Servais le Roy.
Barnard's Marionettes. Miss Redfern.
Herr von Prittwitz Palm, the Lightning Oil Painter.
The Royal Aquarium Performing Monkey.
Mdlle. Rosalie Marie, the American Prima Donna.
The Great Beckwith Family Twice Every Day.
Kennedy, Mesmerist (King Laughmaker of the World), in the Theatre at intervals.

NIAGARA, 3RD YEAR, and LAST DAYS.
COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS.
EXTRA PICTURE.
A ROYAL TIGER HUNT ON COTTON FIELD, and Sixty American Sketches, Free Lounge, Music, Cheap Restaurant, Electric Light, Admission to all Pictures, 1s.; no fees. 10.0 to 10.0.
YORK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(St. James's Park Station).
NEW GRAND PICTURE SHORTLY.
ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Managing Director.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.
BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—Magnificent PANORAMA covering 20,000 square feet of RITLAND'S, representing the most striking and historical incidents at the critical period of the Great Battle. Grand Descriptive Lecture every hour.
BATTLE OF WATERLOO AND EXHIBITION OF RELICS.—Mrs. Hunt's Ladies' Orchestra Every Afternoon and Evening. Coolest and best Lounge in London. Refreshments. Open from 10.0 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 1s.; no extras.—Upper-place, Victoria-street (two minutes from Victoria Station).

ARCADIA, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
LAST Week of Season.—Best Entertainment in London.—Open Every Evening at 8.0, Wednesday and Saturday 2.0 and 6.0. Grand Variety Company: SIGNORITA ELEONORA, the Aerial Queen, in her Daring Act in Mid-air; the Sylphides, Hess and Lisbon, the Kellinos, Rose and Violet, Little Levite Company, and a host of other amusements. Illuminated Fairy Fountain, Stalactite Grottoes, Luxurious Beds of Palms, Flowers, &c. Wednesday and Saturday Nights Programme, The Feast of Lanterns. Grand Oriental Processions, &c., &c., being the Benefit of the Managers, Messrs. Conquest and Thornley next, the British Army Quadrilles, by Six Military Bands.—Admission, 6d.—Last Six Nights of the Season.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS'
EXHIBITION
(ADJOINING BAKER-STREET STATION).
THIS SEASON'S SUPERB COURT DRESSES. A Portrait Model of the late Cardinal Newman now on View. H. M. Stanley and Emin Pasha, Wax Portrait Models of Celebrities of the World. Music throughout the day. New Smoking and Reading Room. Admission to Exhibition under 12 ed. Extra room 6d. Open from 10 a.m. till 10.0 p.m. Yearly Tickets, 10s. 6d.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—A PORTRAIT MODEL of KEMMLER as he appeared in Chancellor's Apparatus used at Auburn Prison. Michel Eyraud, the Gouffe Murderer, figure of Berry, the Hangman, now added to the CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION,
CHELSEA.
Open from 11.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GARDENS.
FIREWORKS EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.
ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.—The following Military Bands will perform during the week ending September 20th:—
2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.
1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry.
1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
Bands play daily from 12.0 noon to 11.0 p.m.
ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.—The following Events will take place during the Week:—
Ascents of Spencer's Great War Balloon, for Seats in the Car apply to the Hon. Director, Royal Military Exhibition.
Highland Dances and Bagpipe Music by the Pipers of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards.
Grand Displays of Fireworks by Mr. JOSEPH WELLS, of Wandsworth.
The Royal Horse Artillery, Tent Pegging, Lemon Cutting, Tilting at the Ring, Sword Exercise, Sword v. Sword, Sword v. Lance, Diving Competition, and Balaclava Melee.
Grand Gymnastic Display by the Instructors of the Royal Military Gymnasium, Aldershot.
ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.—Saturday, Sept. 20th, MR. SPENCER'S BENEFIT.
THREE BALLOON RACES.
Grand Balloon Race between the Great War Balloon, 60,000 cubic feet capacity, carrying Eight Passengers, Aeronaut, Auguste E. Spencer.
The Royal Military Exhibition Balloon, 30,000 cubic feet capacity, carrying Three Passengers, Aeronaut, Arthur C. Spencer.
The "Midget" Balloon, 12,000 cubic feet capacity, under the management of Lady Aeronaut Miss Marina Spencer.
During the Afternoon frequent Ascents of Pilot Balloons, Comic Figure Balloons, a Small Parachute Descent, and Distribution of Small Balloons to Children in the Arena.
For seats in the cars apply to the Hon. Director Royal Military Exhibition.
6.30 p.m., Highland Dances, &c., by the Pipers of the 1st Scots Guards.
9.30, Grand Display of Fireworks.
ROYAL MILITARY EXHIBITION.—Omnibuses every Five Minutes from Sloane-square and South Kensington Stations.
Steamboats from all Piers to Victoria Pier (opposite the main entrance).
Admission EVERY DAY 1s.
This Price Admits to all Entertainments.
Major G. S. MALET, Hon. Director.

FRENCH EXHIBITION,
EARL'S COURT, WEST KENSINGTON, AND WEST BRIGHTON.
BEST EXHIBITS AND ATTRACTIONS from
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889.
CHAMP'S ELYSEES. LOUVRE THEATRE.

THE PELICAN CLUB.

An Objection to Glove Fights.

Mr. Justice Lawrance, sitting in the vacation court, had before him the application by Mr. Bellamy and others to restrain Mr. Wells, the proprietor of the Pelican Club, from permitting noisy entertainments upon the premises of the club, to the injury and annoyance of adjoining owners.—Sir Arthur Watson explained that the motion was by the plaintiffs against the proprietor of the Pelican Club for the purpose of restraining the defendant from permitting upon the premises of the Pelican Club glove fights, boxing contests, music, or other sports and contests, whereby annoyance might be occasioned to the plaintiffs, or any of them. The street in which the club was situated was very respectable, and the occupiers of the houses mostly let lodgings. The nuisance complained of was noise, which took place at night and in the early hours of the morning, preventing the people in the adjoining houses from sleeping. At the back of the premises was a large room, which was in fact a prize ring. There fights took place with gloves; but there had been three which he (Sir Arthur) might fairly call prize fights, as distinguished from the others. In those distinguished pugilists took part, with the result that a concourse of people of the lowest class congregated outside—people, he supposed, who had bets on the result of the fight, or who came to see the "swells" come out. Then on the first floor, in the drawing-room, what were called smoking concerts were given. They had had Hungarian bands up there, and there was a great noise when people shouted and sang in chorus. There was also a piano, and on ordinary nights people were disturbed two or three times by noises coming from the inside of the club. Members sang songs, accompanied by the piano. There was another serious cause of complaint. Members began to come to the club at twelve o'clock midnight, and stayed until four, five, or six o'clock in the morning. During the small hours members came out in a jovial state. They were noisy, and there was a porter who would whistle for cabs, the result being that three or four cabs rushed up the street, which was a cobled thoroughfare. This was a terrible nuisance to the inhabitants. The disturbances were worst of all on Sunday nights. Sir Arthur read an affidavit which stated that when smoking concerts were given it occasioned great noise, cheers, shouting, and

SINGING IN CHORUS,

creating so much disturbance as to deprive the residents of their rest. It was true that there was an attempt by counter-affidavits to show that most of this cab noise was created by cabs called to the neighbouring theatre, but the theatre was closed at eleven or half-past. There was also some objection likely to be made on the legal point that the defendant was not liable for the noise created by crowds in the street, but he put it that the defendant would be liable for the natural consequences of his act, such as were likely to be created by people brought together by fights. The learned counsel put in affidavits by Miss Turner, the lessee of No. 33, Gerrard-street, to prove the character of the noise and the annoyance to residents, consequent on which her lodgers had left, complaining that they could not obtain sleep at nights. Sir Arthur Watson also read some of the evidence given on the other side. A swordmaker, living close to the Pelican Club, said he had suffered no annoyance from any noises coming from the premises, but that gentleman, the learned counsel pointed out, did not sleep in the street, and he was reported to have stated that he liked the club, because it brought military men past his place. There were other affidavits to which the same observation applied, and as to which evidence had been put in in reply, which, as he should submit, showed them to be worthless. One deponent stated that the opening of Shaftesbury Avenue and the building of the Pelican Club had improved Gerrard-street. A police inspector said that upon the occasion of the glove fights a crowd assembled outside the club, but they were not in any way riotous, neither did they receive any encouragement from people inside. There was nothing with the exception of cheering. Other policemen denied that the members were noisy when leaving the club. Gerrard-street had always been a noisy street, and throughout the whole length was an authorised rank for cabs for Shaftesbury Theatre. There was nothing that could be a nuisance. Among other affidavits was one by Mr. Wells and another by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, who spoke as to the wealth and rank of many of the members, and detailed the proceedings of the glove fights. There was no disorder, only applause lasting about half a minute at the close. One of the fights lasted only six minutes, there being but one round. All such contests took place in the gymnasium and could not cause annoyance. The only concert that had been kept up as late as 2.30 was the one given upon the occasion of the opening of the club. As a rule they were over by 12.30. It was impossible for the noise to have reached the streets in the manner described on the part of the plaintiffs, whose statements were grossly exaggerated. The present proceedings were the result of prejudice and misconception as to what were the real objects of the club. There was an affidavit by the Marquis of Queensberry to the effect that the statements of the plaintiffs were exaggerated. The language used by the cabmen in Gerrard-street was not, that he was aware, worse than that used by cabmen in other streets.—Sir W. Gordon Cumming also testified as to the character of the club.—On these affidavits Mr. Marten submitted that no case of interference had been made out.—After some four hours' hearing, the affidavits and counter-affidavits extending to great length, the hearing was adjourned.

THE ADJOURNED HEARING.

At the adjourned hearing of the case, Sir Arthur Watson, continuing his argument in support of the motion, cited the case of Walker v. Brewster and other authorities, to show that the court could restrain people from having entertainments in their own houses or on their own land if the natural consequence was to cause the assemblage of a noisy crowd outside to the annoyance of the neighbours. The learned counsel referred, he said, to those decisions as bearing upon the glove fights. The courts had interfered where a dwelling-house was used for an unusual purpose. Here there were nineteen witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs, who swore that their sleep had been substantially disturbed by the doings in the club or outside, caused by the club. Mr. Wells himself described the club as a quiet one, carried on in the way a West-end club ordinarily was. But the "Diary of Sweats and Swells," which appeared every week in the *Sporting Times*, went to show, at all events, that the club was not always the quietest, and titled people who had made affidavits on behalf of the defendant might not know quite so much as Mr. Wells. He (Sir Arthur) urged that a case had been made out for an injunction.—Mr. Justice Lawrance asked if the hearing could not be advanced.—Mr. Marten said the trial could not come on for seven or eight weeks after the commencement of the sittings.—Mr. Rowden also addressed the court in support of the motion.—Mr. Justice Lawrance said it seemed to him the crucial part of the case was the collecting of crowds outside the club. That, it seemed to him, might easily be stopped by members of the club, such as he who was interested in the pink paper he saw before him, refraining from advertising when a fight was going to take place.—Mr. Marten contended no case had been made out for an injunction, and especially an interlocutory injunction, as it was eminently a case for cross-examination.—Mr. Martelli followed on the same side, and was calling attention to the "Diary of Sweats and Swells."—Mr. Justice Lawrance said the learned council need not trouble about that, as he saw nothing to connect the paper with the club except that the editor was a member.—Sir Arthur Watson having replied, Mr. Justice Lawrance said he would take time to consider his judgment.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

At Bishop Stortford on Thursday, George Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was charged with a murderous assault on William Tyson. It was alleged that a quarrel arose at a common lodging house, and Smith, after knocking his wife down, treated the complainant in a similar manner, brutally kicked him about the head, and concluded by jumping on him. Tyson was removed to an infirmary, where he now lies in a critical state.—Evidence having been given to this effect, the prisoner, who had been arrested after much difficulty, was remanded for a fortnight.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD.

Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner for East London, held an inquest at the Mile End Vestry Hall on Thursday, respecting the death of Lillie F. Williams, aged 10 months, the daughter of a hatter, residing at 222, Bow Common-lane, E.—John Thomas Williams, the father, deposed that the deceased was not very well on Monday week, and was given a powder. On Tuesday witness went to Southend, but came home again, and on Wednesday morning he left for Eastbourne at a quarter to seven. At that time his wife was all right, but he sent a postcard home asking his wife to bring the deceased to Eastbourne. After sending it he felt "something come over him," and was obliged to go home. On arrival there he found his wife sitting behind the shop-door the worse for drink. He upbraided her, and there was some quarrelling. At the time the child was upstairs. Witness went to bed at 2.30; but the child was taken as if in a fit, and he sat up all night with it. A doctor was sent for, and the child died next evening. Witness had heard since the death that his wife had insured the child, but he refused to take the insurance money. Witness could understand the reason of the inquest; it was merely spite on the part of some neighbours.—The coroner told the jury that the reason of the inquiry was the receipt by his officer of the following letter:—"Sir,—Before the interment of Mrs. Williams's child takes place you are requested to investigate the cause of the child's death. It was well the day before, but was known to be screaming for an hour or two during the time the father and mother were fighting. The wife is now suffering from the fight.—Yours, H. C. The father of the child is Mr. Williams, hatter, Bow Common-lane."—Martha Brown, sister-in-law of the last witness, deposed that there was some quarrelling between Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and the latter ran into the yard screaming "Murder." The baby, however, was in bed at the time, and could not have been affected by it.—Dr. A. Zimpel, of 308, Bow Common-lane, who had given a certificate of the cause of death, now stated that death was due to congestion of the lungs, and the jury also taking this view, returned a verdict of natural death, the coroner remarking that it was best for all concerned to have the matter cleared up.

STABBING POLICEMEN.

At the Guildhall Police Court on Thursday, William Anderson, 19, was charged on remand with stealing a chain and pendant from the person of Arthur Palmer, a traveller, of Clapton, and with assaulting the police.—Prosecutor was walking along Liverpool-street, when some men hustled him, and he missed his chain. He saw them run away.—P.C. Halford, 932, went after the accused and caught him. He struggled violently, and a number of roughs who were with him assaulted the constable. He was knocked down, and the prisoner bit his little finger very severely, laying the flesh open. He was getting up, when the prisoner kicked him very violently in the stomach. He was stabbed in the back, and then accused again bit his hand. He did not leave go his prisoner, and the crowd threatened him. He was again stabbed in the lower part of his stomach. Eventually assistance arrived and prisoner was taken into custody, and Halford was conveyed to the hospital. It was stated that he was still on the sick list, and was suffering great pain from the kick in the stomach.—Gustav Fontzloff, of Mitre-street, Minories, stated that he went to the constable's assistance. The mob assaulted him and knocked him down.—P.C. Costin proved previous convictions against the accused.—Mr. Alderman Renals said that he thought the evidence was quite clear, and he was convinced that the accused did steal the chain. For that he would be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour. For the brutal assault on the constable—he might say inhuman assault—he would have an extra term of four months' hard labour. He thought the witness Fontzloff deserved great commendation for the assistance he had given to the police.

A TWICKENHAM CASE.

At the Brentford Police Court on Thursday, Thomas Jackson, of the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, described as an American, was charged, on remand, with having been drunk and disorderly, and assaulting P.C. Lamb by stabbing him with a sword-stick at Twickenham.—The evidence showed that the prisoner was found very drunk and shouting for the police, and, on the constable going to him, he stabbed the officer with a sword-stick, inflicting a wound on the chest. Assistance was procured, but the prisoner was very violent, and repeatedly tried to stab the constable and other persons.—Dr. Dixon stated that he had examined the prisoner as to his mental condition, but had as yet been unable to satisfy himself on the point.—The bench said prisoner must go for trial, but they would remand the accused for a week, so that the medical officer might further examine him.

A CENSUS DIFFICULTY.

Friendly societies, or industrial assurance societies, are, it appears, the innocent cause of peculiar frauds, affecting in a serious way the credibility of registration returns. The Irish registration authorities complain that when a member of a family is entered in a friendly society or industrial assurance company, the age is frequently given as much below the real age in order to reduce the amount of the premium payable. After a time the person dies, and then the registry is affected so as to suit the statements previously made to the society or company. It sometimes happens, however, that the informant overlooks the fact that the age in the register is to correspond with the age in the policy, and, in in order to obtain the money another nefarious proceeding is then necessary, viv., the making a declaration before a magistrate, altering the age correctly given in the register to an incorrect age, to agree with the age in the policy.

At Nuneaton Petty Sessions three youths, named Ashley, Buckler, and Ford, factory hands, were fined £5 and costs each for stealing 5lbs. of pears, valued at 1s. 8d., from a garden at Nuneaton Grammar School.

THE KINGSLAND TRAGEDY.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Charles, Walter Alfred Hargan, 27, described as a clerk, was indicted for the murder of William Lambert and John Wheeler. Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. Muir prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Lever. Prisoner, in a low, firm voice, pleaded not guilty to both indictments.—Mr. Avory, in opening the case, said that it had excited some public attention and considerable local excitement, leading to witnesses taking sides in the matter. It had also, he regretted to say, led to the witnesses committing assaults upon one another. One of them was now undergoing a term of imprisonment for an assault. The jury would, however, put aside any opinion that they might have formed from what had since transpired. The prisoner served for some time in the Army, and went with his regiment to India. In November, 1889, he purchased his discharge, having risen to the rank of colour-sergeant. In July the prisoner returned from New York and went to reside in the Southgate-road, where he remained up to the day of the murder. He appeared to have been a customer at a public-house called the Waggon and Horses, kept by a Mr. Thomas Peck, and the deceased men were also customers there. The man Lambert was a carman, living with his wife in Hoxton. Occasionally he seems to have been in trouble with the police, and had been imprisoned for drunkenness and assaults. Wheeler was also a customer at the Waggon and Horses, and he was known by the nickname of "Half-pint Tom." Upon July 30th, the day of the murder, Wheeler, Lambert, and a man named Gray, were in the Waggon and Horses. It would be shown they were behaving in a very disorderly manner, and ultimately they were ejected. During the disturbance Mrs. Peck, the landlady, had been heard to say to the men, "I have somebody to protect me," and the prisoner appeared behind the bar, and

FLOURISHED A REVOLVER,

which he afterwards replaced in his pocket, making no remark. A few minutes later the prisoner was seen leaving the back of the Waggon and Horses, and Lambert and Wheeler attempted to follow him. Mrs. Peck caught hold of Lambert, and held him back. The prisoner proceeded in the direction of Downham-road, and from several witnesses it would be proved some one cried, "Hi, there goes the ——." The three men followed the prisoner, and at the corner of Hertford-road, outside a baker's shop, the prisoner turned round, and advanced a few paces towards the men. He produced a revolver, and fired three times in succession. The first shot killed Lambert on the spot, and the second or third the man Wheeler. Prisoner put the revolver back in his pocket, and walked away, with the expression referring to the dead men who were lying in the roadway, "Lie down dead, you ——." Several persons followed the prisoner, and endeavoured to arrest him; but he threatened to shoot them if they touched him. Ultimately a person seized the prisoner from behind, pinioning his arms behind his back, and he was then handed over to the police. On the way to the station the prisoner was attacked by an infuriated mob, and he seemed to have sustained serious injuries at their hands. Primâ facie the case was murder; but if the prisoner could satisfy the jury that he only acted in self-defence, then the crime might be reduced to one of manslaughter. The learned counsel then proceeded to call witnesses.—The plans of the Waggon and Horses public-house, and the streets in the adjoining neighbourhood where the shots were fired, having been handed in, a witness named Jones was called. He stated that on the afternoon of the 30th of July he, in company with Lambert and Wheeler, were in the Waggon and Horses public-house. The deceased men were

DANCING AND SINGING

in the bar. He saw the prisoner standing behind the bar with a revolver, and heard Mrs. Peck say, "I have some one to protect me." The prisoner put the revolver back in his pocket, and left the bar. Witness observed Wheeler and Lambert follow the prisoner. He followed about eight yards behind. At the corner of the Hertford-road, outside a baker's shop, the prisoner turned towards them and presented a revolver. He fired three shots. Lambert fell at the first. Witness also fell down, through fright. He did not see what happened after the first shot was fired. He saw Lambert fall. The second shot was directed at witness.—Cross-examined: It was not true that Wheeler and Lambert went into the yard at the rear of the Waggon and Horses "to make" for the prisoner. He did not know the meaning of the expression "make for" a man. He did not hear Mrs. Peck exclaim, "Merciful God! what shall I do?" Prisoner did not say, "Why do you follow me?" He did not hear Wheeler or Lambert say they were going to rip the —— up. He did not make for the prisoner to "bounce" him.—Mr. Geoghegan: Do you know the meaning of the word "bounce?"—Witness: No, I don't.—Jane Harriet Peck deposed she was the wife of Thomas Peck, the landlord of the Waggon and Horses. On the afternoon of the 30th July she was serving Wheeler and Lambert, with some other men, who were in the bar. They were creating a great disturbance and using bad language to her. One of the men named Gray tried to get over the bar. She saw the prisoner come into the private bar about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The men were terribly rude, and witness threatened to send for the police. Lambert struck her in the face and used disgusting expressions. She screamed out, "Merciful God! what shall I do?" and her husband came downstairs. Prisoner at this time was in the private bar, but she saw nothing of a revolver. Her husband was assaulted by a man called "Silly Charley" whilst ejecting Lambert, Wheeler, and the other men from the house. — Cross-examined: She had had frequent disturbances at the house owing to the conduct of the deceased men and their companions. Her life had been threatened several times. On the day of the murder a man named Gray had wilfully smashed a large chandelier in the bar, and the following day she was brutally assaulted by the friends of the deceased men. — Re-examined: The prisoner entered the bar through a flap made in the counter.—Mr. T. Peck, the husband of last witness, spoke to ejecting Lambert and Wheeler. He saw some persons pass the bar door, going in the direction of Downham-road, and heard some one say, "There he goes." Three men rushed past. Witness saw the prisoner hold his left hand up, and with his right fire the revolver three times. Lambert, Wheeler, and Jones were running towards witness at the time.—Cross-examined: Can you say whether the revolver was pointed direct at the men's heads, or only in the air at the first shot?—Witness: I believe it was fired in the air.—Dennis Corcoran, a cooper, residing in St. Luke's, said he saw the prisoner produce the revolver in the bar, and shortly afterwards he heard three shots. He saw a man lying on the pavement.—Martha Russell, of 3, Blackshaw-place, said that on the day in question she saw a man leave the Waggon and Horses by the kitchen window. He went in the direction of the Downham-road, and afterwards she heard the report of firearms.—Rose Chambers, a young woman, residing in Hoxton, deposed that on the 30th of July she saw the prisoner in the Waggon and Horses, and heard him tell the men to go out or he would shoot them. She saw the prisoner point a revolver at the men in the Hertford-road, and heard three reports.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER'S EVIDENCE.

—George Brown, an organ-grinder, said that on the day in question he saw the prisoner in the Hertford-road. Three men left the public-house, and walked behind him. He heard one of them call "Hi." The call was repeated, and the prisoner stopped and fired his revolver. The two men fell at the first two shots. A third shot was fired, and he heard the prisoner say, "Lie down dead, you ——." The prisoner walked away, and witness followed, together with a number of other persons. The prisoner said, "Come on; I have got some more." Newman and a man named Knifton seized the prisoner.—Cross-examined: The prisoner did not produce his revolver until the mob threatened to lynch him.—Several other witnesses gave similar evidence.—James Newman, who appeared in custody of a warder, stated that he resided a few doors away from the Waggon and Horses. On the 30th of July he was spoken to by a young woman, and noticed the prisoner pass in the direction of the Downham-road. He saw the deceased men shot, but could not tell whether the first shot took effect. He seized the prisoner from behind and obtained possession of a revolver, which he handed to the police.—In cross-examination, witness admitted having assaulted Mrs. Peck the day after the tragedy.—William Knifton, an inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was called. He said that on the 30th of July he saw the prisoner in the Downham-road, running in the direction of Islington. He heard shouts of "Stop thief!" and "He has shot some one." Witness followed the prisoner, and the people commenced throwing stones. Upon coming up with the prisoner he produced a revolver and said, "I will." Witness advised the prisoner to get into a cab, or the mob would kill him. Newman then seized the prisoner, and all three fell to the ground, in trying to take the revolver from him. Some of the people jumped upon him, and others placed a rope around his neck. With difficulty he was placed in a vehicle and taken to the police station.—Inspector Cockrell, of the J Division, deposed to charging the prisoner, who, in reply, said, "I decline to say anything." The neighbourhood was very rough.—Police-constable Oakley said on the way to the station prisoner remarked, "If I have done anything, I suppose I shall have to meet my Maker." Prisoner bore marks of violence.—Dr. J. Hurd Gordon said that on July 30th he examined the dead men. Lambert had a bullet wound on the right side of the head, and Wheeler had been shot through the forehead.—This closed the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Geoghegan said he called no witnesses as to facts, and Mr. Muir then proceeded to sum up the case for the Crown.—Mr. Geoghegan, for the defence, submitted that the evidence failed to support the charge of murder.—Mr. Justice Charles having summed up, the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of manslaughter.—By the consent of the court, the prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter; in the second case, that of the man Wheeler, Mr. Justice Charles said it was a most serious case of manslaughter. He sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' penal servitude.

A MAN DECAPITATED.

A man was run over and killed on the Midland Railway, near Northampton, on Thursday evening. The deceased attempted to cross the line in front of a passing train, and was knocked down and decapitated.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Information has been received that on Tuesday afternoon a respectably-dressed man, name and address unknown, was found in an insensible condition in Finsbury Park, with blood issuing from a wound on his head, which, no doubt, had been caused by a pistol shot. The weapon, recently discharged, was found by his side. Dr. Barker, of Beaulieu Villa, South Hornsey, was called, and, by his advice, the man was taken to the Great Northern Central Hospital. Death took place the same night.

CURIOUS BANKRUPTCY CASE.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday the first meeting was held under the failure of A. F. Hamand, formerly of Palace Chambers, Westminster, civil engineer. The case was remarkable from the fact that the debtor mysteriously disappeared in September, 1888, and was supposed to have been drowned at Bognor, but had since been discovered at Sydney, New South Wales. The bankruptcy proceedings, which were stayed in consequence of his supposed death, have recently been revived. No accounts have been filed, and the meeting was adjourned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK MANAGER.

Vivian Folkes, aged 35, late manager of the Durban Branch of the South African Land and Mercantile Agency, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court, under the Fugitive Offenders Act, with embezzlement. — Mr. Halwell prosecuted, and asked for a formal remand on evidence of arrest. It appeared that the defendant absconded from his post in May last, and it was discovered that he had embezzled money, the amount of which was not stated. Inquiries were duly made, and it was found that the prisoner had arrived in England. He was arrested by Det.-sergt. Williamson at Stamford Hill. He said it was true, and that he was glad he was arrested. He had been expecting it, and it had preyed on his mind. He would plead guilty, and hoped the case would be settled in London.—He was remanded.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

A serious gas explosion, attributed to a leakage from a gas engine, occurred on Thursday morning at the electro-plate works of Mr. C. H. Worsnop, in Cheapside, Halifax. The explosion almost brought down the building, and set it on fire. A young man, named John E. Worsnop, was buried in the débris. His body was found the same afternoon in the ground floor where the gas engine is. A young woman, named Hartley, a burnisher, was killed, whilst a labourer was so seriously hurt that he lies in the infirmary in a precarious state.

AN ARTFUL PAIR.

Mary M'Donald and Annie M'Donald, twin sisters, 14 years of age, who gave an address in Caroline-street, Clapton, were charged at the West London Police Court on Thursday, with obtaining 8s. by false pretences.—Bessie Binncombe, servant to Mr. Edmund William Haines, of Ranelagh Avenue, Fulham, deposed that a few days ago the prisoners came to the house, each carrying a basket of flowers. Mary said witness's mistress had bought the ferns at 3s. 6d. each and had sent them with the baskets for the money, and also a shilling, which they had paid the lady on deposit. (Laughter.) In consequence of that statement she gave the prisoners 8s., and the girls went away, leaving the ferns. Her mistress returned home in the evening, and she made a communication to her.—The prisoner Mary said she was sent to the house by the lady with the ferns.—Mrs. Alice Haines, the mistress, was called, and said that she never saw the prisoners until that day in court.—Mary: That is not the lady.—Detective Cracknall applied to the magistrate to grant a remand, and said there were several other cases.—Inspector Brown informed the magistrate that the prisoners belonged to a family with a bad record.—Mr. Curtis Bennett remanded the girls to prison.

FISTICUFFS IN THE FOYER.

ARTIST, ACTOR, AND EDITOR AT BLOWS.

Possibly the frequent allusions to the Pelican Club in "A Million of Money" inspired pugilistic thoughts in the breasts of certain members of the Drury Lane audience on Saturday night. At any rate, there was a spirit of strife abroad, and hardly had the curtain fallen on the third act of the new play than it made its presence known. Mr. James McNeill Whistler stepped briskly into the foyer brandishing a light cane. Among others, Mr. Augustus Moore, editor of the *Hawk*, stood there, and him Mr. Whistler approached. "*Hawk! Hawk! Hawk!*" ejaculated the artist as soon as he had reached his mark; and each time he uttered the word he lashed at the shoulders of the journalist. Then Mr. Moore, realising the situation, took steps to defend himself. There was a hasty scuffle, and then the creator of "nocturnes" and "symphonies" lay prone upon the carpet. The acting-manager and a smart inspector intervened, and the pair were constrained to suspend hostilities, though the editor gave the artist a most pressing invitation to receive "the best hiding he had in his life." Mr. Whistler, having tendered his card in lieu of his person, left the building. He was understood to say that his action was prompted by an attack upon a deceased friend of his which had appeared in the *Hawk*. Scarcely had Mr. Whistler retired than a second combatant put in an appearance. This was Mr. Horace Lingard, the husband of Miss Lingard, the actress, and a well-known provincial manager. Approaching Mr. Moore, who was describing his recently-concluded affray to a knot of critics, Mr. Lingard drew the editor of the *Hawk* aside, and commenced a recital of his own wrongs. "You have been writing about me and my wife in your paper!" Then, without further parley, the provincial manager hit Mr. Moore full in the face. They closed in deadly grapple; but before any advantage had been gained on either side the burly Mr. Latham and his ally, the inspector, once more intervened. The editor of the *Hawk* dropped his hat in the mêlee, and that article was crushed into a shapeless mass. Otherwise, there did not appear to be much damage done, though both parties, pallid and panting, looked unutterable things at each other for fully a minute and a half.

MR. MOORE'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

In an article headed "The Gentle Art of Making a Goose of Oneself," Mr. Augustus Moore in this week's *Hawk* says:—Degas, one of the greatest French artists and one of the greatest admirers of Mr. James M'Neill Whistler's art, once said to him, "Whistler, you behave yourself just as if you had no talent at all." Mr. Whistler has published a book—the work of years—to prove this to the world. It was hoped by his friends that he would have thus satisfied his vanity, and in his old age would have rested on his failures. I have long prided myself on being the only editor who, out of respect for his art, has never helped Mr. Whistler to write himself down an ass, by publishing his silly letters, for there is, to my mind, something sorrowful in seeing a great artist in his declining years turning literary cartwheels in the gutter. But this little withered-up old man, who has sucked the blood of notoriety all his life, who has fondly fooled himself that he is a great chief, and that in buying donkey-hair wigs he has been taking men's scalps, will not be comforted. Alas! you cannot save fools from their friends. Only the Almighty can guide our actions, and I am punished for my presumption. Only think of it. I have had to slap Mr. Whistler. I am sorry, but my Irish blood got the better of me, and, before I thought about it, the shrivelled-up little monkey was knocked over and was kicking about the floor. It happened this way. It was at the end of an act of the Drury Lane drama on the 6th inst. I was turning to a friend, and was lighting a cigarette, when I heard a little squeak of "Hawk, hawk, hawk," behind me, felt a little tap on my shoulder, and heard my name pronounced. Thinking it was a playful friend who had been dining, I turned round, but beheld what at first sight seemed a sort of

HYSTERICAL HORNET

of Brobdignagian proportions buzzing about. I thought at first it was a mechanical property escaped from Mr. Harris's pantomime, but it suddenly dawned upon me that it was something like a man; and eventually I awoke to the full consciousness that it was the little Scotch Yankee, who was doing a sort of Highland fling and flourishing a twopenny-halfpenny cane. Without a moment's reflection, which would have shown me such a thing was impossible, it flashed across me that puir wee Jamie was trying to hurt me, and instinctively my hand flew out and over went the little chap like a bucket of spilled water. Forty friends seized me and forty friends lifted the broken butterfly to his straggling spindle-shanks. He spluttered about a bit, but we were both firmly held, and though he kept gasping out with what little breath was left in his body, "*Hawk, Hawk, Hawk,*" he did no more than draw a card about half a foot square from his pocket, which, after the manner of a music hall conjuror, he sent flying into what might have been the gallery. I confess I was a little bit angry for the moment, and said rather rudely, "I don't want your card. I want you to put down your stick, and then I will give you the best hiding you ever had in your life, and you can take it now if you want it." For this I am very sorry, as also for having knocked him down, for I hope I did not hurt him seriously, and trust I only gave him a slight shaking. They ignominiously threw him out of the theatre, which I think was quite needless. It was not behaving very well to make a scene in another man's house, but he could not have hurt anybody; there were no women present.

ATTACK ON A LABOUR MASTER.

At the Croydon Police Court, Frederick Barker and George Davis, pauper inmates of Croydon Workhouse, were charged with refractory conduct, refusing to do their work, and assaulting Charles Day, one of the labour masters.—On Tuesday the prisoners were each given 4lb. of oakum to pick, but in the afternoon Day found them idling about. He advised them to complete their work, but instead of doing so they concealed themselves in an empty stone bunker. Day took them back to the oakum shed, and the prisoners had no sooner got there than they struck him about a dozen blows on the back and shoulders, Barker using a bolt and Davis a large hammer. — Dr. R. Wilson, a medical officer, said that he examined the labour master, and found several severe bruises on his body. The prisoners were well able to perform their allotted task of labour.—There was practically no defence, and the mayor passed a sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

The Press Association is informed that the Queen of Roumania has accepted an invitation to visit the Queen at Balmoral, but the date has not yet been definitely fixed. The King of Roumania will join the Queen at Llandudno during the present month, but the date of his Majesty's arrival is not known.

Children under 16 years of age are forbidden, under a new law of the New York State, to smoke cigarettes or tobacco in any form in the streets or in any other public place. If they offend they are subject to a penalty of not more than 10dols., and not less than 5dols. for each offence.

SHOCKING FATALITY.

At Widnes, on Thursday, a lad named Rogerson, aged 14 years, employed at the foundry there, met with a terrible death. He was passing a large fly wheel which was in motion when from some unexplained cause the wheel slipped from its fastening and struck the boy on his head, dashing out his brains.

A BRITISH SOLDIER STABBED AT GIBRALTAR.

A party of non-commissioned officers, stationed at Gibraltar, went a trip for the day into Spain. One who got separated from the party was set upon by Spaniards and stabbed. His wound is, however, not serious.

ACCIDENT ON THE DONCASTER RACECOURSE.

A serious accident occurred on the Doncaster racecourse on Thursday afternoon. Shortly before the racing a portion of the new iron fencing, which has been erected since the spring meeting, gave way, and, falling upon a number of youths, seriously injured four of them. Two of the lads had their legs broken.

CHARGE OF WIFE DESERTION.

William Knapman, alias Wilson, has been arrested by the Liverpool police on a charge of wife desertion. It is alleged that several years ago he eloped from Ashburton, Devonshire, with a neighbour's wife, named Hatherley, and went to America. He returned three weeks ago on a visit to England, and was arrested whilst going on board the steamer for New York.

PARENTAL NEGLECT.

A woman, named Annie Gertrude Moore, was sentenced, at Derby Police Court, to two months' hard labour for gross neglect of her four children. When prisoner was leaving the court with a child, aged fifteen months, in her arms, she threw it violently to the ground. She was then placed in the dock again, and sentenced to an additional month's imprisonment for the assault.—At the same court Frederick Mawby was committed for three months' hard labour for neglecting his two children. The prosecutions were instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

In the County of London Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Pilbrow v. Ingham and Sons, Holland, and Mansell was heard. This was an action originally before the High Court, and was remitted for the assessment of damages.—Mr. Overend, the counsel for the plaintiff, stated that his client was a builder at Hythe and Hounslow, and traded under the style of Taylor and Pilbrow. In June last, he ordered a quantity of glazed bricks and pipes from Ingham and Sons, a provincial firm, through Mr. Holland, their representative. The goods were duly forwarded by rail to Hounslow, the plaintiff previously receiving an invoice marked "Carriage paid." He sent men and carts to the station to remove the goods, but the station-master refused to deliver them up unless the carriage was paid. The invoice, with the endorsement, was shown to him, but he declined to recognise it, remarking that anyone might have written in the words. The consequence was that the plaintiff was unable to complete work he had in hand, and besides his credit was injured by a rumour being circulated in the district that he had bricks at the station and could not pay the carriage. It was at first supposed that Ingham and Sons and Mr. Holland had failed to carry out their contract, but that turned out to be a mistake, and the claim for damages was now made only against Mr. Mansell, the station-master.—After a long consultation, the jury gave a verdict for £25 against Mansell.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON LANDLORDS.

At Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Henry Day, 59, of Elmtree Lodge, 33, South Lambeth-road, formerly a restaurant keeper in Oxford-street; and Edward Stephens, 63, of the Perseverance public-house, Stephens-street, Lisson Grove, licensed victualler, were charged on a warrant with conspiring and agreeing to defraud Mr. Herbert James Cove by obtaining beneficial occupation of premises in Pimlico by false representations, &c.—The prosecutor, Mr. Cove, an official of the House of Commons, was stated to be out of town, but his sworn information was before the court, and the police gave evidence, their allegation being that Day had been in the habit of getting houses from landlords by misrepresentation, invariably giving Stephens as his reference, and that the premises were immediately sub-let.—Inspector Marshall, Scotland Yard, who arrested the prisoner Day, said to him that he would be charged not only in getting, in conjunction with Stephens, Mr. Cove's house in Alderney-street, Pimlico, and living upon the proceeds of sub-letting, while paying no rent and taxes, but he would be required to answer charges of similarly defrauding the landlords of 220, Camberwell New-road, and 78, Stamford-street, Blackfriars. The inspector added that no rent or taxes were ever paid, and that the system of fraud had been going on for a very considerable period.—Det.-sergt. Richards, who arrested the prisoner Stephens at the Perseverance public-house, which it was said he was about selling, deposed that on the way to the station he denied knowing Day's address, although he said that he must confess that his wife went to live at the house in Alderney-street directly after Day took it. When searched Day's visiting card was found in his pocket-book.—Day, in court, said he paid rates and taxes for the house in Stamford-street, and Stephens asserted that his wife paid rent to Day for the apartments she had had in the house he rented.—Mr. Marshall said the public prosecutor had taken up the case, and would appear next time.—Prisoners were remanded, Mr. Partridge offering to take a surety for each.

PERFORMING CHILDREN.

A respectably-dressed woman asked the advice of Mr. Fenwick, at the North London Police Court on Thursday, with respect to her child, a girl, 11 years of age, who left London with a troupe of juvenile performers on a six months' engagement, but had been left destitute in Whitehaven.—Mr. Fenwick: Where is the child now?—Applicant: At home with me.—Mr. Fenwick: How did she get home?—Applicant: Her sister found her dirty and destitute, and sent her home.—Mr. Fenwick: You can recover the costs from the manager in the county court.—Applicant: And he owes the child her salary.—Mr. Fenwick: That also is a matter for the county court.—Applicant: I want to give all the publicity I can in this matter.—Mr. Fenwick: With that I have nothing to do.—Applicant: But I should like to prevent other children from joining them.

THE GUILLOTINE IN HYDERABAD.

It is stated that the Nizam of Hyderabad's Government is in communication with the recently appointed agents for the Hyderabad State with a view of introducing the guillotine into that State. The Hyderabad Government is undecided, it seems, as to whether their criminals shall henceforth be decapitated by the French instrument or by an imitation of it made in England; and this, again, turns upon a question of price, as the former is reported to cost 2,500 rupees cash, while the price of the latter is only 1,700 rupees. There are in all seventeen districts in the Hyderabad State, and the proposal is that each district shall be equipped with a guillotine.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

Mansion House.

EXPERT THIEVES—WHERE IS THE WATCH?—Three well-dressed young men, named Allen, Clark, and Williams, were brought before Alderman Sir J. W. Ellis charged with stealing a watch and chain from the person of a gentleman, whose name is unknown.—From the evidence of three plain clothes constables named Burton, Crouch, and Walsey, it appeared that on Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, they were on duty in Arthur-street West. A crowd had assembled to witness the work that was going on at the Electric Railway, and the officers saw the prisoners go up to a gentleman, and, knowing them to be very expert thieves, they watched them, and saw Williams, while standing at the gentleman's side, raise his left arm, pass his right arm under it, and take the gentleman's watch, the act being done so adroitly that he had not the slightest suspicion that he had been robbed. Clark and Allen "covered" their companion, while Williams committed the robbery, and as they were walking away Williams held up the watch and looked at it.—The constables then interfered, and took the prisoners into custody, and as they were going to the police station Allen made use of the most brutal threats to the officers. Williams was stripped, and his clothes examined, but no trace of the watch could be discovered.—Alderman Ellis asked the officer how he accounted for the disappearance of the watch?—Burton replied that it was very strange, and the only way he could account for the watch being missing was this: as he was taking Williams to the police station he noticed that he put his hand into what he thought was his trousers pocket, but as he was certain that he had the watch in his possession, he watched him carefully and did not see anything like an attempt to get rid of it. Upon examining the prisoner's trousers, however, it was shown that where there should have been a pocket there was no pocket at all. The object of this was that any stolen article like a watch might be allowed to slip down the leg of the trousers without attracting any observation, and by this means the stolen watch in the present case had been got rid of.—The prisoners were remanded, and it is expected that the stolen watch may have been picked up by some person who will come forward and restore it.

Bow-street.

A VIOLENT MENDICANT.—Raymond Zachaurregni, of no fixed abode, described as a porter, was charged with begging and annoying foot passengers, and assaulting Mr. Walter James Norwood, jeweller, 435, Strand.—The prosecutor stated that between three and four on Friday afternoon the prisoner stood outside his shop and importuned several ladies and gentlemen who were looking into the shop. He was so persistent that he (prosecutor) felt compelled to speak to him. Upon doing so the prisoner commenced to abuse him, and then struck him in the face. He also spat in his face, and then placed himself in the door and prevented customers entering the shop. While the prosecutor was putting on his hat with the idea of fetching a constable, the prisoner walked away. He was, however, followed by Mr. Norwood and pointed out to a constable. Whereupon he ran up Chandos-street, and entered a baker's shop. He was followed by the constable and seized, whereupon he freed himself, and rushing towards the prosecutor struck him a violent blow and knocked him to the ground. He was again captured, and with assistance was conveyed to the station. He was very violent on the way, and threw a parcel at Mr. Norwood, which knocked his hat off.—Mr. Lushington sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment for the assaults on the prosecutor, and an additional month on the charge of begging.

SAVED FROM THE BIRCH.—Charles Shea, a lad aged 12, was charged with having in his possession a basket and a quantity of nuts, supposed to have been stolen from Covent Garden Market. He was found in the market, and when asked to account for the possession he said he knew nothing about them, but some other boy was carrying them. The constable, however, declared that he had watched the boy, and when he tried to catch him he ran away. The boy said it was a mistake.—Mr. Lushington said he had no reason to disbelieve the constable, who had stated that he had never lost sight of the boy.—His mother came forward, and said he was a bad boy, and would not go to school.—Mr. Lushington ordered him to receive six strokes with the birch rod, and these would have been applied, but, on removing the boy's clothing, it was found that his body was covered with bruises. He explained to Sergeant White, the gaoler, that he had had a fight with another boy, and received two black eyes. He was, however, on the point of "licking" his opponent, when a man came up, knocked him down, and kicked him with his hobnail boots.—Upon Mr. Lushington being informed of the lad's condition, he commanded him for a week.

Marlborough-street.

BETRAYED CONFIDENCE.—John Bentley, 40, a working bootmaker, of Sherwood-street, Golden-square, was charged with stealing a sealskin worth 8s., the property of his employer, Charles Moykopf, of Burlington Arcade. Mr. B. Abrahams defended.—Mr. Moykopf said he had employed Bentley as a clicker for more than ten years, and latterly had reposed the utmost confidence in him, allowing him to keep the keys of his establishment. For some time past he had missed various articles from the stock, and had cause to suspect Bentley. On Friday afternoon, seeing him take something from a pile of goods and run downstairs, he followed him. Finding him in the lavatory, he asked him what he had taken. Without hesitation he produced a sealskin from under his apron and said, "This," adding a few minutes later that it was the only thing he had ever taken from the shop.—P.C. Abrahams, 5 CR, said that Bentley was given into his custody. Having lodged him at Vine-street, he went to his residence and there found a quantity of pieces of leather, some silk shoe laces, a pair of gaiters, and other things, which Mr. Moykopf identified as being similar to goods kept by him.—Mr. Moykopf asked the magistrate, for the sake of Bentley's wife, to deal leniently with him.—Mr. Newton sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

SMART CAPTURE AND EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE.—Dolly Wilson, 19, and Alice Lewis, 21, were charged with being concerned together in stealing a silver watch, worth £2, from Frederick Davey, a merchant; and from Alfred Barton, 22, a newsvendor, of Upper Berkeley-place, was charged with receiving the watch, knowing it to have been stolen.—Mr. Davey said that at half-past eleven o'clock on the previous night he met the two women in the Strand, got into a four-wheel cab with them, and drove towards Leicester-square. On arriving at that square, Wilson suddenly opened the cab door and jumped out, without giving any explanation. Feeling assured that something must have occurred, he followed her, and then noticed that his watch was gone. Catching hold of Wilson, he called "Police!" when a detective appeared, and took her into custody. He afterwards discovered that a pocket-handkerchief, worth 2s., was gone from his coat pocket.—Det. Gregory said that hearing Mr. Davey's cries, he ran into Leicester-square, and found him holding the woman Wilson, while the man was just about to run away from the spot. Tripping Barton up, he relieved Mr. Davey of Wilson, and caught hold of Lewis. The next moment two constables came up, and while one took Wilson to Vine-street Police Station the other stopped Barton, who had by that time got up again, and was running away.—P.C. 127 C said he captured Barton, and found Mr. Davey's watch in one of his side coat pockets.—The female searcher attached to Vine-street Police Station said she found the prosecutor's handkerchief in Lewis's dress pocket.—The prisoners at first denied the charge, Barton asserting that as he was going to see what had caused the "row" he slipped down, and was astonished to find, on regaining his feet, that a watch was suspended to his breast.—To enable the magistrate to settle the matter, however, they eventually pleaded guilty.—Mr. Newton sentenced them to three months' imprisonment each.

AFTER THE CHAMPAGNE.—Alice Kitchener, 18, of William-street, Hampstead, was charged with being concerned with another woman, not in custody, in stealing £23 in Bank of England notes and gold from John Poynter, an engineer, of Marton-road, Middlesboro'.—Mr. Poynter said that late on Friday night he met Kitchener and another young woman in Piccadilly. He took them to a restaurant in Church-place, and "stood" some champagne. To consume the drink in comfort they went up to the first floor, and he, finding the atmosphere very oppressive, removed his coat and waistcoat, placing them on a chair. Some minutes later, seeing Kitchener suspiciously near his waistcoat, he went over to it, and found that all his money was gone. When he accused Kitchener of having robbed him, she said that it was not true, and tried to get out of the room; but he detained her and rang the bell. On the waiter answering, he asked him to call the police; but the waiter "seemed stupid," and did not do anything for some time. Eventually Detective Gregory entered the room, and took Kitchener into custody. By that time the other woman had been gone some minutes. He had paid 16s. for the bottle of champagne, and gave the waiter 2s., and in doing so, had noticed that his money was safe.—Mr. Newton committed the prisoner for trial.

Marylebone.

SEVERE LESSON FOR A NEGLECTFUL MOTHER.—Elizabeth Carroll, aged 30, living at Denmark-road, Kilburn, was charged on remand with being drunk at Salisbury-road, and exposing her child, aged 6 months, in a manner likely to endanger its health. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children now appeared to prosecute.—Police-sergeant Langridge, X Division, found the prisoner on her back with outstretched arms on the footway of Salisbury-road at half past one o'clock in the morning. He spoke to her and found her asleep. At that moment he heard an infant cry, and, on looking about, found the poor child on its face in the gutter, having apparently rolled away from its mother.—The accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Clerkenwell.

A MISSING SON.—Mrs. Hutchings, of Clarendon Grove, Somers Town, told Mr. Horace Smith that she sent her son George, aged 16 years, on an errand on the 5th July last, and he had not since returned home. She had applied to the police, who had made every inquiry; but she could get no tidings of her boy.—Mr. Horace Smith referred the applicant to the press.—The woman stated that her son had a weak intellect, and was subject to fits. He had scars on his face and arms, the result of burns. He had fair complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, and was wearing when he left home blue serge trousers and vest, light tweed coat, lace-up boots, and polo cap.

Thames.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STABBING.—William Burns, aged 19, described as a carman, of 27, Firmin-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel, was charged with maliciously wounding Henry Heilberger, by stabbing him in the abdomen, at Grove-street, St. George's-in-the-East.—William Bohle, of 29, Grove-street, said that at twelve o'clock on Friday night he was in Grove-street with two or three others, and on reaching his door he heard cries down the street, and ran to a beershop. He saw prisoner chasing Heilberger. He said, "Come on," then put his left hand to the prosecutor's face and plunged a knife into his stomach. Heilberger said, "I am stabbed," and went to his own door. The prisoner was taken away, and witness afterwards saw him in custody.—P.C. 304 H said he had seen the injured person in the receiving ward of the hospital, and the doctor said he had been most seriously wounded, and it would be at least a week before he would be able to attend the court to give evidence.—The prisoner was remanded.

Worship-street.

A WORKMAN'S EARNINGS.—William Connor, 33, a carver, of Fanshawe-street, Hoxton, was charged with assaulting his wife, Margaret Connor, by striking her in the face with his fist.—The wife said the assault was committed at home shortly before ten o'clock that morning. Her husband did no work, but passed his time in tap-rooms, though he could earn 25s. a day at piano truss-carving.—Mr. Bushby: He can earn 25s. a day?—The Wife: Yes, sir, if he likes to work. He makes over £7 a week.—Mr. Bushby: What does he earn now?—The Wife: I can't say, sir, because he's his own master.—Mr. Bushby: You want a separation, of course.—The Wife: If you please.—Prisoner was asked if he wished to put any question to his wife, but did not do so. He, however, proceeded to make a statement imputing that his wife was of a violent temper, and threw things at him. He also said she had tried to commit suicide by throwing herself out of window, and then accusing him of attempting to murder her. Asked when that happened he said five years ago, and asked when she threw, as he particularised, a decanter at him, he said that was eight years ago.—P.C. 370 G proved finding the prosecutrix outside the house with her nose bleeding. When he took the prisoner he said his wife's nose was always bleeding, as she drank too much. The prisoner said he had no witnesses.—Mr. Bushby pronounced a judicial separation, ordering the prisoner to pay 10s. a week to his wife, and he sentenced him to twenty-one days' hard labour.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF LAW.—George Snowsill, driver in the service of A. Douglas, proprietor of omnibuses, was summoned for "carelessly" breaking a lamp, the property of the vestry of St. Luke. The vestry was represented by Mr. Hudson, solicitor, who said the proceedings were taken under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 120, sec. 207, which stated that where any person carelessly or accidentally broke, threw down, or damaged a lamp or any part of a lamp, such person should pay the amount of damage done.—Evidence was given that the defendant was driving an omnibus along the City-road and in attempting to pass a tramcar going in the same direction he went to the "near" side—correct driving under the circumstances—and the hinder wheel of his 'bus "skidded" into the gutter, causing the handrail on the top of the 'bus to catch the projecting parts of a lamp on the pavement. The lamp was pulled off and destroyed, the damage being set at £29s 5d.—The surveyor to the vestry admitted that the lamp in question had been more than once damaged under similar circumstances.—Mr. Bushby said the wording of the section was such that the defendant could not escape the consequence of his act. The section did not merely say "carelessly," but "accidentally" break. The wording of the section was most extraordinary, and he did not remember to have had a case like it before, or his attention called to it. It actually made the person liable "without negligence" where he would not be liable in a civil action. He, Mr. Bushby, was, however, unable to escape out of the English language, and must order the defendant to pay the damage. He would willingly grant a case for a superior court.

West London.

A WORTHLESS CHEQUE.—Robert Jennings, 60, of no occupation, was charged on a warrant with obtaining £10 from Mr. Robert James, landlord of the Lord Ranelagh public-house, Richmond-road, Earl's Court.—It appeared that on May 17th, the prisoner, who had lodged with Mrs. Jane Thatcher, of Kempsford Gardens, Earl's Court, for a number of years at different times, called upon her and asked her to assist him in cashing a cheque, as she was known in the neighbourhood. He wrote out a cheque for £10 on the London and South-Western Bank and gave it to Mrs. Thatcher's daughter, who took it to the Lord Ranelagh, which house the prisoner had used for a period of three weeks previously. The landlord cashed the cheque, and the daughter returned with the gold, placing it on the table. Another man had £9, and the prisoner the remainder. The prisoner went away, saying he would call again in the evening, but he never returned. The cheque was paid into the bank, and returned marked "Account closed."—The manager of the Kensington branch of the bank said the prisoner's account was closed on the 31st of December, 1889. He also said that he had returned eleven cheques since the account was closed.—Detective Travis deposed that he arrested the prisoner at Lime Grove, Malden, and told him the charge. He said, "I wish you had come a day or two later. I should have been able to pay all my debts. I don't owe more than £50 in all the world."—Mr. Farman, who defended, offered to give an explanation, but Mr. Curtis Bennett said it must be made elsewhere as he had no power to deal with the case.—Mr. Farman said the prisoner was entitled to considerable property, and expected to raise money upon it, but he was called away into the country on account of the illness of his wife.—The prisoner, who said he had no intention to defraud, was committed for trial.

SHOOTING A COOK IN MISTAKE FOR A CAT.—Mr. Gerald Wells, a gentleman residing in Elgin-crescent, Notting Hill, appeared to a summons charging him with assaulting Charlotte Faulkner, cook, in the service of Mr. Abinger, barrister, of 25, Oxford Gardens.—Mr. Morris Moseley, supported the summons and said the complainant was shot by the defendant while he was shooting cats. He asked the magistrate to take cognisance of such unsportsmanlike conduct, as the members of Mr. Abinger's family were in the habit of going into their garden for recreation.—The defendant said there were three or four gardens. He went round to apologise, but the cook was out.—Ada Holmes, the housemaid, stated that the defendant, when he called, said he had heard that some one had been shot in the garden; that he was shooting at cats, and by accident he hit her, the cook; he was sorry. He further stated that he shot at three cats, that he hit two, and did not know whether he missed the third and shot the cook. (Laughter.) Mr. Curtis Bennett fined the defendant 5s., and also ordered him to pay 22s. costs.

Lambeth.

A BOY BURGLAR.—A boy named Broughton, alias Webster, 17, was charged on remand with stealing various articles of jewellery from a house he had entered. The career of the prisoner was one long list of crime, and from the statement of Detective Camber and other officers it appeared that the prisoner, no doubt from childhood, had been a thief. In September, 1887, he was convicted of being a suspicious person, and sent to Feltham Industrial School for a term. Shortly afterwards he was released, but in a few months was sentenced to fourteen days for stealing pigeons. He again stole pigeons and was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the birch rod. He had also been charged with burglary and housebreaking, and suffered various terms of imprisonment.—The prisoner, who now declined to say anything in defence, was committed to take his trial at the Surrey Sessions.

TURNING ON THE SPIRIT TAPS.—Edward Segal, living in Windmill-street, Lambeth, machinist, was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting P.C. 155 L by striking him on the chest with his fist.—The prisoner, it appeared, entered the Two Eagles, Brook-street, Kennington, and made some dispute as to the payment for drink. His friend who was with him paid, upon which the prisoner became very noisy and said he meant having his money's worth, and proceeded to turn on the spirit taps.—P.C. 155 L was called in to eject him, and during that operation the assault was committed.—A fine of 20s., or fourteen days, was imposed.

Westminster.

DREADING A HUSBAND'S RETURN.—A woman of powerful build, who was among the applicants, said she prosecuted her husband at this court for assaulting her, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, which would expire next week. She dreaded the idea of his coming out, for he was sure to punish her for giving evidence against him. In fact, she was in fear of her life.—Mr. Shell: Nonsense. Wait until he does come out. Six weeks with hard labour has probably made a great change for the better.—Applicant: He will be worse. Can't I get some sort of protection?—Mr. Shell: No; but if he assaults you again come here, and I will give him six months.—The applicant, who seemed by no means reassured, left, expressing her dread of her husband's return.

Southwark.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—William Harrison, 33, described as a navvy, living at 8, Tower-street, St. George's-road, Southwark, was charged with attempting to murder a young woman named Mary Kleth by striking her on the head with a hatchet. The prosecutrix, whose head, with the exception of her face, was enveloped in bandages, and who appeared to be very weak from loss of blood, stated that she occupied a bedroom on the top floor of 8, Tower-street.—Prisoner and his wife lived on the first floor. On Friday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, she returned home from work, and on going up the stairs she met the prisoner. He said, "Oh, I've been waiting for you; have you got another man with you?" She replied, "I don't know who you are talking to. I never bring men home." The accused then said "I won't have any more of this. I mean to finish you." He caught hold of her jacket with his left hand and struck her a blow on the head with a chopper, which he had in his right hand. She screamed, but he said another like that will do it, and he struck her twice, one blow caught her on the side of the head and the other just above the ear, cutting it very nearly off. She fell to the ground bleeding profusely, but her screams brought another young woman who ran for the police. Her head was dressed by the divisional surgeon and several stitches put in her ear.—Cross-examined: She had never brought men home. She did not burst the prisoner's room door open whilst he was in bed, and called his wife foul names. She was sure he struck her with the chopper, and not with a wooden pick handle.—Prisoner: As true as there's a God above us I never struck that woman with any of the things here. I hit her with a small piece of wood which is being kept back.—Mr. Fenwick remanded the accused.

Wandsworth.

SUSPECTED HOUSEBREAKERS.—Henry Hawkland, who described himself as a labourer, and James Ward, a packing-case maker, were charged with being concerned in attempting to break into 4, Cleveland Terrace, Cleveland-road, Barnes. Ward was further charged with having housebreaking implements in his possession.—The chief witness in the case was Mr. Thomas Mabey, an agent, living in Cleveland-road, who gave evidence against a man a few days since for breaking into a house at 5, Cleveland-terrace, and stealing property valued at £30.—Mr. Plowden inquired of him if he was looking out of his window again, and he replied, "Exactly." He went on to say that on Monday afternoon he saw the prisoners in Cleveland-road, looking at the houses, their movements arousing his suspicions. He saw Ward go to the door of 4, Cleveland-terrace, the other prisoner remaining in the road looking right and left. Ward appeared to make an attempt to force the door, and dropped something—a key, he thought—which he picked up, and, joining Hawkland, both walked away. They came again on Friday, and repeated their survey of the houses. He communicated with the police, and took upon himself to arrest Hawkland, 355 V apprehending Ward, who released himself from custody, and made off. He lent the constable his walking-stick, and with this he knocked him down. When Hawkland saw what his companion was doing he also became troublesome, and witness was about to treat him the same when a constable came to his assistance. Had it not been for the constable's promptitude and courage the prisoner would have escaped.—Mr. Plowden: You had better not say anything more about courage.—Inspector Feaver said he found on Ward a jemmy which exactly corresponded with the marks on the door at 4, Cleveland-terrace, there having been an attempt to force it open. The house was unoccupied, the family having gone to Ireland to spend the vacation.—The magistrate was informed that Hawkland had been in custody before.—Mr. Plowden remanded the prisoners.

A STRUGGLE ON THE RIVER.—An elderly man who gave the name of John Small was placed in the dock charged with attempting to commit suicide.—Joseph Wheeler, a slater, living at 2, Henrietta-place, said on Friday evening his attention was drawn to the prisoner, who was walking into the river near Hammersmith Bridge. He secured a boat, and seized hold of him as he was sinking for the third time. He struggled violently and tried to get underneath the boat, imploring him at the same time to let him die. He caught hold of his beard, and with great difficulty succeeded in dragging him into the boat, but he struggled to re-enter the river and offered him money to let him do so.—The prisoner, who said he was a German, and spoke English indistinctly, said he had been worried by his wife, but would never attempt to commit suicide again.—Mr. Plowden told him that he had done a disgraceful thing, an act which in this country was considered a crime. It was a cowardly act.—Prisoner: I will never do it again.—Mr. Plowden allowed him to be discharged on his entering into recognisances to surrender to receive judgment if called upon.—The witness, Wheeler, asked the magistrate to grant him his expenses, but Mr. Plowden told him that he had no fund from which he could make him any award. He had, however, acted very properly in the matter.

Croydon.

INLAND REVENUE PROSECUTION.—James Ferrier Clarke, of Baron Lodge, Mitcham, was charged on three summonses with keeping a carriage, a male servant, and a dog without a license, in May last. Mr. S. G. Edridge appeared for the defendant and pleaded negligence.—Mr. Lynch, an officer of the Inland Revenue, explained that the authorities had been in communication with him, but he had only recently taken out the licenses.—Dr. Carpenter, one of the magistrates, said he knew that in the early part of this year the defendant had a great deal of mental anxiety on account of the illness of his son.—Sir Thomas Edridge reminded Mr. Edridge that his client had rendered himself liable to penalties amounting to £45. Under the circumstances he would be fined 20s. for the carriage, 10s. for the servant, and 5s. for the dog, with 9s. costs in each case, in all £3 2s.

West Ham.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A GIRL.—Frederick Arthur Prior, 31, a respectable-looking man, described as a schoolmaster, of 5, Khedive-road, Forest Gate, was charged with feloniously committing a rape on Louisa Haines, aged 18.—Mr. Sharman prosecuted; Mr. Willis was for the defence.—Prosecutrix was in the service of the prisoner's parents, and she alleged that on the night of September 4th, she went to bed at eleven o'clock. She did not lock the door of her bedroom, which was at the top of the stairs, on the same floor as prisoner's room. During the night she found the prisoner in her bed. It was dark, but she recognised him, because when she asked "Who is there?" he answered, "It is only me, I won't hurt you; don't be afraid," and "don't speak, don't make a noise." She shouted, but prisoner held her down and committed the assault. She became unconscious, and next morning wrote to her mother.—Prosecutrix was cross-examined at great length, and evidence having been given by Dr. Stocker, prisoner was remanded, bail being allowed.

INQUESTS.

NEGLECT AND DEATH.—Mr. Hodgkinson, held an inquiry at Shoreditch respecting the death of Jane Yorke, 28, the wife of a jobbing hatter, 60, Custance-street, Hoxton.—William Yorke, the husband, deposed that his wife, who was expecting her confinement, was taken ill on Sunday. The midwife, who had been engaged to attend her sent him for a doctor, but the medical man he applied to said that was not a case of his, so he refused to attend. On Monday deceased suffered intense pain. Witness went to work on Tuesday, and when he returned he was told that his wife had given birth to a still-born child, and then died.—Mary Ann North, of 35, Custance-street, stated that she was called on Tuesday, and found the deceased, who was unconscious, had given birth to a child. Witness at once sent for a doctor, but death occurred soon after.—Dr. Waddell, of 105, East-road, said that he was called on Monday, and found deceased very ill. On Tuesday he saw her again when she was unconscious, and she died that night. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.—The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE IN THE LEA.—Mr. Langham held an inquiry concerning the death of Thomas Thorogood, 50, of Osman-road, Edmonton.—The evidence showed that two men were walking along the banks of the Lea on Thursday when they saw the deceased, fully dressed, jump deliberately into the water. He instantly sank, and although the men did their best to rescue him, their attempts were futile. The body was not recovered until some time after.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.—Mr. Wynne Baxter held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of George Grimmer, 51, a dock labourer, late of Gates-place, North Woolwich.—Maria Grimmer, the widow, deposed that some years ago deceased was injured by a heap of manure falling on him while he was at work in the Woolwich Marshes. At that time he was in the London Hospital five weeks, and had never been well since. On the 10th July he was, by the advice of a local doctor, removed to the hospital, where witness saw him on Sunday. He was then very low spirited and said that he dreaded an operation which he would have to undergo.—Dr. Andrew Smith, house-surgeon, stated that deceased was suffering from abscess on the thigh and curvature of the spine, on which an operation was necessary, and deceased was placed under chloroform. The operation was successful, and deceased recovered from the anæsthetic. On Wednesday, a second operation being necessary for the purpose of probing the abscess, deceased was again placed under chloroform, but before he had fully got under its influence he dropped down dead. The post mortem examination showed that death had ensued from syncope. The operation was the only chance of prolonging life, as the discharge from the abscess was killing the patient.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—Mr. Wynne Baxter held an inquest respecting the death of Staley George Evans, aged 2 years and five months, the son of a carman, of 7, Medland-street, Shadwell.—George Staley Evans, the father, stated that deceased went out to play, and presently he heard a cry. On going into the yard he saw the deceased limping towards him. On picking the little fellow up witness found that his shoulder was smashed. He was taken to the Shadwell Children's Hospital, where he died at 5.30 p.m. All the deceased said was, "The naughty cart ran over me." Witness had made every possible inquiry, but so far as he could gather no one saw how deceased got injured. Witness had come to the conclusion that deceased, while playing, had got under the wheel of a heavily ladened van which had then passed out of the yard, the carman being ignorant of what had occurred.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Inquests were also held in the various metropolitan districts on the bodies of the following persons:—

Charles Spencer Burton, 68, Featherstone-street, City-road, fell from a ladder which he had mounted at the back of his house for the purpose of cleaning some bird cages, and died from concussion of the brain. Verdict, accidental death.

Albert Knapp, child of parents living at Fifth Avenue, Bush-hill Park, Enfield. He had been left with an elder brother while his mother went on an errand, and when she came back she found his clothing on fire. He was taken to the infirmary, and died from shock consequent on his injuries. Verdict accordingly.

Rosina Bligh, 21, Armour-street, Hoxton. She was taken suddenly ill and died in a few days from peritonitis, caused by perforation of the stomach consequent on an ulcer. It was said to be an extraordinary case. The jury endorsed the medical evidence.

Morris Bunce, 36, painter, of Arden-street, Battersea Park-road, died in the Royal Free Hospital from injuries received in a retort house at the Gas Light and Coke Company's Works, Battle Bridge. He had fallen from a plank, and the occurrence appearing from the evidence to be purely accidental, a verdict was returned accordingly.

Percy William Allan, the son of a stoker, Gough-street, Poplar, had a fall, but did not appear to be hurt for some days, when he complained of pains in his head and died in a few hours from inflammation of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Sarah Smith, 76, widow of a weaver, went to visit her married daughter at Beale-road, Bow, and while walking along the street staggered and fell. Apoplexy was the cause of death, and this was the verdict of the jury.

Sarah Smith, 73, laundress, of Kidd-street, Woolwich, caught her legs in the chain attached to a dog that was being led along High-street, and fell heavily, breaking her right thigh. She died from injury in the union infirmary. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Henry Treimeman, 13 weeks, the illegitimate son of a trousers finisher, Market Buildings, High-street, Shadwell. The child was left in charge of a sister, aged 13, and died from collapse due to diarrhœa and vomiting, brought on by deprivation of its natural food.—The jury returned a verdict of natural death.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

The Earl of Rosslyn died on Saturday at Dysart House, Kirkcaldy, after a somewhat long illness. The deceased earl, who was in his fifty-eighth year, was seized with a sudden illness at Stamford in 1888, but recovered so far as to be able to be removed to Gunnersbury Park, and towards the end of the following year he tried a yachting cruise; but not feeling much stronger proceeded to Dysart House last August, since which time he has been gradually sinking. During the past two days the end has been hourly expected, and at the time of his death the Countess of Rosslyn, Lord Loughborough, the Marchioness of Stafford, and other members of the family were present at the bedside. Lord Loughborough, the deceased's eldest son, succeeds to the title.

A RUNAWAY TRAMCAR IN CAMBERWELL.

An exciting scene was witnessed in the Peckham-road, Camberwell, on Saturday. A car belonging to the South Metropolitan Company was passing Lyndhurst-road, when the horses took fright and bolted. The driver lost control of them, and was unsuccessful in stopping them with the brake. The car dashed down the road at a tremendous pace, and as the vehicle went past the Peckham fire station, Mr. Philcox and Mr. T. Smith, who were standing at the door, ordered the duty man to "turn out" the brigade in order to give chase, and try and stop the car before a serious accident happened. A horse and rider coming in the opposite direction were knocked down by the car, and the horse getting up, bolted, but was stopped by the firemen. Before the runaways had proceeded further, the driver succeeded in throwing them down, and the car came to a sudden standstill. The horses were badly hurt, and were at once removed to the stables.

MINING ACCIDENT.

Early on September 5th a fall of earth occurred at Lake Angeline mine at Ishpeming (Michigan), and eight men were buried beneath the débris. They are able to communicate with those on the surface through the compressed air pipe, and a gang of men are at work to clear the shaft. Hopes are entertained of affecting the rescue of the imprisoned miners.

THE REGISTRATION COURTS.

The registration courts in the metropolis are raising some interesting questions. At Southwark the Rev. Canon Boger, head master of St. Saviour's Grammar School, who was on the service franchise list, claimed to be placed on the occupiers' list. He said he was appointed for life by trustees with the consent of the bishop, and he could not be removed except by episcopal sanction. He was treated by the ecclesiastical authorities as a beneficed clergyman. The barrister decided that the canon was entitled to be on the occupiers' list. At the Guildhall Mr. O. J. Williamson held a special sitting to consider the point raised twelve months since as to the charges made by the overseers in respect of the revision. Last year the charges amounted to over £4,000, but they were reduced by £1,000, and the barrister now proposed to enforce a reduced scale. Several parish officials complained that they were out of pocket for printing by the reduced scale. Mr. Williamson said that, in that case, they had incurred expenses in spite of his warning a year ago. Whatever the overseers might think, the reduction had caused a great deal of satisfaction outside. The ratepayers had objected to the cost, and, if the printers could not do the work at the price, arrangements must be made to get it done elsewhere.

MADAME NILSSON AND HER DOG.

Madame Christine Nilsson is not fortunate in her recent railway experiences. We reported some time ago that when she was leaving Paris for Lucerne she slipped between the carriage and the platform at the railway station, and had in consequence to abandon her journey. On her way to Aix-les-Bains, where she is now going through the "cure," she met with an accident which even more deeply distressed her. Stepping out from the railway carriage at Dijon her pet dog fell out of her arms into the four-foot way, and the train moving on a few paces it was killed. Madame Nilsson recovered the body and conveyed it, sorrowing, to Aix-les-Bains, where it now lies buried.

LORD HARRIS AND CRICKET.

It must have cost a pang to so ardent a cricketer as Lord Harris to have to come to the determination to take no part in the Indian cricket matches during his sojourn in that country. The grounds of his determination, however, appear to be sufficiently cogent. In proposing the health of the Queen at the luncheon at Poona, after the return match "Poona versus the Parsees," the governor of Bombay pleaded that he could only find time for an occasional one day's match of "a parochial character;" and that to take part in an international match of this sort would be to desert the attitude of impartiality towards the various races in the presidency. It had been suggested that he should act as referee in the case of the particular action of a bowler now under dispute, but there were excellent reasons why he should not. He had a mortal antipathy to any action in the least suspicious, and advised the Parsees that if they were not satisfied with the absolute fairness of any ball it was their duty to "no ball."

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.

From the statement of the various speakers, official and otherwise, at the important International Temperance Congress now assembled at Christiana, it appears that the famous Gothenburg system, now mainly adopted throughout Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, constitutes practically an effective check upon the evils of drink. Norway has reduced its consumption per head of intoxicants by more than one-half, and thereby effected a vast reduction in crime. Sweden, cursed for about half a century with 170,000 domestic stills, has suppressed household distillation, and given such local option to town and country municipalities as enables the Gothenburg Town Council to take over the drink shops, suppress one half of them, enact Sunday closing and early week day closing—seven or eight p.m., according to season. The trade is now carried on through what is called a "Bolag," which has to apply all surplus profits to educational and like public objects. In some places, it is admitted, the proportion of drunkenness still equals that of English towns, but in a number of districts the councils have exercised their local option to the full, and suppressed all drink shops.

A PICKPOCKET ON BOARD.

Charles Newton, 60, an American, who described himself as a dealer, and refused his address, was charged on remand at the Mansion House Police Court, before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, with robbery.—Mr. J. R. Rogers, principal warder of her Majesty's Prison, Wandsworth, stated that on the afternoon of September 2nd he was in private clothes on a steamboat going from Chelsea to London Bridge, and saw the prisoner standing beside a young woman. He had a dust-coat over his arm, and as he stood beside her the witness distinctly saw the woman's dress rise and the prisoner's hand in her pocket. The prisoner walked away and went into the cabin. The witness found that the woman had had her pocket picked, and he followed prisoner downstairs, when he heard a jingling of money and saw the prisoner throw an empty purse out of the cabin window into the river. Witness accused him of the robbery, which the prisoner denied, and when the boat reached Blackfriars he gave him into custody.—The young woman, Edith Mott, who said she was a domestic servant, stated that the purse contained a brooch and a few shillings in silver and copper, including a lucky penny with a hole in it. A coin of that description was found on the prisoner.—Sir A. Lusk sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

MOONLIGHTING IN IRELAND.

Michael Barry, who is over 70 years of age, and his sons John and Michael, were brought up at Ennis in connection with the recent Killenera moonlighting outrage. District-Inspector Otter said that on searching Barry's premises he found concealed in the room where the old man and his wife slept a box containing two dynamite cartridges, a five-chambered revolver, with two barrels loaded, five revolver cartridges, and a bullet mould, while in the same room, in a hole in the wall covered by wall paper, were two packages of blasting powder and a fuse. In an unused forge a rifle was found concealed under sticks, and in the room where the daughter slept he found a number of printed threatening notices.—The prisoners were remanded for eight days.—Barry, it is stated, by his industry and savings, was enabled to buy twenty acres of land on the Thomond estate, and he rents fifty more acres from another landlord.

THE CIGARETTE IN FRANCE.

Nearly everybody in France smokes. Even ladies are not averse to a daintily perfumed cigarette. During the past seventy-six years the State has profited by the sale of tobacco to the extent of an average of something over £5,000,000 per annum, but during the last decade of this period the consumption much exceeded the previous years, and has steadily grown until now the revenue derived from tobacco reaches the very respectable total of nearly £16,000,000 for the twelve months. It is reckoned that each head of the population consumes two pounds weight of tobacco per annum, and pays to the State for indulging in this luxury the sum of 6s. 6d. in what is called indirect taxation. It is in cigarettes that the great increase has taken place. Cigars and carottes, or twist tobacco, keep pretty steady; while cigarettes advance by leaps and bounds.

THE SOLICITOR AND HIS DOG.

Mr. John George Wylie, a solicitor, residing at Redcott, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, appeared at the Wandsworth Police Court to answer a summons, at the instance of Mr. Charles Higgins, for unlawfully detaining a collie dog.—Mr. W. Higgins, who represented the complainant, explained that on July 20th last a police-constable found the dog near to Hammersmith Bridge and took it to the Dogs' Home at Battersea. The complainant purchased it of the authorities, and the defendant's groom, meeting it in the streets, took possession of it forcibly, and applications for its return having been refused, his client decided upon instituting these proceedings. The complainant would consent to the defendant retaining the dog if he paid the purchase price and other expenses, amounting to 30s., but this he had refused to do.—The defendant pointed out that it was a bonâ fide question of title, and not a matter for that court.—Mr. Plowden said that did not dispose of his right to hear the case.—The defendant admitted the facts, and expressed his willingness to refund the complainant the money he paid for the dog, and this he believed was 15s. The dog was given to him, and he wished to keep it, as he was fond of it.—Mr. Plowden: If I was King Solomon I would say cut it in two. (Laughter.)—The Defendant: But I am the real mother. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Plowden thought the defendant had made a most reasonable offer, and did not know what more the complainant wanted.—Mr. Higgins said his client had purchased a muzzle for the dog, a brass collar with the name engraved upon it, and other things, which he thought the defendant should pay for.—Mr. Plowden said the defendant could not be called upon to pay for those things, and he adjourned the summons for a few minutes to enable the complainant to consider if he would accept the offer, the defendant remarking that he had, in addition to the 15s., consented to pay 5s. to defray what had been expended in keeping the dog.—The complainant had a long consultation with his counsel on the subject. Overtures were also made to the defendant, and as the complainant was reluctant to accept Mr. Wylie's offer the case was proceeded with.—Mr. M. Colam, the secretary of the Dogs' Home, was called to prove the reception of the dog into the institution, and its sale to the complainant.—Mr. Higgins, the complainant, in his evidence, enumerated the articles he had bought. He said the muzzle was of no use to him.—Mr. Plowden: No use to you, but of use to another dog. (Laughter.)—The complainant's counsel thought the defendant had acted somewhat severely, but Mr. Plowden was of opinion that he had acted very fairly, and in a generous spirit.—The defendant mentioned that he wrote to the complainant offering to pay the 30s. if he would explain how the money was expended. He received no reply to this communication, but the summons. He was prepared now to pay the 30s. if the articles purchased by the complainant were handed over to him.—The complainant said he was prepared to hand over the things, but he had been put to other expenses—his railway fares and so on.—Mr. Plowden: You may as well ask for your school fees disbursed twenty years ago. (Laughter.)—The summons was formally adjourned to enable the defendant to pay the money and the complainant to hand over the articles.

DROWNED IN A BASIN.

Mr. C. Douglas, chief clerk at the Mansion House Police Court, informed Sir Andrew Lusk, the presiding alderman, that a man named William Judge, aged 24, a tin-plate worker, who was under remand at Holloway Prison, had committed suicide by suffocating himself in three pints of water, which had been placed in a hand basin and left in his cell for washing purposes. The accused, it appears, had taken the basin into his bed, and then, covering himself with a blanket, had placed his face in the water, and so suffocated himself. The warder looked into the cell from time to time as usual, but seeing that the prisoner was in bed, he thought that all was right, and some time elapsed before his death became known. The man had shown a stolid determination to destroy himself. About a week ago he jumped over London Bridge into the river, and was rescued by a lighterman. A second time he leaped into the Thames, when sub-inspector Ford, of the river police, brought him to the shore. Ford tried every means in his power to restore animation, but, finding they were unsuccessful, he conveyed the would-be suicide to a hospital, and after three-quarters of an hour his life was saved. Then he was taken to the police station and charged, and remanded in order that he might be seen by the chaplain of the prison.

GAMBLING AND CRIME.

William Thomas Nance, 22, postman, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, for stealing two letters, the property of the Postmaster-general.—Mr. H. C. Richards, who prosecuted, explained that Nance opened a letter containing a postal order, which the sender had put on Eskeveke.—The Recorder: It's no use mentioning horses' names, for I shall be none the wiser.—Proceeding, the learned counsel said the prisoner abstracted the money, and on his own account backed another horse with it. He stole the money, but not the tip. (Laughter.)—His Lordship: And placed it to the credit of another quadruped.—Mr. Richards said his instructions were something about "to win, and one, two, three," but he did not understand those matters himself. (Laughter, and a Voice: "Oh.").—Mr. Keith Frith urged in extenuation of the prisoner's guilt that he had had to support a young and delicate wife, two children, and an aged mother on insufficient wages.—The Recorder sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour, remarking that gambling was, perhaps, the cause of more crimes than any other vice, and the mischief it wrought was quite incalculable.

WARDERS' GRIEVANCES.

The warders and other officers employed at the Convict Prison at Chatham have agreed upon the form of the petition to be presented to the Home Secretary, praying for a redress of the grievances of which they complain. One of the chief points to which attention is drawn is the long hours of duty. The officers further urge that the stoppage of promotion, in consequence of the closing of various convict establishments, has inflicted a great hardship upon them; that the superannuation allowance is inadequate, and that too often men are compelled to remain in the service although physically unfit for duty, through defective sight and other causes. The governor of the gaol has consented to forward the petition, which was signed by 169 out of 172 officers, to the directors of her Majesty's prisons, for presentation to the Home Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Telegrams received from Vienna, respecting the recent floods in Austria, show that the loss of life and property has been much greater than was anticipated. In the Danube, at Fressburg, two boatmen were drowned, while at Linz a private carriage was swept away by the swollen stream, and three of the four occupants, a coachman and two ladies, were drowned, only a gentleman accompanying the latter being rescued. A similar catastrophe occurred near Znaim, the wife of a landed proprietor, her three children, and the coachman being the victims.

Official advices received at Constantinople from Pristina announce that the man who murdered M. Marincovitch, the Servian vice-consul, has been condemned to death, his three accomplices being sentenced to five years' penal servatude.

PULLING A POLICEMAN'S NOSE.

Scene in Leicester-square.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, a tall young woman, fashionably attired, wearing a sailor's hat, and giving her name as Nellie Harrison, was charged with being drunk and assaulting P.C.'s Lewenden and Lewis, of the C Division, in the execution of their duty.—P.C. Lewenden, 24 C R, said that at half-past one o'clock in the morning, whilst standing near the Empire Theatre, he saw the prisoner, accompanied by other persons, male and female, leave a restaurant. All of them appeared to be the worse for drink. Three gentlemen were at the same time waiting with cabs outside, apparently for the prisoner and a female. Some altercation took place amongst the party, when the prisoner, noticing the constable standing by, rushed up to him and asked him for his number. He told her, whereupon she exclaimed, with an oath, "What do you mean by watching my house? Don't you know I am the landlady?" She continued to abuse him, and, stamping her foot, all of a sudden caught hold of his nose with her gloved hand and twisted it in a peculiar manner. (Witness illustrated the modus operandi amidst considerable laughter in court.)—Mr. Hannay: Let me see your nose.—(The constable's nose was slightly swollen and inflamed.)—Mr. Hannay: Well, what next?—Lewenden: Then she yelled, "I'll pull your nose off your head." (Laughter.) She held it, your worship, so tightly, and nipped the point of it so severely, that I could scarcely endure the agony; so I called upon P.C. Lewis, who happened to be passing on his way home, to run up and release it from her grasp. He got on one side of her, whilst she still had me by the nose, and tried all he could to make her let go. Ultimately she removed her fingers, and we asked her to go quietly with us to the station; but no sooner had Lewis released her arm than she seized him by his whiskers and made him yell. A third constable came to their aid. By trying to bend down her arm the third constable made her let go; but she managed to remove a handful of his beard, and caused him terrible pain. Then she howled, yelled, squealed, and kicked, and behaved in all respects

Like a Mad Woman.

—Cross-examined by Mr. Leslie for the defence: The accused was on the pavement, walking up and down, and not at her own door when she spoke to me. She belongs to the restaurant, I believe. I am not aware that she is a married lady, separated from her husband. I simply stood there out of curiosity, as seeing people looking over the blinds and gentlemen with cabs outside, I naturally imagined that something extraordinary was occurring.—Was it necessary for you to call a second constable? I should rather think it was. She had nold of me by the nose, and was stamping her feet. (Laughter.)—Where is your nose? Here (turning from the magistrate and showing it).—Is it damaged? Not very much.—Was it a pleasant sensation when she held you? Not at all pleasant. (Laughter.) How would you like it? She gave it too strong a pull to be pleasant.—P.C. Lewis, 7 C R, said that when he was called to take his brother officer's nose out of the prisoner's fingers, he did all that he could to pacify her, seeing that she was drunk, and to induce her to go with them quietly to the station. No sooner had she let go of Lewenden's nose than she turned on him and seized him by his whiskers, and he was at once in her power. Finding that he was in the same position as Lewenden had been, and was unable to make her let go, he bawled to another policeman to run up and take her away, but before he could do so she wrenched out a handful of his beard, and

The Agony was Intense.

On the way to the station she stamped her feet, yelled, and screamed, and shouted "I'm mad, I'm mad." She was very violent when placed in the dock at the station, and started screaming again. "And your worship," he added, "I must say this. I met her outside of the court this morning, when she declared that if it cost her £100 she would have the remainder of my favourite beard." (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Leslie: Have you lost much of your whiskers. It looks very well trimmed now. (Laughter.)—Lewis: There is a handful of it gone, on the right side, your worship.—Mr. Hannay: Fortunately, you are well furnished. (Laughter.) Show me the spot where the hair has been displaced.—Lewis pointed to the place, and remarked, "I really believe I shall have to shave after this." (Laughter.)—Mr. Leslie said that owing to domestic troubles the prisoner became very excited. Some of her friends were on a visit to her, and were advising her as to what she had better do, when she left the house and walked up and down the street, accompanied by her friends. She absolutely denied having been drunk, but he could not, in the face of the evidence which had been given by the police, deny that they might have been wrong in their surmises, although he believed she was labouring under excitement at the time. She had suffered much by being taken to the station. Her arms were bruised, and it might be that she had been sufficiently punished already. In fact, when she was charged, she was in a state of mind bordering on insanity. She was the wife of a professional man, and her husband had been there to molest her before the occurrence took place.—Mr. Hannay (to the defendant): Very well; I will not send you to prison, but you must pay a fine of 40s. for pulling the nose of a constable and damaging the beard of another.—The fine was paid.

ANOTHER SEASIDE ROBBERY.

At the Dover Police Court, a well-dressed young man, who gave the name of John Williams, was charged with stealing a number of articles of jewellery from No. 5, The Esplanade, one of the largest houses in the town. The house was entered in the afternoon, and the robbery was not discovered until the articles were missed some hours later. Williams was apprehended at Deal on the following day, and the missing articles were found upon him.—He was remanded.

ACCIDENT TO A SHOOTING PARTY.

A deplorable accident happened to a party of gentlemen who were shooting in the neighbourhood of Castle Eden, near Hartlepool. Mr. Forsland, timber merchant, West Hartlepool, whilst taking aim at a partridge, accidentally shot his two sons, and also Mr. Landsverk, proprietor of the Durham Hotel, West Hartlepool. All three were insensible when picked up. They were conveyed to Hartlepool, and placed under the care of Dr. Gourley, who found them suffering from shot wounds in various parts of the body. Mr. Landsverk, who has nearly lost the sight of one eye, is the most seriously injured.

THE DUELS IN FRANCE.

M. de Labruyère, who fought a duel with M. Mermeix on Sunday, and received a slight wound in the hand, has published a card charging his adversary with foul play. It seems that one of the seconds having ordered the encounter to cease, under the impression that M. de Labruyère had been struck, the latter lowered his sword, and that M. Mermeix then ran his sword into his hand. Under the circumstances M. Castelin, of the *Cocarde*, with whom a duel with M. Mermeix had been arranged, is advised by his second that he must decline to meet M. Mermeix.

A PSEUDO VISCOUNT.

A pretended viscount, who figured prominently in the Sale of Decorations Scandal, has been arrested in Paris, accused of fraudulently appropriating £15,000 entrusted to him by the confidential clerk of an important mercantile house. The number of spurious "noblesse" who flourish in Paris is simply amazing, and the ease with which they impose upon the inhabitants is incredible. This person, who sometimes figured under one title and sometimes another, held out a glittering prospect of wealth to the confidential clerk, to be derived from a forest in Tunis, which had timber above ground and diamonds underneath—a veritable cave of Aladdin. The dupe stole the money from his employers, and handed it to the "viscount," who, instead of investing it in the Tunisian forest, simply used it to rent two houses in the Rue Cadeaux and the Rue Tournefort, in each of which he had a different name and a different mistress. When the clerk's employers discovered the theft he told them where he had invested the proceeds, the result being that both he and the viscount were arrested. The latter was already "wanted" to undergo a punishment inflicted in his absence for using a false title of nobility.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

A case of importance to shipbrokers and pilots has been decided at the Gravesend Police Court. J. P. Heistad and Co., shipbrokers, of Fenchurch-street, were summoned for refusing to pay pilotage fees, amounting to £3 17s. 3d., in respect of the Russian barque, Ilma, which arrived at Gravesend from Christinstadt on the 28th of August. Edward George Stibbs a pilot, offered his services, although the ship was exempt, but, according to the captain's statement a choice letter had already been given to Charles Letten, another pilot. The captain was told that Letten was not in attendance, and Stibbs then went on board and moored the ship to a buoy. The next morning he found Letten on board, and the captain ordered Stibbs off the ship, eventually threatening to have him put off if he refused to go willingly.—The contention of the plaintiff was that as he had moored the ship he had commenced an engagement, and was therefore entitled to his fees.—The defence was an absolute denial of the engagement; but the defendants were ordered to pay the fees, the bench declining to give the plaintiff costs.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Information of a disastrous collision has been received at Liverpool. The vessels which came into collision were the steamer Bellenden and the Italian barque Elvira Ardisson. The disaster happened about 120 miles off Sicilly. It seems that about three o'clock in the morning, during a fog, the vessels came into collision, the sailing vessel being struck just abaft the foremast, the steamer's bow going nearly half-way through her. For a moment or two the vessels were locked together, and in backing out the anchor of the Bellenden caught one of the ropes of the Elvira Ardisson, and for a second or two was held fast. Just then one of the Elvira Ardisson's masts came down with a terrific crash, and in its descent it fell on one of the seamen, an Italian, and killed him instantly. While the vessels were together some of the crew, including the captain, of the Elvira Ardisson, clambered over the bows of the steamer. After this a boat was lowered from the steamer and rescued the remainder of the crew, excepting the cook, who went down with the barque. The captain saw the cook just for a moment after the collision, and then he suddenly disappeared. The Elvira Ardisson had a cargo of coal, and when the vessels separated she rapidly sank, foundering in a couple of minutes. The cook who was drowned was also an Italian. The survivors, eight in all, included five Italians, two Germans, and one Greek. They were brought to Liverpool by the Bellenden, and were landed on Tuesday morning. The Elvira Ardisson was a barque of 251 tons register, and was bound from Cardiff to South America. The Bellenden was from South America. The shipwrecked men on arrival at Liverpool were received at the local sailors' home.

A VERY DANGEROUS CHILD.

A correspondence with regard to the recent extraordinary drowning case at Stoke-on-Trent, has taken place between Mr. John Booth, coroner for North Staffordshire, and the Home Secretary. The coroner, in his letter, stated that on the 19th August he held an inquest on the body of a boy named Potter, age 3 years and 6 months, who had been drowned in the Newcastle branch canal, and that the evidence showed that he had been pushed into the water by another boy named John Noakes, age 4 years and 6 months. It also appeared from the evidence that this boy Noakes had on two previous occasions pushed children into the same canal, and it was authoritatively stated that Noakes, on the afternoon of the occurrence under consideration tried to induce other children to go with him to the canal, and it was feared he would cause others to be drowned in the same way as Potter. The jury in returning a verdict that Potter was drowned by being pushed into the canal by Noakes, requested him (Mr. Booth) to write to the Home Secretary to see if any means could be adopted to take care of the boy Noakes, so as to prevent his committing such acts in future. In reply, Mr. Booth has received the following communication from the Home Office:—"Whitehall, 6th September, 1890. Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd ult., relating to the case of the boy Noakes, I am directed by the Secretary of State to point out that he had no power to make an order for the custody of the boy, but he had directed the police to warn his mother of the necessity of carefully watching her child, and of the serious consequences which may ensue from neglect.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. Leigh Pemberton."

A TERRIBLE WITCH STORY.

An extraordinary witch case is reported from the Dangs, a territory lying between Baroda and Khandeish. A wife of a Bhil was sick, and her husband had recourse to his spiritual adviser, who indicated a woman, named Sayana, and her daughter as the witches whose influence caused the sickness. When the brother of the chief of Pimpri passed by that way with his followers, the Bhil told his visitor the cause of his fears. Sayana and her daughter were sent for, and the former tied to a stake in the sun outside. First the Bhil retinue beat her with their fists, and as she survived this treatment sticks were heated in a fire for external application. This treatment lasted six hours, by which time the woman was senseless. The woman was next suspended to the Mandwa, when the bamboo broke. On this a tom-tom was hung round her neck, and she was dragged round and round whilst the party danced. When all were tired the inanimate witch was taken home, where she lingered for a day. For this offence the political agent found fifteen persons guilty under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the grounds of Longford Castle, near Salisbury, the residence of the Earl of Radnor, a Primrose League demonstration was held on Wednesday. Lord Radnor is chairman of the league. After the prizes gained in the athletic sports had been distributed by the Countess of Radnor, a number of political addresses were delivered. The chief speakers were Sir William Marriott, M.P., Mr. A. Buckley, and Earl Nelson.

TWELVE MONTHS FOR BIGAMY.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, John Foster, 40, window-cleaner, pleaded guilty to unlawfully marrying Ada Tucker during the lifetime of his wife, Julia Ann Burke.—Mr. E. Bray, who appeared to prosecute, said the prisoner married his first wife at Southampton in 1864, and the second marriage took place in November, 1889. Prisoner became acquainted with his second wife, in whose employ then he was as a window cleaner.—The second wife was examined, and in reply to the court, said that the prisoner courted her about seven months. He was a window cleaner in her service, and represented that he was a single man.—The Recorder: And I suppose when you married him you raised him from the position of servant to that of husband?—Witness: Yes. I thought I should like a husband, but the prisoner turned out a blackguard. (Laughter.)—The Recorder: Did he have any of your money?—Witness: Yes, a little too much. Witness added that she received the information that the prisoner was a married man through a letter addressed to him, which had been mislaid. Prisoner said he loved nobody but her, and she believed his statement.—In mitigation of sentence, the prisoner said he left his first wife by mutual consent. He was employed by the Westminster Window Cleaning Association, and in the course of his duties he became acquainted with the prosecutrix. She was very kind to him, furnishing him with wearing apparel and jewellery, and, being completely at her mercy, he married her, believing at the time that his first wife was dead. In fact, he had been her "guide, philosopher, and friend."—The Recorder remarked that the prisoner had obviously obtained possession of the prosecutrix for her money. He sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

ANOTHER BIGAMY CASE.

Tobias Archibald Telfer, aged 31, son of a clergyman, and described as of no occupation, was charged, at the Marylebone Police Court, on Thursday, with feloniously intermarrying with Maria Frances Annie Hunter, his wife, Louisa Emma, an artist, being then and now alive.—Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, who prosecuted, said this was a very bad case. The prisoner married a lady named Bone in the year 1877, and some time afterwards he got into trouble, and was away for many months. After he regained his liberty he never returned to his wife, and in 1886 he married Miss Hunter, representing himself as a single man. Of the second marriage there were two children, and it was only this year that Miss Hunter found out that the prisoner was a married man, and she then decided to take proceedings. Mr. Palmer was remarking that the prisoner's conduct had been very bad considering the position his father held, when the accused begged that no names of persons outside the case should be mentioned or reference made to them. He was quite prepared to take the responsibility for all that had happened.—Mr Hannay (magistrate) observed that no names had been mentioned.—Mr. Palmer then called Clara Louisa Cropper, of No. 11, Arno Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, who said the prisoner was her stepfather. She was present in the December of 1877 when her mother was married to the prisoner. She now produced a copy of the certificate. Her mother was still alive. Prisoner got into trouble, and her mother never heard of him again. There was one child of the marriage, and he would be 11 years of age in October next.—The Prisoner: The prosecuting solicitor has said that I deserted my first wife; is that so?—The Witness: He did not desert her, because he was in prison. While he was in Bedford Gaol my mother obtained a separation from him.—Maria Frances Annie Hunter, of 8, St. John's Grove, Richmond, said she went through a form of marriage with the prisoner at Sandown, Isle of Wight. They lived together until the end of last year, when she left him because of his ill-treatment. She had had two children by him. She had previously had to leave him, but she returned to him. Since then she ascertained that he was a married man, and she had as a consequence taken these proceedings, and had also instituted a suit for a nullity of the marriage.—Prisoner: The solicitor has put it to you that you left me previous to the December of last year, on account of my ill-treatment. That is not so, is it?—Witness: No, not then.—Prisoner: When you left me in December, was it not said that you were going to stay with your mother for two months?—Witness: I had to say that to get away from him.—Mr. Hannay committed the prisoner for trial.

A SUICIDE'S LETTERS.

Mr. Alfred Hodgkinson, deputy-coroner for North-east London, held an inquiry at the Vestry Offices, Stoke Newington, respecting the death of Mary Ann Barnes, aged 52, the wife of a nurseryman, lately residing at Parklane Nursery, Stoke Newington.—Mr. G. Barnes, the husband, deposed that on the 5th inst. she gave him a list of the things she wanted, and he went out to purchase them. On his return he found that she had drowned herself in a large tank in the nursery grounds. He could not account for her committing suicide, as they never had a quarrel since their marriage.—P.C. H. Charles, 247 N, deposed that he was called to the deceased, who was lying by the side of the tank, having been got out of the water. Witness searched the clothing and found two letters, one addressed to Mr. Barnes and the other to Mrs. Bard. The one to her husband was:—"My own dear husband,—Now we have got Lizzie's address will you be kind enough to let her have everything belonging to me? There is half a sovereign in my bonnet-box which will buy her a hat and a few clothes. My black dress will do for her to follow me in. I should like Brown to bury me, as he buried my father and my mother. Do not bother about my relations, as they are nothing to me. Don't trouble about this, it will soon be over. Mrs. Bard (a resident in the same house) will look after you and stay at home. You may as well pay her as anybody else.—Your loving wife, Polly Barnes." The second letter ran:—"My poor head is so bad I cannot stand it any longer. Kindly give Lizzie my clothing and boots and my watch and chain. I should like Florrie to have my money. There is 10s. in my bonnet-box. No fault can I find in you. God help you through this trouble. My poor head. I cannot help it. Mrs. Bard will be kind to all. You and Mrs. Bard can follow me to my grave. I know, my darling, I am very cruel. I have tried all ways, but cannot get rid of it. With best love and many kisses is the earnest prayer of your ever-loving wife." Another letter to Mrs. Bard begged her to look after Mr. Barnes.—After these letters had been read the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst insane.

BURGLARY AT A RAILWAY STATION.

On the arrival of the officials at the Crouch End Station of the Great Northern Railway on Thursday morning it was found that the place had been entered during the night, and an automatic collecting-box, the property of the Great Northern Central Hospital, broken open and robbed of its contents. Some other automatic machines had also been opened. This is the second time the same thing has occurred at this station within two years.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The deficit in the Dutch Indian Budget for 1891 is estimated at 29,000,000fl.

We last month imported 191,606 bushels of onions.

The Pope is an enthusiastic amateur gardener.

Over 4,000 persons are employed in the census bureau at Washington.

Allotments are decreasing in Cornwall, because the peasantry are leaving the land for railway work.

The amount subscribed by German residents in this country towards the Bismarck national memorial is £1,617 9s. 6d.

Ornithologists in Paris are much interested in the discovery of a rare bird in the shape of a snow white swallow.

The marriage of Lord Brassey and the Hon. Sybil Capell is fixed for Thursday, and will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

Eastbourne is to be relieved of the county police. It will organise its own force, and save £700 a year.

In London, where only about twenty chess clubs existed four or five years ago, there are now at least four times that number.

A waiter and the daughter of a restaurant keeper have shot themselves in Berlin because the girl's parents would not agree to their marriage.

During a performance at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, a gentleman named Harbat, who was sitting in the stalls, suddenly fell forward dead. Heart disease was the cause.

Canton is decidedly reaching a higher stage of civilisation. By its return of exports we find that last year it sent out 2,088cwt. of pills!

Mrs. Maughen was descending the stairs at her house in Glasgow when she fell and fractured her skull, dying before medical aid could be obtained.

Mr. Hollingshead, writing about the Gaiety Theatre, declares that during the eighteen years of his management the profits averaged over £7,000 a year.

The sum of £1,500 has been subscribed in London, says a Maidstone correspondent, towards the cost of boring for coal at Ashford, Kent. Efforts are being made to raise an equivalent sum in the locality.

Herbert Grey has been remanded at Bow-street Police Court on a charge of keeping a betting-house at Walthamstow; and Henry Henley was fined £5 at the North London Court for betting in the public streets.

If the statistics given by a medical contemporary at Berlin are correct, the average length of life among doctors in Prussia after the thirtieth year of age is shorter than that of the rest of the male population of the country.

Whence came the 80,000lb. of human hair which Canton exported last year? The greater quantity came from the heads of Chinese beggars, criminals, and dead persons, and one has to remember that it will be worn by fashionable ladies at home.

Cardinal Manning, writing to the conference at Liège, advocates the eight hours system, the prohibition of child and female labour in mines, cessation of Sunday labour save in certain urgent cases, and the establishment of councils of arbitration.

The Emperor of Austria has decided that the electric light shall be introduced into his palace in Vienna, the Hofburg, where till now wax lights have generally been employed for the purpose of illumination. About 8,000 incandescent lamps will be required to light the building throughout.

Princess Beatrice is one of the contributors to the exhibition of the Isle of Wight Fine Art Society, of which her royal highness is president. She has forwarded a small painting in oil, entitled "Sunset at Biarritz." The exhibition is held at Ryde, and all 500 works by artists and amateurs are shown.

A young man named Frederick Clarke was bathing with a friend from a machine at Brighton, and when about ten yards from the shore he was seen by an attendant to sink. The latter immediately went to his assistance, and after a number of unsuccessful efforts brought up the body, but life was extinct. Deceased was a plumber, and had been working at Ardingly.

Considerable interest was manifested in an action against Salvationists at the Eastbourne Sessions. A resident named Smythe summoned Elizabeth Goss and John Hoadley, local leaders of the Army, for singing in a street procession opposite the complainant's house. The justices refused to convict, on the ground that the singing was not repeated after Goss had been ordered to move away.

A painter named Joseph Gregory, visited his wife in the lying-in ward of Bath Workhouse. After a short conversation with her he produced a pistol. The wife ran away screaming, and Gregory was promptly seized by an official. Upon examination the pistol was found to be loaded, and on Gregory was found a letter in which he said farewell to his friends. He was at once handed over to the police.

James Moggeridge, labourer, was charged at the Guildhall Police Court with assaulting Henry George Watson, a printer. Complainant had attended to his work, and on leaving was abused by men on strike. Defendant struck him in the face. Mr. Alderman Renals sent him to prison for a month, without the option of a fine, adding that every man who went peaceably to work should have the protection of the law against those on strike and those who joined trades unions.

The Tavistock magistrates have been engaged in hearing charges against Messrs. Ellis and Davis, Nonconformist ministers, for non-compliance with the Vaccination Acts. The defendants stated that they had conscientious objections, based on observation and the study of small-pox statistics, and they protested against being coerced when it was highly probable that the royal commission on vaccination would make the Act permissive. Each of the defendants was fined 10s. and costs.

Paris contains numerous theatres, but a unique addition is about to be made to the list, in the shape of a temple of Thespis for the deaf and dumb. Dialogue will be carried on by means of the symbols of speech used by the deaf and dumb. The opening play, "Love and Death," is the work of a young deaf mute, M. Varenne, some of whose companions in physical affliction will appear in the cast of the piece.

A tradesman of Chelsea complained to the magistrate sitting at Westminster Police Court of being annoyed by people who assembled outside his premises listening to music from a member of the Social Democratic Federation. He spoke to a constable and afterwards went to the local magistrate, but was refused assistance. Eventually he was publicly denounced by the magistrate as a sweater. Mr. Sheil advised complainant to address a communication to the commissioners of police.

A fire has occurred in one of the towers on Clock House Farm, Maidstone. The house has been temporarily occupied by some pickers, who went to work at the harvest time, leaving two children at home. In the evening flames were seen issuing from the tower. One child was rescued, and when the flames were subdued, the charred body of George Kilman was found among the ruins. It is announced that the children were playing with matches, and set fire to the premises.

Lady Dilke has addressed several Liberal meetings in Birmingham during the past week.

The length of Indian telegraph lines open is now 33,462 miles.

There were 2,469 births and 1,514 deaths registered in London last week.

Londoners during last month consumed on an average 185,011,729 gallons of water a day.

Mrs. Weller-Poley, of Brandon, has sent a cheque for £4,000 towards the building fund of the Church House.

The latest estimate is that the population of the world increases 8 per cent. every ten years.

Different forms of violence were responsible for fifty-four deaths in the metropolis last week.

Letters, parcels, and newspapers sent through the post in India in 1888-9 numbered 287,000,000.

To diseases of the respiratory organs must be attributed 189 deaths which occurred last week in London.

Again, nine London infants under a year old were last week suffocated, in the majority of cases overlain.

Blondeau was a well-known Italian aeronaut. He has met his death by being dashed against a rock in a very rapid descent from his balloon at Ragusa, in Sicily.

An old miser who died at Boardman, an Ohio town, and who left an estate worth about 150,000dols., had long boasted that his living expenses did not exceed 3c. a day.

The income derived by French people who rear fowls is estimated to be 337,100,000fr., of which 153,500,000fr. represent the value of the flesh and 183,600,000fr. that of the eggs.

The hot sunny weather of the last eight or nine days has brought the strawberry plants into blossom again in several gardens in the Eastern Division of Kent.

General Sir Donald Stewart, late commander-in-chief in India, will shortly be placed on the retired list, under the unemployment clauses of the regulations.

During the morning drill on board the training-ship St. Vincent, at Portsmouth, a lad of 15, named Henry West, a native of the Isle of Wight, fell from the topsail-yard, striking his head against the main hatchway. Death was instantaneous.

At the meeting of the Tuam Town Commissioners, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of printing in future all their advertisements in the Irish language side by side with the same in the English tongue.

A large fire, the second within a week, has occurred at Beckingham Hall, near Maldon. Two large barns, and their contents, as well as four cattle sheds, were totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at £1,200. The farm is in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Wakelin, of Witham.

At Ramsgate Police Court, the masters of two pleasure yachts were fined the maximum penalty of £5 and costs each for overcrowding on September 1st, the afternoon of the day on which they had been fined for a similar offence. The mayor (Captain Vale) gave evidence as to the dangers of overcrowding.

King Humbert of Italy, though only 46, has a head of hair as white as snow, and his Queen has frequently endeavoured to induce him to dye it. Recently, according to *Piccadilly*, she placed a bottle of hair-dye on his dressing table in the hope that he would use it. But he didn't. He dyed her pet poodle a lovely jet black instead.

Richard Emmett and William Parnell, both in the service of the local board of Paignton, were getting down from a cart when the horse harnessed to it bolted, and brought it into collision with another vehicle. Emmett was crushed to death between the wheels, and Parnell was terribly mangled. A projection on the cart pierced his neck, causing profuse bleeding, and he died within an hour.

At the Central Criminal Court, six men in the service of the Postmaster General pleaded guilty to stealing letters. Two of them were sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the others to terms of imprisonment. A man named Bethell, who had knowingly passed bad money, and against whom a previous sentence for a similar offence was proved, was sent to penal servitude for five years.

A penny postage stamp, on the adhesive side of which was written a message in short hand and the address of a resident at Guildford, was posted the other day in Lincoln, and has been duly delivered at the address stated. The official mark had been stamped upon the face of this novel letter, and the writing on the back was easily deciphered when the stamp reached its destination.

A showman, named William Howell, about 45, is lying in Derby Infirmary suffering from a gunshot wound in the head, from which he is not expected to recover. He had a shooting gallery, and was putting up an oil lamp when a gun went off, and he fell, shot through the head. All inquiries made so far have failed to elicit any explanation as to how the gun came to be fired.

A charwoman named Grant was lighting a fire in a house at Walmer Villas, Deal, when an alarming explosion occurred, seriously injurring her face and arm, and burning her hair. It was discovered that a tin containing 14lb. of gunpowder, used for clearing the copper furnace, had been placed in the stove and covered with loose paper. Considerable damage was done to the house and furniture.

A man was brought before Mr. Bushby, at Worship-street Police Court, charged, on a warrant, with failing to report his change of address, he being under police supervision. The police admitted that there was no evidence to disprove the statement of the prisoner that he had no fixed abode, upon which the magistrate ordered his discharge, remarking that the information on which the warrant had been granted was wholly misleading.

Albert Brittan was charged at the Marylebone Police Court with attempting to commit suicide. Defendant jumped on to the permanent way at the Edgware-road Station just as a train was coming in. When found by the guard he had placed his head on the line in front of one of the wheels of a carriage. He had sustained but slight injuries. Defendant now expressed regret for what he had done, and promising not to repeat the attempt on his life, he was liberated on sureties for his future good conduct.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1890, when there was a balance of £5,220,251, to September 6th, 1890, were £34,740,270, against £33,516,718 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,549,000. The net expenditure was £35,571,950, against £35,067,935 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on September 6th, 1890, amounted to £1,057,555, and at the same date in 1889 to £1,989,586.

This is an American love idyll:—May Howell, a spinster of 63, fell in love with Elphalet Pace, a youth of 21, and he, presumably, fell in love with her possessions about the same time, for she deeded her two farms to him for twenty dollars in cash and his individual note, which he had wages of twenty dollars a month to make good. Pace will for awhile go to court in Morris county, New Jersey, where Miss Howell's relations have located the case by an appeal to the judges for a commission to inquire into her mental condition.

The humanity of "Carmen Sylva"—the Queen of Roumania—to the wounded during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 earned her yet another proud title, that of "Muma Ranitolor"—the "Mother of the Wounded."

Here is an evidence of the St. Leger's popularity. Four hundred ordinary and special trains were run to Doncaster by the principal railway companies from various parts of the country.

A farmer's son, named James Hartnett, was prosecuted by the Crown at Cloyne Petty Sessions on a charge of having maliciously killed three goats by cutting their heads off. The goats belonged to a neighbouring farmer. Hartnett was committed for trial.

"The world is a howling Bedlam of a world as it is," remarked the Rev. J. M'Neil, "but God only knows what kind of a world it would be if the people in it had no faith in each other."

The garden of the Princess Wilhelmina of Holland is described as a quite common sense affair, sufficiently ornate for so distinguished a possessor, but designed for genuine horticultural work, such as the practical Dutch people can understand and appreciate.

As is well-known and often lamented, Gounod has been resolute in his objections to allowing himself to be painted by any artist. But at last he has yielded, and Mr. Arthur Jules Goodman, a Franco-American artist of high standing, is the happy man.

There is an opportunity for an ingenious man to earn 10,000 florins. He only has to inform the Dutch Indian Government how the salt which is sold in Dutch India in small packets should be packed up so as to keep dry.

The Glasgow fire-engines were summoned on Wednesday morning to an outbreak of fire in the weaving mills of Messrs Thom, Stevenson, and Co., in Wesleyan-street, Glasgow. Before the flames were extinguished damage amounting to £3,000 had been caused.

It apparently takes a popular singer a long time to retire into private life. Mr. Sims Reeves, who has been making "final appearances" for some time past, now announces that he will make his "positively final public appearance" at the Albert Hall in May, 1891.

Some one has invented an automatic card-shuffling machine. If the same genius would produce a contrivance that would deal the cards when shuffled, or, better still, settle each man's losings for him, some of the most wearing features of card-playing would be done away with.

At Kniaseff, in Russia, a woman, Alexandra Ilyne, has been elected to the post of starosta, or mayor, on the ground that she is "the person most fitted to be entrusted with the interests of the community." Won't the woman's right brigade just crow when they hear this.

There is a certain fitness (says *Tinsley's Magazine*) in the fact that three of Mr. Holman Hunt's pictures adorned the walls the City of London Art Gallery, seeing that the artist was born but a stone's throw away, that is, in Wood-street, Cheapside, sixty-three years ago.

John Boyle O'Reilly was intensely fond of his native land, and was only once known to admit that his countrymen could be in the wrong. It was on a minor political question, and the Boston patriot said, "Ah, well, it's better to be Irish than be right." That was certainly Irish consolation.

"Wait, and remember!" is the motto which General Boulanger has now taken unto himself. No one will object to his waiting, but some of his erstwhile followers may take exception to the other part of the sentence. There are several little things that the general's adherents would like to forget.

J. L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has been greeted as a hero on visiting a military camp in America. Every man, officer or private, was anxious to shake him by the hand, and ladies and little ones were brought forward to be introduced to him. The great man condescendingly umpired a game of baseball.

Mount Sir Donald, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, has just been ascended by two members of a Swiss Alpine Club. They say that the peak's height is quite 60ft. above the Government's estimate, and that it is a more difficult climb than they have ever made at home, not excepting that of the Jungfrau.

Prince Bismarck's father was not overjoyed, apparently, when the future chancellor was born. This is the grim announcement he made of the event:—"I have the honour to announce to my friends that yesterday my wife was safely delivered of a son, and I excuse them from offering congratulations.—FERDINAND VON BISMARCK."

A Parisian has just died under peculiar circumstances. His house was infested by numbers of rats, and he endeavoured to get rid of them by poison. During the night, however, he was bitten by rats which had eaten the poisoned food put down for them, and he died of blood poisoning in the course of a few days.

A story which is just to hand from Texas illustrates the peculiarities of American divorce law. A Texan has been divorced from his wife for a year, although they lived together since, the wife being quite ignorant of it. He got the divorce on the quiet, and kept it in his breast pocket in case of an emergency.

Common snails are often on sale at Covent Garden, where they are purchased by French, Austrian, and Italian residents; but it is said to be a mistake to suppose that they are universally despised as diet by the English. In Staffordshire and other parts of the country many of the population are stated to enjoy them.

A young man living in Hancock, county Me., refused to give his name to the census enumerator, and it was found on inquiry that he is a cranky individual who never speaks to any one but his parents. He is twenty-five, good-looking, and perfectly intelligent, but no one but his father and mother ever hear his voice.

A strange story comes from Middleborough, a Kentucky town. There Marsh Turner and Stephen Wannick fought for a quarter of an hour, Turner using a revolver and Wannick a bowie knife. The latter was killed on the spot, and Turner was badly wounded. It is said that "100 men witnessed the battle, but all were powerless to interfere."

According to the return of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of August, the total number of paupers on the last day of that period was 87,185, including 54,332 indoor and 32,853 outdoor. The number in the corresponding period of 1889 was 89,931; of 1888, 91,387; and of 1887, 88,274. The total number of vagrants relieved was 776, including 613 men, 153 women, and nine children.

Mr. Justice Lawrance, who is sitting as vacation judge, on Wednesday gave Mr. Chudleigh and Mrs. John Wood, of the Court Theatre, permission to serve short notice of motion and writ upon Mr. Austin, the manager of a comedy company, with a view to restrain him from advertising the play entitled "Mamma" as being produced under their authorisation.

A petition has been forwarded from Airdrie to Lord Lothian craving for a commutation of the death sentence passed on Henry Devlin for the murder of his wife at Benhar, Shotts. It is pleaded that Devlin was frenzied with drink when he committed the crime, that he was "temporarily insane, and that the deleterious quality of the liquor dispensed in the district had something to do with it."

"Prudery is," according to the Queen of Roumania, "a perfume which disguises a vicious atmosphere."

It is intended to connect Strasburg and Kehl by an extensive new bridge across the Rhine.

The National Library in Paris contains 2,500,000 volumes. It is said to be the largest library in the world.

Six deeds filed at Huntington, in Indiana, last week, transferred railroad property valued at 22,000,000 dols.

During the last few months large numbers of canary keepers have been losing nearly all their stock through the canary plague.

What was hailed as one of the shortest wills on record was offered for probate some time ago in Waterbury; it read, "I give all my property to F. W. Johnson."

There were 16,159 lunatics under restraint in the district criminal and private lunatic asylums of Ireland on the first day of this year.

Two examples of the Chinese alligator have just reached the Zoological Gardens. They are the first that have been ever exhibited here alive.

Frederick Moore, captain of a ship trading between Rotterdam and London, was convicted of smuggling, at the Thames Police Court, and was fined £20 19s. 3d. and costs.

Some amusement was caused on the West Highland Railway at Shandon by a navvy appearing at work dressed in a guano bag. The man's only pair of trousers had caught fire over night.

Not a single death from small-pox was registered in Ireland last year. From this scourge, at all events, "the distressful country" appears to be gradually freeing itself.

At the final meeting of the British Association at Leeds it was reported that the total number of members was 1,775. Upwards of £1,900 was granted for the purpose of scientific research.

The most satisfactory accounts continue to reach England from Bermuda with respect to the discipline of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the commanding officer reports in the highest terms on the admirable behaviour of the men.

At the Hampstead Police Court, Samuel Briggs, hairdresser, and John Patterson, carpenter, were each fined £25, or in default three months' imprisonment, for unlawfully keeping and using a room or shop in Flask Walk, Hampstead, for the purpose of betting.

Quite a sensation was caused at Leicester on Wednesday by the announcement of the failure of Mr. Lionel Percy Chamberlain, a solicitor in large practice in that town. Mr. Chamberlain is clerk to the Leicester Board of Guardians, as well as other public bodies.

Captain Monteil, of the French Marines, will leave Bordeaux on the 20th inst. for St. Louis, on a geographical mission to West Africa. He intends proceeding up the Senegal River to reach the Niger at Bammaks, and explore the bend of the Niger.

Edward Daly, brother of John Daly, who is undergoing imprisonment in Chatham Convict Prison on a charge in connection with the dynamite conspiracy, has died at Limerick, and arrangements are being made to give him a public funeral.

The circulation in Turkey of the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and other leading French papers has been prohibited in consequence of articles they have recently published, severely censuring the conduct of the Turkish soldiers in connection with the Erzeroum and Koum-Kapou events.

A recent Government return shows Newcastle-on-Tyne to rank second in the number of convictions for drunkenness. The licensing magistrates, at the court on Wednesday, took away twelve licenses from old public-houses for one fault or another. The trade, it is said, will carry appeals to the House of Lords.

A project is engaging the attention of the commercial men in South Wales, the scheme having for its object the carrying of coal by sea and land to London and the English Channel ports. The route proposed is across the counties of Somerset and Devon, between Bridgewater and Seaton.

As the express train from Dresden due in Berlin entered the station the other night, the brakes refused to act, and the train dashed with great force through the fixed buffers, and penetrated the platform as far as one of the staircases. The driver, fireman, and one of the guards were injured, and two luggage vans were shattered.

Last winter the Duchess of Albany showed her interest in the work of the National Health Society by attending a course of lectures to ladies on personal and domestic hygiene. Under the special patronage of her royal highness these lectures are to be repeated at various centres in London by Dr. Scholfield.

A young man of 26, named Small, has been arrested at Jersey, charged with bigamy. Small, who is a native of Guernsey, has, it is alleged, a wife and child in Jersey, and another wife, with a six-year-old child, at Plymouth, while he is also stated to be married to another lady in his native island. It is said that he was on the point of being united to a fourth female at Penzance.

The oyster season has opened well at Whitstable. The young oysters are well grown and in good condition, and excellent prices are being realised. The average retail price for Whitstable "natives" is 3s. per dozen; but in some of the London restaurants, as well as at the fashionable seaside resorts, as much as 4s. 6d. per dozen is charged for these oysters.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of the United Kingdom met on Wednesday at Dublin. A resolution was unanimously passed strongly condemning the Intoxicating Liquor (Ireland) Bill in all its details, and pledging the committee to oppose it, "and every other measure intended to hamper or restrict legitimate trade in intoxicating liquors in Ireland."

Already 16,000 answers have been received in Paris to the questions sent out to trade societies, employers, and leading working men, asking their opinions regarding the State regulation of the hours of labour of adult men. Of these 3,722 are opposed to all regulation whatever; 4,135 are in favour of eight hours a day; 7,651 advocate either nine hours, ten hours, or the maintenance of the status quo; and 614 are described as "various."

This is the centenary of the tall hat, which has lasted longer than a more reasonable and sensible headgear would be likely to do. Dr. Franklin's simple Quaker hat fell, by the usual force of reaction, to the high, stiff one, which in its early days was regarded as a sign of progressive tendencies on the part of its wearer. About fifty years ago it became the hallmark of a respectable social position, and indicative of nothing beyond, except by its condition.

The Admiralty's official programme for the current financial year has been received at Devonport. It ordered a new cruiser of the Blonde class to be laid down in the dock from which the Philomel was lately launched, and the completion of the several vessels now in hand during the present financial year. Economy is to be observed, and, possibly for this reason, nothing is said regarding the new dock basins and coaling stations which have been previously suggested as very desirable.

In Atalanta, Ga., a store has been built entirely of paper.

The oldest United States pensioner, Mrs. Henry Ray, is a coloured woman.

Paris and St. Germain have been placed in telephonic communication with each other.

At Spitzbergen the "longest day in the year" lasts for something like three and a half months.

It is curious that Emile Zola's wife has never read, or attempted to read, any one of her husband's books.

Out of 2,759 duels fought in Italy during the past ten years, 974 were caused by newspaper and literary quarrels.

Mr. James Payn, according to an interviewer, works every day from ten till four, and then plays whist from four till six.

There are seven or eight negroes in Texas worth over £100,000 each. They are nearly all ex-slaves, too.

That man who hasn't any work to do never seems to be quite happy unless he is bothering somebody else who has.

When a man starts out to lecture he does a dress suit. Lovely woman does most of her lecturing in her night-gown.

"Women who meddle with politics are fowls who make themselves vultures." So says the Queen of Roumania.

It is noteworthy that of the 123 deaths from diarrhœa in London last week 113 were of children under five years of age.

According to latest arrangements, some 30,000 of the new magazine rifles and 75,000 Martinis will be supplied to troops in India during the current financial year.

Miss Nellie Holcombe, of New York, has succeeded in swimming across Lake Quinsigamond, a feat never before accomplished by a woman.

The longest sitting of the House of Commons was in January, 1881, and lasted forty-one hours and a half. That was in Mr. Gladstone's administration, by the way.

In Madagascar the law is very severe on people who give short weight. A tradesman guilty of this misdemeanour pays a fine of five oxen or goes to prison for a year.

A man recently asked a friend what could cure him of his mad infatuation for a girl, from love of whom he could neither eat nor sleep. He was advised to marry her.

There were last week in London 56 deaths from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, and 18 from enteric fever.

Man is rather a poor creature in the Roumanian's Queen's estimate. He studies a woman, she assures him, as he studies the barometer—"He does not understand till the day after."

John M'Cluskey, a Belfast house painter, was a victim of somnambulism. The poor fellow walked out of a third-storey window, and when picked up was found to have a broken back. An hour later he was dead.

There are 6,000 persons employed in the service of the 250 ladies with whom the Sultan is more or less matrimonially connected. These are about the only people in Turkey who receive their full pay regularly.

The Chinese believe that insanity is caused by bad spirits. An Englishman was not surprised to learn this when, shortly after his arrival in Hong Kong, he partook of a glass of whisky in a canteen.

Denmark is decidedly the best country to get drunk in. A law recently passed there provides that every drunken person shall be sent home in a carriage, at the expense of the publican who sold him the last glass.

The annual rifle match between teams representing the Volunteers of London and Birmingham took place on Tuesday at the Park ranges, Tottenham, and was won by the representatives of Birmingham by nine points.

Lord Wolseley, accompanied by several officers of the Royal Engineers, paid a visit to Reigate Hill on Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the sites of the forts which are to be erected in connection with the defence of London scheme.

Her Majesty the Queen will be an exhibitor at the fifteenth annual show, to be held at Islington next month, under the auspices of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. The Prince of Wales is patron of the society, and the Marquis of Ripon president for the year.

Dr. Richardson's conclusion is that water is a great sustaining power in abnormal fasts. After the feats which have been performed of late years, it may fairly be accepted as proved, he says, that "a forty or a forty-two days' fast is well within the order of natural phenomena."

Between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning the royal mail coach between London and Oxford was capsized near Taplow. With the aid of the local police and some employés at the post office the coach was righted, after a delay of about three hours. No personal injury was done.

Half-hidden in a wall-case "below the line," amidst the rich loan collection at the Military Exhibition, may be seen a little bit of crumpled muslin. This relic, so strangely out of keeping with the surrounding objects, evidently was once part of a ball costume, and was found buttoned over the breast of a young officer who lay dead on the field of Waterloo.

The house in Warwick-crescent, Paddington, where Robert Browning had his London home for upwards of a quarter of a century, has just been distinguished by one of those white and blue memorial tablets that the Society of Arts set up as literary landmarks for all who cling to local memories in our vast and ever-changing city.

An Eiffel Tower is projected for Budapest. The tower, 130 metres in height, is to be built at the foot of the Blocksberg, a hill crowned by a citadel overhanging the Danube on the Buda side of the river. Two elevators would convey visitors up the interior of the tower, from the summit of which an imposing view would be obtained of the surrounding country.

So the sea serpent is dead. Captain Obed Knowlton is reported, while on a voyage from Boston to Halifax, to have sighted what he at first thought was the wreck of a ship. He bore down on it, and found it to be the dead carcase of a gigantic sea monster, unlike anything he had ever seen before. It was, we are told, 80ft. in length and 20ft. in breadth, had a shell on its back, and was striped like a zebra.

Mr. Brodrick, Financial Secretary to the War Office, speaking at Guildford, alluded to Lord Wolseley's speech at the Cutlers' Feast with regard to the cavalry. He said that Lord Wolseley had told him that in his opinion there should not be a decrease of a single horse or man. What he meant to convey was that the cavalry force in future should be utilised in a different way. As regards the Yeomanry, he did not wish in any way to get rid of them, but desired them to be regarded rather as mounted infantry.

Eyraud, the alleged murderer of M. Gouffé, amuses himself by writing his memoirs, which one of his warders (who is a good draughtsman) illustrates. He has sketched under Eyraud's instructions some sensational incidents, one of which represents Gabrielle Bompard slipping the noose round Gouffé's neck. Gabrielle has recovered her high spirits, and sings all day long. The friend who brought her from the United States says 10fr. a day for her meals. This includes her a bottle of champagne.

The directors of the World's Fair at Chicago have decided upon a dual site for the exhibition, on Lake Front and Jackson Park.

The Eton College midsummer vacation terminates next Wednesday with the return of the lower boys. The fifth and sixth forms assemble at the school on the following day.

Lord Salisbury has consented to become a vice-patron of the exhibition of the Fruiterers' Company, to be held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, of which the Queen is patron.

The last fatal duel in England was between Fawcett and Munro, brothers-in-law, and the dispute that gave rise to it was trivial, and could easily have been arranged by a judicious friend.

Important to American heiress-hunters.—Dufree, the half-blood Sioux, is prepared to give 10,000dols. worth of horses and 400 acres of land with the hand of each of his two daughters, to suitable young men.

The mayor of Leeds answered a temperance deputation by stating that in 1853 there were 373 public-houses in that town, while this year, with double the population, the number of public-houses is only 355.

The news from the Dutch tobacco plantations in North Borneo is very unfavourable. The rate of mortality among the coolies is very great, and causes heavy losses. The shares of the North Borneo Tobacco Company have gone down from 96 to 44.

At a meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, the clerk read a letter from the Local Government Board consenting to the erection of an addition to the Mitcham workhouse of the Holborn Union for the accommodation of aged pauper married couples.

Colonel North, it is stated, has a new project on foot. He has recently been paying a visit to the Channel Islands for the purpose, it is understood, of considering the question of purchasing the many guano works in the islands and of organising a syndicate for that purpose.

A Stewartstown correspondent reports the suicide of a lady, Miss Araminta Hyde, who was not of strong mind, and has been much depressed in consequence of the loss of £700 in foreign stocks. She walked to Ardpatrick Lough, in the vicinity of her residence, and threw herself in.

Lord Salisbury has, it is stated, consented to speak on behalf of Lord Hartington, at Rossendale, on a date in November not yet fixed. This is the only occasion upon which the Prime Minister will address a public political meeting during the recess, as his medical advisers have for some time past been greatly opposed to his taking part in public or open-air meetings of any kind.

The will of the late Miss Lydia Ernestine Becker has been proved. The testatrix assigns all her property—valued at £2,004—to her brothers in trust, and she gives specific directions as to how they are to distribute it among her immediate relatives. A pathetic interest attaches to the will from the fact that it is in the testatrix's own handwriting, and was executed at Geneva on the 13th of July—the day of her decease.

At Pangbourne Church, Berks, on Wednesday, the marriage took place of Captain Charles Greenway, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, now employed with the military police in Egypt, of Darwen Bank, Over Darwen, and Miss Rose Frances Spencer, eldest daughter of Colonel Almeric Spencer, now commanding the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment in Cyprus, and of The Chestnuts, Pangbourne. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with sprays of white rose leaves and orange blossoms. The bride's going-away dress was brown tailor-made tweed and brown hat, with velvet and feathers to match.

URF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

emoir's St. Leger will be long marked in memories of those who saw her win with e whitest of white stones." With the exion of Morion, who was not engaged in classic race, her opponents comprised the t of the three-year-olds in training, and victory was a distinct triumph for her ner, George Dawson, whose skilful nagement of the filly during the time she , by a filled leg, forced to discontinue her paration, has been crowned with so com- e a success. No doubt her win would e been more generally anticipated but for enforced stoppage in her work, which stalled her admirers as well as many good judges would otherwise—bearing in mind the that September is the mare's month, and h remembrance of Apology, who after ing her leg in a bucket all night, came out struggled home victorious in 1874—have ied round the magpie jacket to an extent would have made Memoir's starting price, o 1, impossible. I must confess I myself lat—as I wrote last week — expecting mare's class would enable her inish in the first flight, scarcely anticipated t she would tread in the footsteps of novan and place the St. Leger to the credit Portland's lucky duke for the second year uccession.

t seems but the other day, instead of a r ago, that, under a sweltering sun, Dono-, sweating profusely, as do all the Galopins the brink of a momentous struggle, was out to do battle with that illustrious ine invalid, Chitabob, on the Town Moor Doncaster for the blue riband of the th. Therefore it was hard to realise when ound myself a human atom in the largest endance that was ever known within ing memory to assemble on the famous moor t Wednesday that I was a year older. The was one of those glorious mellow autumn s that make one feel sure that life after is worth the living; in fact, such another Donovan's day, and the fresh woodland dure of the surrounding scenery was teful and pleasing to the eye. The wd was more than terrific—it was rgantuan. Epsom Downs on a Derby y is nothing to Doncaster on Leger Day, d this crowd fairly out-crowded all cords of Doncaster crowds I have ever seen even read of. In the opinion of Mr. chard Johnson, of York, who for so many ars acted as judge and handicapper at all e meetings on the northern racing circuit, d who was present, looking hearty and well, was the largest attendance he had ever seen Doncaster. The Prince of Wales, who has en loyally patronising the races this week, s, of course, present, and that being so, the tendance of aristocratic supporters of racing s unique, and, with the exception of the ke of Westminster, who was in Scotland, l the owners of the St. Leger candidates w their horses carry silk.

As regards the race itself, it was in every y a most interesting one, as ere the flag ll no backer, however much he knew or ofessed to know, could feel assured that he s on a real good thing. People there were o backed, or professed to have backed, emoir, and came up after the mare had won d told you with unblushing assurance that d along they had maintained there was only one in it." These are the kind clever folks who would have said e same thing whichever had won. A mour was afloat during the morning the effect that Surefoot had met with serious accident, but when seen in e paddock it was evident there was othing the matter with Wisdom's son. He as fidgetty, nervous, and lathered a bit, but en Donovan was the same last year, although ere was not the same evil cast in his eye as as discernible in that of Surefoot, as he alked round the paddock with one lad on is back and another holding the leading rein, hilst the head lad walked behind and enjoined admirers to be careful as he might kick. e did not kick, however, and presented that ne-drawn clean appearance which those ho had seen him galloping at Lambourne redited him with. When he took part in e parade, led by Martagon, he was fairly ool and collected, although he did not seem o like the music—that is, if you can call the ear of a Yorkshire crowd music.

With regard to the others, Memoir, if her oat was a trifle dull, looked full of go, and t. Serf was very fit. Gonsalvo, Right Away, Blue Green, and Sainfoin came in for their ue share of admiration, and nothing looked etter than Heaume.

After the parade and canter, led by Maragon, Surefoot, Gonsalvo, and Heaume, and onclude by Hutton Conyers and Blue Green, Mr. Coventry lost no time in taking them in hand. There were three breaks away, which did not tend to improve Surefoot's temper, and once or twice he lashed out viciously, but as Liddiard kept him well away on the outside no damage was done. If he had gone the second time of asking he would have taken some catching. When the roar at length announced the start—a good one—he got off none too well. The story of the race is soon told. Oddfellow and Orwell were always forcing the pace, which was a cracker, and soon found out the weak spots.

Queen's Birthday did not prove such a formidable champion as did Chitabob last year, and the hopes of Yorkshire were crushed when he died out after going a mile and a quarter, and shortly after Surefoot, whose new system of training had not improved his stamina, was in difficulties. As he dropped back, St. Serf, then going well, struck into him, and but for cannoning against Alloway would have unshipped Tommy Loates, who would have had a nice chance under Surefoot's lashing hoofs. Memoir now began to pull her way to the front, and, showing no signs of shortness of work, was on terms with Sainfoin, Heaume, Blue Green, and Oddfellow as they made the bend, where the last named and Orwell were beaten. Heaume when going well was badly cut about in a scrimmage, and Blue Green was driven on to the rails by Sainfoin. Memoir's chance then came, and Watts, steering her a beautifully clear course, took her to the front. It was now Lombard-street to a China orange on the magpie jacket, as, despite Blue Green's final charge, Memoir came striding home a comfortable winner from Blue Green, with the plodding Gonsalvo third and Sainfoin fourth. Surefoot was tenth, and Queen's Birthday, who would have liked heavier going, thirteenth, whilst the last pair were Orwell and Right Away, the latter of whom broke down badly, and may not run again. Although no northern trained horse won, the roar that greeted Memoir's victory was worthy Yorkshire's prestige as a horse-loving county. Thus Memoir followed the example set her by such Oaks winners as Caller Ou, Achievement, Marie Stuart, and Seabreeze, by vanquishing a Derby winner on Doncaster Town Moor.

Interest in the minor events on the St. Leger day was minimised by the classic race, and I need say little concerning them. Mortaigne, who was caught at his best, reversed Derby running with Wishing Gate in the Cleveland Handicap, in which Fallow Chat was not seen to advantage. Marvel staggered the odds layers by the style in which he beat Bumptious in the Bradgate Park Stakes; and Taxus should to a slight degree have recouped the Sainfoin party by winning the Milton Stakes. Backers, however, fared badly, and their misfortunes were increased when Old Boots and Ransom upset odds betted on Chesterfield and Noble Chieftain respectively.

In dealing with the racing of the St. Leger day before that of Tuesday, I have put the cart before the horse, and I must briefly allude to the earlier portion of the week's programme. The Champagne Stakes found Orvieto, a trifle on the big side, only opposed by Haute Saone and Mr. Hamar Bass's unnamed colt by Galopin out of Patchwork, Orvieto had odds betted on him, but failed to land them, and it was evident from the manner in which he curled up when Haute Saone collared and beat him that he has been overestimated, and he will, I think, never beat Peter Flower again, providing the latter be well when they meet.

In the Great Yorkshire Handicap neither Papyrus nor Brackley, who is likely to be kept for the Cesarewitch, saw the post, and Mountegle proved a sorry representative for Seven Barrows. In the end, Silver Spur followed up her Great Ebor Handicap by earning another pair of brackets. Colonel North won a couple of races by the aid of Iddesleigh and Arturo; and amidst much enthusiasm the Prince of Wales scored with Pierrette in the Clumber Plate. Lamprey did the fielders a good turn by landing an 8 to 1 chance in the Fitzwilliam Stakes; and the victories of Everywhere and Gavotte hardly call for comment.

On Thursday backers fared badly, as on the preceding day, and a hot odds on favourites was upset when Locksmith went down before a 20 to 1 chance in Rullianus in the Juvenile Plate. Lottie Smith was voted a good thing for the Alexandra Plate, but Polybius by a head victory upset the pot; and L'Abbessse de Jouarre showed herself in form by the style in which she beat nineteen others in the Portland Plate.

When, however, Noble Chieftain, who was easily beaten by Ransom on Wednesday, came out and won the Wharncliffe Stakes, beating Ransom over a furlong less distance and on only 5lb. worse terms than on the preceding day, there was a most unusual scene. Weldon and the horse were hooted and hissed, and Mr. Clayton, who trains in the same stable, had to be protected from the violence of the crowd by the police.

With the acceptances for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire I shall deal at length on the earliest occasion when space will permit. Suffice it to say that they are eminently satisfactory, the first-named race only showing forty-two, and the Cambridgeshire forty-one discontents. Sheen and Tyrant are now at the head of the Cesarewitch handicap with 9st. 2lb. each, and The Rejected is left in the place of honour in the Cambridgeshire with 9st. 3lb. to put up with. I do not yet propose to deal with either race prophetically, but there is no harm in saying that Fallow Chat and Brackley for the Cesarewitch, and Signorina for the Cambridgeshire, should be worth following.

The Sheffield Doncaster Handicap, which commenced last Saturday and concluded last Monday, aroused a great deal more interest than had been anticipated, owing to a very sensible and business-like arrangement between the rival companies that no opposition should interfere with the success of the venture. At the end of Saturday's racing the thirteen winners were redrawn for the four heats in the second round, and the winners in this series left in to contest the final were P. Tyson, of Oldham, 90½ yards start; J. Sladen, of Derby, 91½ yards start; J. Cunliffe, Burnley, 91½ yards start; and J. Patterson, of Newcastle, 91½ yards start. In the final, after going fifty yards, Cunliffe had the measure of his opponents, and, dropping his arms, he turned to look round at them. Thence he strode home the easiest of winners by two yards from Sladen, Tyson being third, and Patterson last. The time was three yards inside 12sec., and it was generally agreed that such an easy win has not been seen in a Sheffield handicap for several years.

The race for the 500 yards amateur swimming championship at the Royal Pump Rooms Baths at Leamington only produced three starters—W. Evans, of the Manchester Swan Club, half-mile and salt-water champion; S. W. Greasley, of Leicester, mile champion; and J. Ward, of Coventry. Evans won easily by three yards from Greasley, Ward being third, a length and a half off. The winner's time was good, namely, 7min. 23 2-5sec., and if he had kept a straighter course he might have beaten Nuttall's record of 7min. 19⅘sec.

If the M.C.C. team that played the Australians at Lord's early in the week was not strong enough to please the weak-kneed division of cricketers who always suffer from "the funks" when an English eleven that is not fully up to representative strength meets the colonists, they gave their opponents a rare day's leather hunting on the first day, when they scored 309 for six wickets, and were not all got rid of until they had hit up 372. The Nottingham great Gunn was in tremendous form, and scored 118 before he was bowled by Ferris. Mr. T. C. O'Brien was at his best, and he augmented the total to the tune of 105, Chatterton scoring 51. When the Australians went in on Tuesday Lyons, who opened the innings with Barrett, hit in dashing style, punishing Spofforth severely, and before he was bowled by Attewell ran up 99. Despite this brilliant innings the colonists just failed to avert the follow-on, and were all out for 291, so that they started on their second innings on Wednesday with 81 runs to the bad. Going in a second time the colonists could only put together 124, Martin taking five wickets for 35, and Spofforth four for 35. This left the M.C.C. only 44 to get to win, but the wicket had so worn that they lost six batsmen before they won the match by four wickets. Turner and Ferris bowled splendidly, the latter taking four wickets for 22 runs, and Turner two wickets for 20.

The second class county season has left Somersetshire so prominently superior to the rest that the Cricket Council should really take special steps to better the rank of this county.

Never before has there been a week so prolific of bests on record in the wheeling way. A commencement was made on Monday with a new set of figures for tandem cycling between one mile and ten, the latter distance being covered by H. E. Lloyd and E. E. Glover in 28min. 24 4-5sec.

Then, Peterborough way, on the following morning, H. R. Pope, of the North-road C.C., and W. W. Arnott, of the Catford Club, covered 100 miles on a tandem in 6hr. 30min. 19sec.; or 20min. better than had ever been done on a tandem machine before.

The greatest feat of all, however, was reserved for Tuesday, when W. C. Jones, at Paddington, left Mecredy's record of 2min. 26 4-5sec. 6 1-5sec. in the rear. Jones also eclipsed Leitch's three-quarters of a mile record en route. The performance speaks for itself. So marvellous was the feat that those who were not fortunate enough to see it done can well be pardoned for their incredulity. The half-mile record by A. C. Edwards, who did 1min. 10 4-5sec., as against Arthur Du Cros's 1min. 11sec. on the same evening, was also something great indeed. Since then, still further records have been wiped away. On Thursday evening W. C. Jones added, at the same venue of sports, to his mile record of 2min. 29 3-5sec. by demolishing further records from two to five miles. He finished two miles in 4min. 59 3-5sec.; three miles in 7min. 33 1-5sec.; four miles in 10min. 13 3-5sec; and five miles in 12min. 54 2-5sec.

AN ARTIST CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO POISON.

At the Southwark Police Court, John Rogers, 49, described as an artist, was brought up on remand, charged with attempting to poison Charlotte M'Dougall by administering a quantity of laudanum. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Inspector Stephens and Det.-sergt. Gentle watched the case on behalf of the police.—The mother of the prosecutrix keeps a boarding-house at St. Margaret's-place, Borough, and the accused has been lodging with them for eighteen months. On the 1st of September the accused asked Miss M'Dougall to make some tea, which she did. She poured out a cup for herself and another for the accused. She left the room for a short time, and on her return she raised the cup of tea to her lips, when she discovered that it had a peculiar smell, and was afterwards found to contain tincture of opium.—On the case coming on on Wednesday, prosecutrix was recalled, when she stated that in August of last year the accused went to Eastbourne for his holiday, and whilst there he wrote to her offering marriage. She answered the letter declining the offer. When he returned home she told him she had no love for him. The accused seemed annoyed. In June this year he again offered marriage, but she returned the same answer as before. She then made the acquaintance of a young man named Munday, who was in the habit of seeing her home. The accused knew Munday saw her home, and had often spoken to her about him. On one occasion he said, "You seem to have more love for Munday than you have for me, and so I think it would be advisable for you to marry him." On the Sunday night prior to the 1st of September, when she came home the accused seemed very much annoyed at Munday seeing her home. She replied, "Why, no one has ever mentioned his name." The prisoner then said, "I know you have been with him; I have followed you the whole of the evening." Witness told him that he had no right to follow her. The accused made use of some offensive expressions, and then she went to bed.—James Hugh M'Dougall, an ironmonger's assistant, deposed that on the day in question his sister acquainted him with what had taken place, and the same night he saw the accused. Witness said, "Mr. Rogers, my sister makes a very serious charge against you; you know what it's about." The accused said, "What do you mean?" to which witness replied, "Why, you attempted to take advantage of a young girl and then wanted to poison her." The prisoner said, "Where's the proof?" and witness told him if he came down to the police station he would show him the proof. The accused said, "This is a conspiracy to extort money."—P.C. 50 M deposed to arresting the accused, who said, "It's a conspiracy to extort money."—Inspector Stephens, who took the charge, stated the accused said, "I wonder how those bottles got out of my room; they contain laudanum, which I use for etching in my business."—Dr. Jaquet stated that on examining the tea he found it contained tincture of opium, but if the prosecutrix had swallowed the tea the effect would have been to have made her drowsy. It would not be likely to cause her further injury.—The accused stated that the bottles containing the laudanum found in his bed-room were used by him in his business, and had been exposed in his room for months. He knew nothing about how the poison got into the tea, and was as innocent as a child.—Mr. Kennedy committed him for trial.

A MODERN HIGHWAYMAN.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Common Serjeant, Charles Kippin, 45, labourer, pleaded guilty to five indictments charging him with stealing articles of jewellery, the property of divers persons.—It appeared that for the past few months the prisoner had frequented the neighbourhood of Hendon and Finchley, and carried on a daring system of robbery. He concealed himself in lonely pathways, and upon females passing he pounced upon them, and by threats induced them to hand over various articles of jewellery. In one case a young woman named Collins handed over a watch and chain, the prisoner having produced a knife and threatened to stab her. The prisoner was said to be a terror to the neighbourhood, and it was owing to the prompt action of a Mr. Byzant, a pawnbroker, of Finchley, he was brought to justice. The prisoner offered the watch and chain to Mr. Byzant for sale, and the latter, suspecting Kipping, detained him until the arrival of the police.—The prisoner's excuse for his crime was that he was under the influence of drink at the time.—He was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

FLOWER SHOW AT THE AQUARIUM.

One of the finest displays of chrysanthemums, gladioli, roses, asters, dahlias, and cut flowers of many varieties, ever held in the metropolis, was opened on Wednesday under the auspices of the National Chrysanthemum Society, at the Aquarium. One of the most extraordinary features in the display of chrysanthemums is the six blooms known as "Edwin Molyneux," for they may fairly be compared to some of the best flowers of that variety which are usually shown in November. They were staged by Mr. Box, of Brickenden Grange, Herts, and evoked general admiration. In the dahlia classes, Messrs. Keyner, of Salisbury; Messrs. Turner, of Slough; Messrs. Cannel, of Swanley, Messrs. Ware, of Tottenham; and Mr. Phippen, of Reading, stood conspicuous. The roses, notwithstanding the unusual heat of the weather just at present, showed to perfection. They consisted of hybrid perpetuals, teas, and noisettes, and were staged principally by Mr. F. Cant, of Colchester, the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, of Havering, and other growers. In the gladioli classes were some magnificent specimens from Mr. Burrel, of Cambridge. The Rev. H. D'Ombrain, of Ashford; Mr. E. B. Lindsell, of Hitching; Messrs. Reed and Bourneman, of Sydenham; Mr. Laing; Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt; Mr. Such, of Maidenhead; and Mr. Burch, of Peterborough, were amongst those who exhibited some splendid specimens in the different classes. Messrs. Paul's collection of hardy herbaceous flowers were excellently staged. There was also an exquisite group of lilies exhibited by Mr. Gordon, of the Lily Nurseries, Twickenham. No fewer than twenty-five first-class certificates were awarded by the flower committee of the National Society for novelties in the various sections exhibited. Over 100 names have been received as exhibitors, and the exhibits are over 900 in number.

FATALITY AT NEATH.

An accident, whereby two men were killed, occurred on Thursday at Neath on a tramway leading to Dyncot Wharf. A man named Jones, of the Victoria Inn, Neath, and William Smith, of Neath, were on their way to the Cape Copper Works, and jumped upon a tram. One of the wheels broke, and the tram being thrown off the line, came into collision with a locomotive engine. The two men were dreadfully crushed. Smith died on the spot, and White, whose back was broken, died a few hours afterwards.

THE CLERKENWELL TRAGEDY.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Charles, Marzieli Valli, an Italian, 24 years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of a fellow-countryman, named Ugo Melandri. Mr. Gill and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Addison, Q.C., and Mr. Geoghegan. The prisoner is a short, good-looking man, and was well dressed. As he did not understand English, the evidence was explained to him through an interpreter.—Counsel for the prosecution said the prisoner was a looking-glass frame manufacturer, and the deceased was a fellow-countryman. They were on friendly terms, and were both members of a club in Clerkenwell. On the 13th of July they were at that club and drank together, but afterwards the deceased made use of some observation which greatly annoyed the prisoner, who struck him. The deceased, who had hold of a chair at the time, tried to strike the prisoner. They were separated, however, and the prisoner was put out of the club. The deceased followed him, and they had a scuffle. They returned to the club, and remained in the club until twelve o'clock at night. The dispute appeared to be settled, though Melandri appeared to be very much annoyed at having been struck. At a quarter past twelve o'clock they were in the Farringdon-road. The actual circumstances under which the crime was committed were not very clearly established, but it appeared that while the prisoner and the deceased were standing together, the deceased stepped back and exclaimed,

"I AM STABBED,"

and it turned out that he had received a mortal wound.—An Italian, named Pergole, who was a member of the club, and who knew both the prisoner and the deceased, proved that the prisoner was at the club on the night of Sunday, July 13th. The prisoner was talking to a man named Mazzolini, and the deceased told this man that he would not have anything to do with the prisoner, as he did not speak the truth. The prisoner was very angry with Melandri, who said that he had spoken as a friend, and would not do so again. The prisoner then struck deceased, who attempted to return the blow with a chair, but was prevented, and the prisoner was turned out of the club. Melandri went out after him, and they had a scuffle together, and the deceased wanted to fight. Melandri appeared to be very angry at having been struck by the prisoner, and said that if he struck him again he would pay for it. Shortly afterwards they both returned to the club, and he saw no more of them after eleven o'clock at night.—M. Rosse, secretary of the club, gave similar evidence as to what took place in the early part of the evening, adding that they left at about twelve o'clock at night.—In cross-examination, he said that the deceased was a powerful man and rather

VIOLENT IN TEMPER.

The prisoner was a quiet man, and not given to quarrelling. The deceased began the quarrel, and called the prisoner by an opprobrious name before he was struck.—Frederick Gable deposed that at about twenty minutes past twelve on the morning of July 14th he saw the prisoner and the deceased standing in the Farringdon-road, apparently talking. One of them made a sudden rush at the other, deceased called out, "I am stabbed," and ran away, followed by the prisoner. After deceased had gone a short distance he fell, and a shutter was procured, upon which he was taken to the hospital. The prisoner was standing close to the deceased when he fell, and was taken into custody. The deceased called out, "I am stabbed" in English.—Other evidence went to show that when the prisoner was apprehended he said that the deceased had struck him twice on the face. He denied having struck the deceased with a stick. As he was being taken to the police station the prisoner said that deceased had insulted him in the club, and had threatened to punch his head.—Walter Skeldam, a police-constable, spoke to taking the prisoner into custody. He had previously heard

CRIES OF "MURDER,"

and saw the deceased running towards him. As deceased was doing so he fell down, and witness observed that he was bleeding from the side. He went after the prisoner, and told him that he must come back with him. He took the prisoner to the place where the deceased was lying. The deceased was dead before he arrived at the hospital.—Further evidence was adduced, from which it appeared that when the prisoner was told that he was charged with stabbing a man he said that he knew nothing about it, but if he had done anything it was in self-defence. On a post mortem examination it was discovered that the deceased had received a mortal wound in the side, which must have been inflicted with great force.—This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.—A long written statement made by the prisoner was put in, which was to the effect that he was suddenly attacked by the deceased, and that he only acted in self-defence.—Mr. Addison, on behalf of the prisoner, argued that this was the true version of the transaction, and that if the prisoner had committed any criminal offence it only amounted to manslaughter.—The jury, after a very short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

At the Margate Police Court, the Rev. William Radcliffe, who was arrested at 57, Great Ormond-street, London, was charged, on remand, with converting to his own use three diamond and ruby rings, valued at £52, of which he was the bailee. In September, 1889, the prisoner obtained the rings from a jeweler named Woodruff, on approbation, giving as a reference the name of a lady at whose school he was formerly educated. He left, however, without paying for or returning them. From the evidence given it appeared that at about the same time the prisoner obtained a ring, valued at £25, at Tunbridge Wells, by the same means. In his possession were letters showing that he had been instrumental in obtaining the release of a man named Thomas, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and that he afterwards lived with Thomas, and, it is inferred, shared the proceeds of robberies. Thomas had been again sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The officer who arrested the prisoner in London said the accused was sentenced in France, in his absence, to three years' imprisonment; while he was wanted at Christchurch, New Zealand, for arson and embezzlement. Complaints had been received at Scotland Yard from all parts of the country about the prisoner, and since his arrest the police authorities at Margate had received over thirty communications respecting him. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE BRAVE OLD OAK.

Frederick Bovey and John Daborn, of Cobham, appeared at Kingston to answer adjourned summonses charging them with having wilfully and unlawfully taken up a certain oak tree growing on the public highway in London-street, Kingston, on August 22nd, without the consent of the town council; and John Davis, manager to Mr. Lee, builder, of Cobham, was summoned for having aided and abetted the above defendants. The magistrates fined Davis £5, and ordered him to pay £10 damage and £3 2s. 6d. costs. The other defendants were simply ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs, the summonses against them being dismissed.

THE "MATRIMONIAL NEWS" CASE.

APPLICATION IN BANKRUPTCY.

At the London Bankruptcy Court an application was made to Mr. Registrar Linklater to make a receiving order against Leslie Fraser Duncan, the proprietor of the *Matrimonial News*, who is described as of Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, 76 and 273, Strand, and of Grey Court, Ham, journalist. The petitioning creditor is Miss S. C. Gladys Knowles, of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, spinster, the debt being the sum of £10,000, the amount of a judgment recently recovered against the debtor for breach of promise. Mr. Fillan, instructed by Messrs. Hatchett, Jones, and Co., appeared for the petitioning creditor, and called evidence to the effect that from inquiries made at the various premises they were practically empty; and the petitioning creditor was called and stated that the debtor in her hearing had declared his intention of divesting himself of everything if the verdict in the breach of promise action was given against him. No one appeared on behalf of the debtor, who was stated to be on the continent, and the learned registrar made the usual receiving order.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Mr. Fillan, barrister, attended before Mr. Vaughan, on Thursday, and asked to be allowed to make an application on behalf of Miss Gladys Knowles, against the printer, proprietor, and editor of the *Hawk* newspaper, for an alleged libel on Miss Knowles. She was the lady who had recently obtained a verdict for the sum of £10,000 against Mr. Duncan, of the *Matrimonial News*. The *Hawk* was a newspaper which was described as a "smart journal for smart people." It was, however, suggested that the alleged libel was of such a filthy and disgusting nature that he (Mr. Fillan) could not like to defile the ears of the court by reading it publicly.—Mr. Vaughan: When was it published?—Mr. Fillan: On the 28th August last. Under the Newspaper Libel Act learned counsel had procured the necessary fiat authorising the prosecution. The matter had been argued before Mr. Justice Lawrance, who had taken four days to consider the question, and gave a decision that it was a case that ought to be prosecuted. The learned counsel said it was a paper that presumably circulated amongst ladies, and he submitted that the alleged libel was an outrage on English journalism.—Mr. G. Lewis said he appeared for the proprietors, and the article containing the alleged libel impugned was simply a copy in French from a paper called *Gil Blas*, published in Paris. He thought there was no doubt that the learned magistrate would grant a summons, and give an opportunity for the question to be argued. While acceding to the application, he suggested that the summons against the editor would be sufficient to raise the question. The editor, Mr. Augustus Moore, was well known.—Mr. Fillan urged that summonses should be issued against the editor, printer, and proprietor.—Mr. Vaughan said that Mr. Lewis appeared for the proprietor and editor, and there was no doubt that they would appear to the summons.—After some further remarks, Mr. Vaughan granted a summons against Mr. Collinson, the proprietor of the *Hawk*, and Mr. Augustus Moore, the editor.

A JUDGE ON INTIMIDATION.

At the London County Sessions, Richard Downs was placed on his trial for intimidating and using violence to Frank Lawles, with a view to deter him from following his lawful employment.—The men employed by Mr. John Milton, a bedstead manufacturer, of Lant-street, Borough, had turned out on failing to obtain a bonus of 15 per cent. on profits, and, according to the evidence of the prosecutor and another workman, both mere youths, on the 6th of August they were returning to Milton's works when Downs and two others, one of whom was James Milton, John Milton's brother, and the other a man named Chivers, against whom a similar charge is pending, accosted Lawles and Hemp (the other youth), said, "You're fine fellows to take another man's living away," and Downs struck Lawles on the side of the head, and then made a running kick at him and missed him, after which Milton also kicked at him, and as if to say went back to their work he would knock their heads off.—For the defence, James Milton, out on strike from another employment; Hill, a man who had charge of the pickets at Milton's; and a respectable married woman, who was unacquainted with either side, were called, and their version of the affair was that the boys sneered at Downs as they passed him, and used very bad language. Downs merely pushing them away with his open hand, and it was shown that he had been ten years in Milton's employ, and was a teetotaller and a thoroughly respectable man.—After a sitting of nearly four hours, the jury retired at six o'clock, and returned at thirty-five minutes past six with a verdict of guilty.—The learned judge, in passing sentence, said that if intimidation and violence such as had been proved in this case were not to be punished, there would be no such thing as freedom to work, and every labourer and artisan would be subject to the dictatorial tyranny of a separate class, confederated for the purpose of preventing individual liberty of action. During the late troubles at the East-end he was disposed to deal as leniently as possible with these offences; but it would seem that the time had come when they must be met by severe punishment. Taking into consideration the character the prisoner had received, he would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE DRINK CURSE.

A more terrible picture of the miseries wrought in poor men's household by the use of intoxicants has rarely been drawn than that which came forth in the evidence given in the Preston Police Court in the case of a man named Moss, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for an aggravated assault upon his wife. Moss, it appeared from the evidence of his victim and her daughter, came home the worse for drink, cursing and swearing vengence against his wife. The woman at the sound of his voice had taken refuge in a cupboard beneath the stairs; but the brute overcame her efforts to hold the door, dragged her forth by the hair of her head and dashed her to the ground, breaking her arm. He then possessed himself of a shovel and beat her about the head with it till she was insensible. For such brutality the sentence, together with the separation order, was certainly not excessive; but the cross-examination of the woman suggested only too plainly the cause of her husband's fury, and it might be of his drunken habits. Mrs. Moss, in brief, confessed that she was an habitual laudanum drinker, and that for twenty years she had been the slave of this degrading vice. An ounce and a half a day was, she said, the quantity she consumed. "She cannot live without it," said her daughter, adding that after her mother had taken it "she could work like a black." This indeed was the man's excuse; and the daughter admitted that her father was accustomed to give his money to her, about a pound a week, because her mother pawned his clothes and applied the money in getting drink.

From four to five hundred Salvationist penitents are, it is said, registered every month in India and Ceylon, of whom an average of 79 per cent. are raw heathens, and include Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Buddhists.

THE "WATKIN TOWER."

It is a long time since we have heard anything of the proposed "Watkin Tower;" but nevertheless a correspondent hears that all the preliminaries of the scheme have been settled, and, what is more, the capital for the undertaking is assured. Already a new station is being built at Wembley Park, near Harrow, where the company has purchased a site of 150 acres. The construction of the tower itself will begin early in the new year, and it is hoped to complete the work within eighteen months—that is six months less time than was occupied over the Eiffel Tower, and this notwithstanding that the Watkin will be very much bigger than its Parisian rival. It is the intention of the company to make the tower only one of many attractions at Wembley Park, and the extensive grounds will be laid out as pleasure-gardens in which there will be music, a switchback railway, and other outdoor entertainments, not to mention a concert hall, and a large building for exhibitions after the style of those now held at Earl's Court. In short, it is hoped Wembley will become a popular rendezvous with Londoners. Special railway facilities will be afforded by the metropolitan line, which, running right through London in connection with the District Railway, will render this new pleasure-resort easily accessible.

DISEASE DENS IN SHOREDITCH

At a meeting of the Shoreditch Board of Guardians, held at the workhouse, Hoxton-street, one of the relieving officers reported that a widow named Freeman, residing at 5, Louisa-street, Hoxton, had applied to him for assistance. He went to the address given for the purpose of making inquiries, and found that the woman and her children were living and sleeping in an underground kitchen, which was in a shocking condition and totally unfit for human habitation. Underneath the window the floor-boards had rotted away, and sewer rats were running about the room. Five or six other families lived in the house, and he had ascertained that the rents were paid to a collector, who called once a week. He had communicated with the medical officer of the parish as to the condition of the house. Replying to questions, the woman stated that she paid half-a-crown a week for the room. She had complained to the landlady about the condition of the place, but no notice had been taken.—The chairman told her the guardians could not allow her and her children to live in such a "dog-hole," and they would have to go into the workhouse.—Mr. Alabaster said there were 1,718 cases of fever under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, and it was in such hovels as that described that fever originated, and it would be impossible to reduce the number of cases until such dens of disease were done away with.—The officer was directed to lay the whole of the facts before the sanitary authorities of the parish at once.

LONGEVITY IN IRELAND.

People are slow to believe in centenarians nowadays, and demand strict evidence on the point of age. Registration returns were not in past times kept with sufficient care to supply clear proof; and in the absence of public records from remote periods, it is not yet possible to verify absolutely the ages of very old people. Still, the Registrar-general for Ireland has been able to satisfy himself that his returns of centenarians are fairly reliable. His tables show that last year 195 persons—79 males and 116 females—died at the age of 100 years or upwards. He made special inquiries into these cases. It was found, he says, in almost every instance that, so far as the registrars could ascertain, the age was correctly stated, and in many cases historical references were given as collateral proof that the entries were reliable. The good old age of 95 was attained in Ireland by 662 persons—306 males and 356 females.

THE SALE OF A RACEHORSE.

In the Dublin Nisi Prius Court, in the case of Daly v. the Earl of Dudley, Mr. Meiners moved for leave to serve the writ on the defendant out of the Irish jurisdiction. The intended action was by Mr. James Daly, of Dublin, to recover from the Earl of Dudley the sum of £[illegible] on account of the price of a racehorse called Royal Meath. The horse was sold for £[illegible] and £2,000 on contingencies, the latter to be paid out of the stakes won by the horse. The £22,000 had been paid, but Mr. Daly had received no part of the £5,000.—Counsel stated that the Earl of Dudley had written to the plaintiff saying he was sorry he had not been able to pay the £5,000 before, but he hoped to be able to do so at once.—The application was granted.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY.

It is reported from Cork that an extraordinary spirit of insubordination has manifested itself amongst some officers of the Welsh regiment stationed at Cork. The regiment was paraded, and court-martial sentences against five privates were read out. Three of the men, it is said, deliberately, and in the most insubordinate manner, threw down their helmets, and refused to take them up again until compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. They then put them on with the front sides to the back, and made grimaces at their officers. When they were marched off under arrest they went in the most defiant manner.

The Bisley shooting affray—in which a guardsman named Townsend lost his life—is now under the consideration of the public prosecutor.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[*Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 5.0 p.m. on Thursdays.*]

What a nice time the cavalry are having away down in Berkshire. Everybody who has had a holiday is regretting they have not put it off until later in the year, and now we have actually six regiments of cavalry engaged in almost a picnic excursion. Such was the remark made by a Volunteer officer to me a day or two ago, but then the gentleman who made it is hardly aware of the enormous amount of work mounted men have to perform whenever they go under canvas. They are required to keep their horses and equipment in about the same order they would when in barracks, and that, too, without the ordinary barrack or stable accommodation. I often wonder what Volunteers would do under the same conditions. Amateurs would most assuredly break down under the strain that was placed upon them. Even Regulars grumble, and find all their time is occupied in burnishing up and looking after their cattle. It is the personal attention to horses and equipment, which beats the ordinary mounted Volunteer.

Only take, for instance, some of our Yeomanry regiments. They are, as a rule, composed of men who are acquainted with horses, their ways and habits; but also have servants to look after them. When out on training they pay hostlers and grooms to do all the rough work, which is not nearly so rough as if the horses were hitched up to a picquet rope. I would strongly advise all my friends who are anxious to join the mounted service to pay a visit to the cavalry camps, and to carefully watch the work which has to be done by troopers before they "knock off" for the day. A professional trade unionist would roar round at the very thought of it.

The most interesting shoot of the week has been that of the 1st Warwick and the Queen's Westminster, which took place at the Park range, Tottenham, on Tuesday. Sergeant Bates, this year's gold medallist, and a number of other first class shots comprised the Birmingham team, who made, at the three ranges, a total of 1,778, as against 1,769 made by the London men. Sergeant Fulton, a former winner of the "Queen's," and Private Lowe, a silver medallist, were conspicuous for their good scores. The light was good during the greater part of the contest, but in consequence of the late hour at which the match was commenced, the firing was not completed until after a mist had risen on the marshes, which sadly interfered with the shooting of one member of the metropolitan contingent.

By the way, I hear that a Militia Rifle Association has been established, with a view to improving the shooting in this special branch of her Majesty's service. Captain R. Holden, of the Worcestershire Militia, has accepted the office of hon. sec., and among other good men on the committee appears the name of Lord Claud Hamilton, who for many years past has done everything in his power to increase the efficiency of the constitutional force.

In reference to my paragraph last week with regard to incorrect returns having been sent in of the number of efficients in a certain corps, it is interesting to note the Commander-in-chief has issued an order to the effect that members of the corps referred to have been returned as efficient without attending the necessary number of drills. He, therefore, desires officers commanding districts to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such practices. But surely something much stronger than this vague order is necessary. It is not many months since it was my painful duty to refer to such irregularities—frauds is a better name—and then the War Office threatened all future offenders with all sorts of pains and penalties. Surely a repetition of the offence should be followed by a sledge hammer blow being struck at the offenders. Such people in the past have been too lightly dealt with; they are in every sense of the word little better than criminals.

I quite agree with a contemporary who wisely remarks:—"So far from it being a subject of gratification that there are no non-efficients in a corps, we have always held that it should be considered a gravely suspicious circumstance that such should be the case. It sometimes happens that all non-efficients have been struck off, but where this has been done an irregularity has been committed in enlisting men in excess of the establishment." One would have liked H.R.H. to have specially named the corps in which such malpractices appear to have prevailed. There would have been but little chance of his being indicted for libel had he done so. The duke could have done it with impunity, but a newspaper correspondent might list his proprietor into any amount of trouble, unless he could substantiate his statement by means of evidence which is only in possession of the War Office, and which on trial would probably not be given up on the ground "that it would be prejudicial to H.M. service."

Colonel T. Davies Sewell had 250 officers and men of the 4th Volunteer Battalion Essex Regiment under his command the other day, and he took them for a march through Epping Forest. They were divided into six companies, and on their arrival at Chingford were exercised in the forest, the regiment—save the mark!—operating over a very extensive area of ground. When will Volunteer officers learn how absurd it is to take small bodies of men into such places as Epping Forest, under the impression they are teaching their men either strategy or tactics?

Among the local corps who have been practising lately, I notice that at the inter-battery carbine competition of the 2nd Middlesex A.V., Captain Gilk, No. 3 Battery, made the top score with 196 points, thus beating No. 6 Battery, who won the prize last year, by 8 points. On the same day there was a competition at Rainham between B and G Companies of the 2nd London Rifles, but the shooting was somewhat below the average and not of a description to call for any special comment.

Now that the Aldershot ranges are reported not fit for practice with the new rifle, it is just possible they may be made available for metropolitan Volunteers, but the worst feature in connection with them is that they are so far away from a railway station, that the time occupied in going and coming would render them of little avail to most corps. New ranges are to be constructed at Ash, and a large number of engineers and infantry are already engaged upon their erection. About 1,000 men are to be employed upon the work, in order that it may be ready for practice with the magazine rifle immediately. This does not look much as though the Government intended to rent any of the National Rifle Association's ranges at Bisley.

I wonder if the association are persevering in their endeavours to collect sufficient money to pay off their debts. Certainly, the public do not appear inclined to respond to the call which has been made upon them, and now the only course is to make sufficient out of the annual meeting to defray all the current expenses and pay interest on loans. What the council should do is to take such steps as would induce more Volunteers to attend the annual meeting. This can only be done by offering inducements to second and third rate shots to attend.

Although there has been a considerable hitch in connection with the annual rifle meeting at Creedmoor (New York), all the little difficulties appear to have been overcome, and the shooting has, so far, progressed satisfactorily. The Wimbledon Cup has been won by Major Charles Gaus, who took the prize last year. The distance shot is 1,000 yards, and the major put on 141 points out of a possible 150, a performance which, on the whole, ought to be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

2ND LONDON.—Drills: Drill hall, Mon., 8.0 p.m., left half batn. Tues., 7.45 p.m., recruits. Wed., 8.0 p.m., right half batn. Fri., 7.45 p.m., recruits. Sat., 5.30 p.m., recruits. Ambulance lecture, Wed., 8.0 p.m. Sergeants' mess. Stretcher drill, Sat., 5.0 p.m. School of arms, Thurs., 8.0 p.m. Class-firing, Mon. and Sat. Practice, Mon. only. Special day for 2nd class marksmen, Sat., 20th.

3RD LONDON.—Co. and recruit drill, Mon., Tues., and Wed., 8.0 p.m. Class-firing, Rainham, Mon. and Wed. Signalling class, Tues., 8.0 p.m. Special drill of K Co. Tues., Hammersmith; of B Tues., and of C Wed.

2ND MIDDLESEX.—Co. drill, H.Q., Tues., from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Shooting fixtures: class-firing, Wed. and Sat., Wormwood Scrubbs; Ealing, Thurs., 2nd class; Caterham, Sat., 3rd class.

4TH MIDDLESEX.—Mon., class-firing, Staines, from 10.0 a.m., 3rd class and recruits. Tues., drill under officer of the week, 8.0 p.m. Thurs., range at Staines open from 2.0 p.m., 3rd class and recruits. Sat., class firing at Staines from 10.0 a.m., 3rd class. Recruit drill, H.Q., Mon., Wed., and Thurs., 8.0 p.m. Morris tube practice, Fri., 5.0 p.m. for recruits and men not passed 3rd class.

5TH MIDDLESEX.—Sergt.-major's parade, Tues., 8.0 p.m. Co. drill, H.Q. and Willesden Green, Thurs., 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill, Wed. and Fri., 8.0 p.m. Foster Our compts., squads, 9.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m.; and class. Harrow, Mon. 2nd class and regimental rifle club, Sat. from 8.0 a.m. Class, Wormwood Scrubbs, Thurs., from 8.0 a.m.

6TH MIDDLESEX.—Mon., sergt.-major's drill, Wellington Barracks, 8.0 p.m. Tues., recruit drill, Wellington Barracks, 8.0 p.m. Wed., H Co's prize meeting, Rozeth range; 3rd class all day. Thurs., co. drill under officers, Duke of Wellington's Riding School, 8.0 p.m.; signallers and cyclists, 7.30 p.m. Fri., recruit drill, Wellington Barracks, 8.0 p.m.

LONDON SCOTTISH (7TH MIDDLESEX).—Mon., recruit drill, 7.0 p.m.; class-firing. Wed., recruit drill, 7.0 p.m. Thurs., class-firing. Sat., outpost duties, Wimbledon; parade in uniform, H.Q., 4.30 p.m.; men may fall in at Wimbledon, 5.30 p.m.; recruit drill, 4.30 p.m.

11TH MIDDLESEX.—Mon., co. and recruit drill, Endowed Schools, 7.0 and 8.0 p.m. Tues., signalling class, 7.30 p.m.; bugle band practice, 8.30 p.m.; Park, class and practice, I Co. prize meeting, 2.0 p.m. Thurs., signalling class, 7.30 p.m. Fri., Harrow, class and practice all day. Sat., co. and recruit drill, Endowed Schools, 4.30 p.m. Class and practice, Thurs. 2nd Sat., Wormwood Scrubbs.

15TH MIDDLESEX.—Batn. parade, under adjt., Sat., Tower, 3.30 p.m.; dress, drill order (glengarries and leggings); bugle band to attend. Co. and recruit drill, Shadwell, Tues.; Victoria Dock, Thurs., 7.15 p.m. Mon., 2nd and 3rd class; Fri., 1st and 2nd class; and Sat., 3rd class, from 1.0 p.m. till dusk, Plumstead range (with belt and one pouch). Class-firing for F and G Cos., 3rd class only, Sat., from 1.0 p.m., Plumstead range. Morris tube practice, Shadwell and Victoria Dock, on Wed., 6.0 p.m. Bugle practice, Fri., Custom House, 6.0 p.m. Annual prize meeting, Plumstead, Tues.; challenge cups.

16TH MIDDLESEX.—Class-firing: Ealing, Tues., 2nd and 1st class only, from 10.0 a.m. till dusk; Wormwood Scrubbs, Tues. and Wed., 8.30 a.m. till 7.0 p.m. School of arms, Tues., 8.0 p.m.

18TH MIDDLESEX.—Each day, except Sat., 8.0 p.m., co. drill and musketry instrn. Mon., 8.0 p.m., school of arms. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., recruit drill, 8.0 p.m. Tues. and Wed., Morris tube practice, 6.0 p.m. Tues. and Thurs., 9.0 p.m., signalling class. Rozeth range, Fri., 9.0 a.m. till dusk; Tues., regmtl. prize meeting, 8.0 a.m. Wormwood Scrubbs, Mon. and Fri., 7.0 a.m. till dusk; Wed., 2.0 p.m. till dusk.

19TH MIDDLESEX.—Recruit drill, Foundling Hospital, 7.15 p.m., on Tues. and Thurs., and 6.0 p.m., Sat. Sat., march out; parade drill hall, 6.0 p.m.; dress, marching order; both bands, pioneers, signallers, and ambulance will attend. Child's Hill range, Wed., 2nd class, 10.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m.; 1st class to follow if time permits. The shooting for Major Millar's figure target prizes will be completed from 7.0 to 8.0 a.m., and from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Wormwood Scrubbs range, 3rd class, on Mon., from 7.0 a.m. till dusk. Morris tube practice, drill hall, Tues., Thurs., and Fri., from 6.0 till 8.30 p.m.

21ST MIDDLESEX.—Tues., batn. drill, Spa Fields if fine, H.Q. if wet, 8.15 p.m. Recruit drill every evening (Mon. and Sat. excepted), 8.15 p.m., H.Q. Firing exercise, &c., and Morris tube practice, H.Q., Wed., 7.30 p.m. Classing, Wormwood Scrubbs, Tues. and Wed., and Harrow, Mon. I and K Cos.' compts., Milton ranges, Gravesend, Mon. Officers are requested to meet adjutant, H.Q., 8.15 p.m., Tues.

1ST LONDON ENGINEERS.—Mon. and Wed., co. drill, musketry, and engineering. Sat., corps rifle meeting, Rainham. Sword-bayonet exercise, Mon. and Wed.

4TH SURREY.—Recruit drill, Mon. and Thurs., 8.0 p.m. Tues., drum, fife, and bugle practice, 8.30 p.m. Wed., cyclist drill, 2.0 p.m. Sat., bat. will reassemble, H.Q., 4.45 p.m., for march out and sham fight; dress, review order, helmets; bands will attend. I Co. and cadet corps' parade, in drill order, outside Polytechnic, 4.20 p.m. 3rd and 2nd class firing, Wormwood Scrubbs, Tues. and Sat., from 10.0 a.m. 2nd and 1st class firing, Milton, from 2.0 p.m.

1ST V.B. ROYAL FUSILIERS.—Mon., co. or batn. drill, 8.0 p.m., University; recruit drill, 7.30 p.m., University; musketry instrn. and Morris tube practice, 8.0 p.m., H.Q. Tues., recruit drill, 7.30 p.m., H.Q. Wed., co. drill, 8.0 p.m., University; recruit drill, 7.30 p.m., University; 3rd class firing, 2.0 p.m., Wormwood Scrubbs. Thurs., 3rd class firing, 9.0 a.m., Wormwood Scrubbs. Fri., recruit drill, 7.30 p.m., H.Q. Sat., 3rd class firing, 9.0 a.m., Wormwood Scrubbs; 3rd class firing, 12.0 noon, Ilford.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Machine Battery.—Mon., physical drill, 8.30 p.m.; new equipment can be drawn before or after parade, provided the old equipment is brought in. Wed., battery drill, 8.30.

2ND TOWER HAMLETS.—Mon., 2nd class firing, Woodford, from 10.0 a.m. till 1.0 p.m.; 3rd class firing Woodford and Ilford, from 2.0 p.m. till 6.0 p.m. Tues., batn. drill, H.Q., plain clothes, 8.15 p.m. Wed., n.c.o.'s class, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Thurs., batn. drill, H.Q., plain clothes, 8.15 p.m. Fri., Morris tube practice, 3rd class shots and recruits. Sat., Colonel Le Poer Trench Cup, Woodford, from 10.0 a.m. to 2.0 p.m.; 3rd class firing, Ilford, 2.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.

METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEER SERGEANTS' TACTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Outposts and reconnaissance practice, Epping Forest, under Major W. W. M. Smith, Sat. The party will leave Liverpool-street about 2.30 p.m. Full particulars will be forwarded to regimental representatives on the committee. Names and addresses of all sergeants who wish to attend the reconnaissance, should be forwarded to Sergt.-major Clark, Greville House, Paddington Green, as early as possible.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From MOONSHINE.)

GILBERT V. CARTE.

Does ruction or does settlement declare
The greater aptitude for Savoy faire?

People are beginning to complain of the enormous advertising "sky signs." Some of them certainly are high soars.

The Board of Trade.—The counter.

Austrian forests are troubled by the nun fly, which is most destructive; in fact, any flies are better that nun.

An unfortunate employer, last week, was noticed at a shop assistants' demonstration. "Mob him! Kill him!" was shouted, and it seems that this might have been done but for the presence of the police. Violence goes for everything nowadays, and it is surprising how few of the violent are arrested. Possibly the shop assistants' demonstration was only within the limits of its legitimate aspirations. To send people home on their backs is certainly one way of making the shutters go up.

(From PUNCH.)

DICTIONARY OF PHRASES.—(At a Country House.)—"So glad you have a fine day for your garden party. Was quite anxious about the weather;" i.e., "Hoped sincerely it would rain hard. Hate garden parties; can't think why I'm here." "How good of you to undertake such a long drive;" i.e., "Hoped it would choke her off." "So sweet of you to have brought your dear children;" i.e., "Greedy little pigs! gobble up everything before the real guests arrive." "Must you really go?" i.e., "About time; you're the last but one." "Now mind; this is Liberty Hall. I always think true hospitality is letting people do just what they like; i.e., "If's he's late for breakfast, and if he shirks driving with Mrs. Morson." "We lunch at half past one. But don't trouble to be punctual. Quite a movable feast;" i.e., "If he's unpunctual, he won't forget it." "Such a lovely drive I want to take you this afternoon;" i.e., "Must pay that call to-day." "Going to-morrow? Oh, do stay—we had looked forward to quite a week more. Can't you alter it?" i.e., "Quite safe. Know he's got to go." "Such a sweet girl to have in the house!" i.e., "Slaves for her from morning till night."

INFELICITOUS QUOTATIONS.—"How good of you to come, doctor. I didn't expect you this morning." "No; but I was called to your opposite neighbour, poor Mrs. Brown, and thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone."

(From JUDY.)

She: How soft your hands are!—Dude: Yes. D'you know how I do it?—She: No.—Dude: I sleep with my gloves on.—She: And with your hat on also?

HEALTHY.—Visitor (having seen over the house, and feeling satisfied): Well—as to the drains?—Caretaker: Well, the drains ain't up to much, mum. I 'ave to get out of bed every morning at three o'clock, and throw the winders open to let the haf-floovier out. Then, in the day, I'm bound to stop in the gardin, it's so strong like. No, mum, the drains ain't extry good 'ere.

A SUBTLE AFFINITY.—Ellaline: Whatever possessed those two to get engaged? Why, they haven't a single thing in common!—Dorothea (sweetly): Oh, yes, dear, they have. They both detest Wagner.

She: And what business are you in?—He: Oh—er—well—I—ah—write for the comic papers, you know.—Her: But you aren't funny!—Him: Not funny! It's evident you've not read my poem in "Tiddleywink," entitled "He pawned his breeks on a Saturday night."—[She never spoke again.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL.—Ma-in-Law: Well, my child, and how do you and Cecil get on now? Has he given up drinking and smoking?—Daughter-in-law: No, ma; but he's taught me smoking and drinking.

(From FUN.)

SO MUCH DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES.—First Water Nymph: The water's delicious this morning. Are you enjoying it?—Second Water Nymph: I hardly know yet; there are some men coming down to the beach, but they are too far off for one to see who they are.

HEARD AT KEMPTON PARK.—Egyptian Pythoness: Cross the poor gipsy's hand with a piece of silver, and she'll tell you all she knows. There's marriage in this hand.—Mrs. Highflier and Jack Poynty (together): Oh! that's stale news!—Egyptian Pythoness: Ah! but there's more besides. Cross the poor gipsy's hand with a piece of silver, or she'll tell you all she doesn't know.—[Gets it and goes off.

A BLIGHTED HOPE.—Miss Gadaby (beamingly): We only got home yesterday, dear, from seeing the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and you are the first person I have called on.—Miss Coldstone (blandly): So kind of you, dear, but we've become rather tired of hearing about it. The newspapers, you know, have been making such a dreadful fuss over it.

"Letter for you, sir," said Mr. Progson's clerk. "From her!" cried Mr. Progson, rapturously kissing the envelope before eagerly tearing it off. "Tuppence postage to pay, sir," added Mr. Progson's clerk. "The engagement's off!" exclaimed Mr. Progson, indignantly adding, "I would not give my name to Venus Anadyomena herself, after finding her to be so reckless in regard to money matters."

PLAUSIBILITY.—Truth's coat, worn lining outwards.

(From FUNNY FOLKS.)

Our Doctor: There are no urgent cases to-day, Joseph, so I will go for a day's fishing. On no account leave the place.—Our Doctor's Eldest Son: Charlie, there's nothing particular on to-day; I'm off for a pull on the river. Don't you go out.—Our Doctor's Youngest Son: Here, Buttons, look after the place; there's nothing doing. I'm off, and if you put your nose outside the door, I'll pull it.—Our Doctor's Page Boy: My heye, 'ere's a lark! 'Ere's old Wukkus come for his physic just as I was goin' to the park; I'll give him physic!—But somehow the physic didn't agree with old Wukkus, and frightened Buttons wired for our doctor and our doctor's eldest and youngest sons. Between them they had to tip Wukkus till he smiled.—Wukkus (loq.): I see 'em all go hout, and knowed there was a chance o' damages—an' it's paid pretty well, too.

NON SUITED.—Binks: And after passing yourself off as a swell at the King's Head and the Queen's Arms, you're only a shopman at a cheap tailor's?—Jinks: Yaas; but he's not my tailor.

OF STRIKING APPEARANCE.—Editor: Want this inserted? (Reads): Flossie, sweet 17, would like to correspond with a nobleman possessing about £17,000 a year, with a view to marriage. She is tall, very beautiful, of striking appearance, with winsome, winning ways. Editor can vouch for this, as he has seen her. But I haven't seen her! Have you brought her with you?—Flossie: Haven't seen her? Oh, you wretch!—why, she's me!

THE RULING PASSION.—Old Isaacs (who has had a dip, forgets all when he sees a bundle of old clothes): Ow much for the lot, ma tear? I offers yer two-an'-a-penny.—Young Isaacs (left in charge, also carried away): Hif I took a 'apenny less than 'arf-a-crown I'd rob my wife and fambly.

IN THE WRONG BOX.—"'The noble art of self-defence' is seriously put forth by an eminent physician as a healthy and sensible exercise for ladies."—Papa: "And after coming here six months, Mr. Flyrte, you don't know that dear Angelina is an accomplished boxer? Why, she won these two cups last night in a nine-stone Queensberry competition! But she'll tell you all about it as you walk down with her to the gymnasium. And I think she wants to ask you what are your intentions!"

(From ALLY SLOPER.)

"Does your wife ever give you boiled beans and bacon for dinner?" "Well, she frequently gives me beans!"

Mistress: Why have you given notice, Mary? Are you not satisfied with the place?—Mary: Oh, yes'm, the place is all right; but you see, m'm, my friends all go out of town the end of September; they goes hoppin', and, in course, I likes to go with them, m'm.

At Brighton or on Margate Fort
Natural beauties count for naught;
At Hastings or on Folkestone Leas
Lovely woman is still the cheese.
From Ilfracombe to Scarboro' Cliff,
Where'er folks go sea air to sniff—
Even at fair Killarney's Lake
Lovely woman still takes the cake.

Clara: Look at those lovers, Mr. Punner. I do like to watch a good spoon; I think it is so interesting.—Mr. Punner: Humph! Yes; naturally, a spoon would often be in-tea-resting—of course it would.—["Oh; Sal Volatile, where am I?"

"I suppose he really loves her, after all, or I don't suppose he would go on keeping his shaving soap in that old boot of hers, and using that half of a stay-busk to curl his moustache on. Of course he loves the girl! Pass round the Geneva."

"I flatter myself on being an antiquary," said Bladder pater. And the Twiglet chimed in, "Yes; Mr. Snarler says some of your wheezes are as old as the hills."

"I hope you give me credit for being an honest man," said a wide 'un to a tradesman. And the counter-vaulter replied, "Oh, yes! but I won't give you credit for anything in my shop."

She was passing fair, all gold and pink,
Such as the angels oft are painted,
Hush! the angel speaks: "Stand us a drink!"
'Twas too, too much, and so I fainted.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the WORLD.)

It was remarked at the Braemar gathering that the Queen wore much more white in her dress than usual. Her bonnet was trimmed with white, and her shawl was white, and she either sat on or was covered by a Stuart tartan plaid.

The Queen has granted a pension of £300 a year, from the Privy Purse, to Lady Seymour, the widow of Sir Francis Seymour, who, however, is not to retain her late husband's apartments at Kensington Palace, which, I hear, will probably be offered to Lady Elphinstone, the widow of Sir Howard Elphinstone, in compliance with the wish of the Duke of Connaught.

The Prince of Wales paid his annual visit to Darmstadt last Tuesday, the object of which was to place a wreath on the grave of Princess Alice in the mausoleum on the Rosenhohe.

The meeting of the Prince of Wales and Prince Bismarck at Hamburg lasted over two hours, and was entirely tete-a-tete. I hear that H.R.H. did his utmost to render the relations which exist between his nephew and the ex-Chancellor more cordial. The Prince of Wales is very anxious to see a mutually satisfactory modus vivendi arranged.

I hear from a well-informed correspondent at Berlin that the Emperor William's visit to Russia has been a complete failure in all respects. The Czar appears to have treated the Kaiser (dear friends who hate one another heartily) as a flighty lad, for he acted after the manner of Talleyrand when the late Lady Londonderry attempted to talk "high politics" with him. He was ready to discuss sport, scenery, wines, and similar topics, and would gossip and relate Rabelaisian anecdotes by the hour, but he absolutely refused to enter upon the momentous subjects which the German Emperor was panting to discuss; and the visitor, finding that he could achieve nothing (the Czar following the example of Beckendorff in "Vivian Grey"), became sulky. Certainly no pains were taken to please the Emperor William at the Russian Court, for he heard French talked on all sides, and at the gala dinners the Czar even gave the toasts in that language, and there were French wines, French dishes, and menus in French.

I hear that Sir Richard Wallace has bequeathed the whole of his vast property to his widow, without condition or reserve, including all his art treasures. It does not appear to be generally known that Sir Richard's only son, who died about twelve years ago, left three children, and they will probably become the heirs of their grandmother's immense fortune.

(From TRUTH.)

Several papers have announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected "to come into residence at Sandringham" early next month, whereas they are not going there until the first week in November, and the first party of guests will be invited from the 10th until the 14th of that month.

The story of Prince George of Wales having been impersonated at some Halifax entertainments by one of his own midshipmen is palpably untrue, for the Thrush has no officers of this rank on board.

There is not the slightest foundation for a statement which has appeared in a number of journals that the Empress Frederick and Lord Salisbury are the personages who have been endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The Empress Frederick carefully abstains from any interference with political affairs, and the idea of Lord Salisbury having meddled in such a matter is nonsense and rubbish.

Here is the latest thing in bankruptcy cases. In the Bolton Court, Mary Dixon Johnston, domestic servant, of Windy Arbour, Turton, has been adjudged bankrupt on a creditor's petition, and at the first meeting last week it was stated that the gross liabilities are £617, whilst the assets are "estimated" to exceed that amount! Mary, it seems, was "led into" building some property, for which purpose £500 was advanced by a building society, but the capital was not enough; hence her failure.

Here is the newest dodge for plundering the British householder. A circular is received by the lady of the house from an apparently respectable firm, announcing some wonderful bargains in household linen, huckaback, and similar goods. At the appointed time the representative appears—in one case brought to my notice he came in a brougham. He produces samples of the linen, &c., and generally succeeds in booking orders, the goods being of first-rate quality, and miraculously cheap. He then announces that he has with him some lengths of dress material of novel make and astonishing value. These he sells (if he can) for cash on the spot. Needless to say, the dress material turns out to be worthless, and the other goods are never delivered. My lady readers should beware of this trick, which seems to be played with several variations, and in the names of various Scotch and Irish manufacturing firms.

DROWNED IN THE SERPENTINE.

Mr. John Troutbeck, coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the board-room, Ebury Bridge, respecting the death of a woman unknown, aged about 45, whose body was found floating in the Serpentine. A policeman deposed that about three o'clock on Monday morning he saw the body of a woman floating in the water about seventy yards from the east bridge. He recovered it and conveyed it to the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, where life was found to be extinct. The body remained unidentified, although the deceased was known to the police as a woman who had frequented Hyde Park for some years.—The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE DUCHESSE.

The Duchesse d'Uzes has told a representative of a Paris paper, that she provided General Boulanger with 3,000,000 of francs—£120,000—for his election and other expenses. The money was to be repaid when the Monarchy was re-established; but she had received neither an acknowledgement nor a bill endorsed by the Royalist committee. The duchesse expressed her inability to understand General Boulanger. She thought he had had several good opportunities for action, and had thrown them away.

AFTER THE MARRIAGE.

In the City of London Court, Miss Mary Matthews, the executrix of Mary Jane Matthews, deceased, sued a clerk named Chas. Day to recover £4 11s. 5d., balance of an account for board and lodging.—The defendant was a "young man lodger" in the house formerly tenanted by the deceased lady, to whom, he said, he had been "a good son." When he left his apartments to get married in July, there was a balance due for board and lodging of £4 3s 10d., but as a set-off against this amount he claimed that the plaintiff was indebted to him amongst other things to the extent of £2 8s. 8d., money which he had expended in taking her for a trip to Liverpool and back. The proceedings, he said, were instituted "all because he left to get married to another lady," and had Mrs. Matthews been alive he would never have been persecuted in this manner. Besides the expenses of the Liverpool trip he had paid 7s. for Mrs. Matthews's daughter (the plaintiff) for portraits, and had pawned some silver spoons for her, having paid 3s. 3d. on her behalf. (Laughter.)—Miss Matthews: I admit he pledged the spoons, but it was for his own benefit. As to the photographs, he made me a present of a club ticket, worth 6s., with which I had my portrait taken, and he said he would give me the railway ticket to Liverpool for a birthday present. (Renewed laughter.)—The defendant denied that he intended it as a present, but he admitted that the trip was taken in September, 1887, and that he had not made any claim for the money until these proceedings were instituted.—The learned judge said it was a peculiar case. No doubt, as the defendant said, the proceedings arose out of his leaving to get married; but he should not make presents to young ladies and demand them back afterwards.—He gave judgment for the plaintiff.

A FATAL SHOT.

Excessive indulgence in drink has brought an ex-policeman, named Claude Fetat, to the bar of the assize court of the Seine. While in the force Fetat's conduct was good, but after his retirement he gave way to dissipated habits and drank freely. One evening while Fetat, his brother-in-law, his son, and his wife were dining, the latter made some remarks about her husband's semi-intoxicated condition. Fetat immediately rushed to his room, took therefrom a loaded revolver, which he pointed at the woman and fired. The bullet struck not Madame Fetat, but her son, John Baptiste, a youth of 17, who received the missile in his breast and died shortly afterwards. Fetat attempted to defend himself by alleging that he only intended to frighten his wife, and that the revolver went off by accident. He was condemned to twelve years' penal servitude.

The LISTS will Open on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and CLOSE the same day at four o'clock for both London and country applications.

The Priority Shares of Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, of £5 each are quoted £10 10s. per Share.

The Founders' Shares of the same Company of £5 each are quoted £14 10s. per Share.

The Shares of Elmore's (English) Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, of £2 each are quoted £8 per Share.

The Shares of Elmore's (English) Wire Manufacturing Company, Limited, £1 10s paid, issued at a premium of £1 per Share, are quoted £3 7s. 6d. per Share.

"A REVOLUTION IN THE COPPER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY."

In England works have been erected at Leeds, where the process is being most successfully worked by Elmore's Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, which was formed last year to acquire the British Patents, its Shares of £2 each being subscribed nearly four times over, and now standing at £8 per Share. The Company has sold a licence to manufacture Wire, and has paid therefrom two dividends this year, each of 25 per cent.

In France, to demonstrate the process, a trial plant was successfully erected near Paris, in the works of the principal copper manufacturing Company in that country.

ELMORE'S FRENCH PATENT COPPER DEPOSITING COMPANY, Limited.

FOR THE ELECTRO DEPOSITION OF COPPER AND OTHER METALS.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890, which limit the liability of the Shareholders.

CAPITAL £200,000, in 100,000 SHARES of £2 EACH. Of which 63,750 Shares are now offered for Subscription at a Premium of 10s. per Share.

Payable:—2s. on Application; 13s. on Allotment (which includes the premium); 15s. on the 1st November, 1890, and £1 on the 1st December, 1890.

Of the above, 13,000 Shares have been applied for by the Directors and their Friends, and will be allotted in full on the above terms.

DIRECTORS:

Sir RICHARD J. MEADE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, 65, Queen's Gate, S.W., Chairman.

Major CHARLES JONES, late R.A., late of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blomfield House, Shooter's Hill, Kent, Vice-chairman.

E. J. CARSON, Esq., Director of the Cape Copper Company, Limited, and of Elmore's Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, Rydal, Surbiton Hill Park, Surrey.

WILLIAM ELMORE, Esq., Director of Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, 47, Clapham-road, S.W.

CHARLES GLENDINING PHILIPS, Esq., Director of the United Kingdom and Foreign Investment and Finance Company, Limited, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Sir JAMES D. MACKENZIE, Bart., late of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co.'s Works, at Pozzuoli, Naples, Chairman of the Barbadoes Water Supply Company, Limited, Worcester Park, Surrey, Managing Director.

BANKERS:

The MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY, Limited, 75, Cornhill, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches.

BROKERS:

Messrs. HORE, TAPP, and DOLDGE, 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS, and CO., 4, Lothbury, E.C.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and CO., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

CONSULTING METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS:

FRANCIS E. ELMORE, Esq., and ALEXANDER S. ELMORE, Esq.

WORKS: Bellegarde, near Lyons.

SECRETARY: Mr. JAMES SHURMER.

OFFICE: 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

OBJECT OF COMPANY.—This Company has been formed to acquire the Patents for France, numbered 162,935, of 1884, and 196,277, of 1889, relating to the extremely valuable discovery made by Messrs. Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore, for manufacturing, amongst other things, copper articles direct from rough copper bars, with right to the Messrs. Elmore to use the said Patents for certain special applications. This invention does away with the processes of melting, rolling, forging, drawing, &c., and the present costly and laborious methods of manufacturing copper articles, such as Tubes, Vats, Cylinders, Pans, Printing Rollers, Wire for Electric purposes, and a vast number of other articles too numerous to mention.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS.—By the process of Messrs. F. E. and A. S. Elmore, copper is electrically deposited from the rough bars upon a revolving mandrel or mould, upon the face of which a burnisher is caused to move automatically for the purpose of condensing the copper particles as they are deposited, thus not only rendering the material dense, silky, fibrous, and cohesive, with a strength, ductility and uniformity at present unobtainable, but producing the articles automatically during the process of refining the copper, at a low cost hitherto unknown.

REPORTS ON PROCESS.—The reports of the distinguished professional men and leading technical experts, extracts from which are appended, show unqualified favourable opinions, the process being recognised as thoroughly practical, and calculated to largely supersede the present methods of working copper. It is believed that no discovery of equal metallurgical importance has been made for many years and that it will take the same leading position in the copper industry which Bessemer's process has done in that of iron and steel. The enormous profits realised from that invention are well known, Sir Henry Bessemer having publicly stated that he had received from royalties over £1,000,000 sterling.

ADVANTAGES OF PROCESS.

The advantages, as stated by the experts, of the process as applicable to copper may be summed up as follows:—

1. That in the making of tubes and similar articles by this process, all drawing down and brazing is entirely done away with.
2. That there is practically no limit to the diameter of seamless pipes and other articles that can be produced, whilst by present processes these are strictly limited as to size, owing to the great expense of production.
3. That many copper articles, especially large tubes, vats, cylinders, &c., can be produced, direct from rough copper, far more cheaply than by any other process.
4. That the electrical conductivity of the annealed copper has a conducting power of 4½ per cent. above that of the best guaranteed commercial copper.
5. That the copper articles produced by the process have been proved to have absolute uniformity of density, thickness, tensile strength, and true circular section.
6. That the copper can be varied in tensile strength and ductility according to requirements.

DEMAND IN FRANCE.—France is one of the most important copper-article producing countries, the weight of its manufactures amounts to a large total per annum, exclusive of copper wire, of which it is also a large producer.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP POWER.—Beyond the outlay on raw material, almost the only cost of manufacturing copper articles by the Elmore process is that of power for driving the machinery, which is required day and night. This company has entered into a most satisfactory arrangement with the Rhone Land and Water Power Company, Limited, for the immediate supply of 600 horse-power, at their works, Bellegarde, near Lyons, deliverable by them at any given point on the land acquired by the company, at the extremely low rate of £5 per horse power per annum, available day and night; with the option to have it increased to 1,200 horse power on the same terms; thus all initial outlay and expensive erection of engines and boilers is avoided, with the further advantage of a considerable saving of time in the erection of the works, thus allowing manufacturing to be commenced in a comparatively short space of time.

Before concluding the above arrangements the Directors of Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited, sent out their leading technical expert, Mr. W. Stepney Rawson, who previously had superintended the trials in France, to examine the site and water power and see if they were in every way suitable for the operations of the Company. He reported that the situation was very eligible and the water supply more than ample, and he states that a great saving will be effected by avoiding the use of steam. Mr. Rawson estimates that the average cost of steam power in France when used day and night is over £20 per horse power per annum, and as this company is to pay £5 per horse power, an economy is effected at this rate on 600 horse power alone of £9,000 per annum.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.—The Company has also secured, at Bellegarde, 12 acres of land, well situated and having a railway siding from the main line of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, whose station is within 300 yards.

It will, therefore, be seen that this Company will be in a most exceptional position as regards working expenses.

ESTIMATED PROFITS.—With reference to the amount of the anticipated profits of the Company, the Directors do not give a formal estimate lest it may be thought exaggerated, but seeing that the population of France is thirty-eight millions as against thirty-five millions for Great Britain, and that their consumption is large, some idea may be formed by comparison with the profits anticipated by the English Company.

Thus, in the prospectus issued by the Elmore English Patent Copper Depositing Company, it was estimated that, with a plant capable of turning out only 20 tons per week, "taking the estimated cost of manufacture at double the rate adopted by experts, the net profit, calculating that an average price is obtained for the more expensive articles of only Two Shillings per lb., would, after deducting 25 per cent. for contingencies, amount to over £100,000 per annum." This sum may reasonably be considered a minimum, as the experts' estimate of cost of manufacture has been proved to be excessive, while the price realised has been found to be more than was calculated. In the prospectus issued by the English Elmore's Wire Manufacturing Company, it was stated that the Directors felt confident that a profit of £100,000 per annum could be made from the manufacture and sale of Wire in Great Britain, and the Company has lately announced that they have offers from a very substantial group of Birmingham wire drawers to take their whole output for the year 1891.

Considering the great extent that copper is used in France, and that the price of copper articles there is higher than in England, whilst the working expenses, owing to the arrangements made with the Rhone Company, should be considerably less, the Shares of this Company may be fairly compared for value with those of the Company that owns the English Patents, whose £2 Shares are quoted at £8 per Share.

The profits are practically not affected by the market price of the raw material, whether high or low; but the process becomes still more necessary when, as now, copper is comparatively high with a probability of still further rising, since, when the value of the raw material increases, it becomes very important to reduce the cost of manufacturing as much as possible.

CHARACTER OF INVESTMENT.—It will be seen, therefore, that an investment is offered in a Company with the most exceptional factory advantages, formed to work, in France, patents and processes producing, at a cost hitherto unknown, articles admittedly of unprecedented quality, and for which there is a large and regular demand, while paying to the Vendors for these advantages a sum not much exceeding that realised from the sale of an exclusive license to the English Wire Company for the use of the patents for Great Britain only, for manufacturing one article alone, namely, Wire. The present sale of the patents for France to this Company includes the right to use Elmore's Patents in France for the manufacture of Wire, and overtures have already been made to this Company for the purchase of an exclusive license to manufacture Wire in France, by a Company to be formed on the lines of the English Wire Company, and on terms which would permit of a declaration of a dividend to this Company therefrom at an early date.

Messrs. Elmore's inventions, besides being applicable to copper, are stated by them to be also applicable to other metals, on the development of which they are engaged.

MANAGEMENT.—With regard to management, the Directors have succeeded in securing the services as Managing Director of Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., who has resigned his important post at Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Company's Works at Pozzuoli, Naples, in order to join this Company. His long experience as an engineer, and his knowledge of work abroad, specially qualify him for the post. The connection of Mr. William Elmore and Messrs. F. E. and A. S. Elmore with this Company will be of great value.

PURCHASE PRICE.—The Patents are sold to this Company by Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, for £83,500 payable in cash, and £91,500 payable in Shares, together with the premiums received from the issue of the Shares now offered for subscription, the Vendors paying all preliminary expenses up to the first Allotment of Shares. No Founders' Shares are created.

After completion of the above purchase there will remain the sum of £30,000 for working capital.

The above arrangements have been negotiated by Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited, under whose direction the above-mentioned trial of the Elmore process in France was made, and who so successfully introduced Elmore's Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, and Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited. Their valuable co-operation is also secured in the organisation of this Company.

An Exhibition of some of the articles manufactured from copper by the Elmore process can be seen at No. 56, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Intending subscribers are invited to inspect the exhibits, which have excited great interest.

Application will be made in due course for a quotation on the London Stock Exchange for the Shares of the Company.

CONTRACTS.—The following contracts have been entered into:—An agreement, dated the 10th September, 1890, between Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, of the first part, Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited, of the second part, and this company of the third part; an agreement dated the 4th September, 1890, between Elmore's Foreign and Colonial Patent Copper Depositing Company, Limited, of the one part, and Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited, of the other part; an agreement dated 9th September, 1890, between Woodhouse and Rawson United, Limited, of the one part and the Phoenix Trust Company, Limited, of the other part; an agreement, dated 10th September, 1890, between the Rhone Land and Water Power Company of the one part, and Major Charles Jones, as trustee for this Company, of the other part.

The memorandum and articles of association, the above contracts, and reports of the various authorities and experts on the Elmore process, can be inspected by any applicant for Shares at the Company's offices, where, as also of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained.

Where no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full forthwith.

20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
12th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

PERSONAL.

BENJAMIN S. CHATFIELD, left home in May. Will he kindly write home to his Mother and S. A.

EMILY MOORE, age 48, late of Paradise-street, Lambeth, Chapel-street, and Russell Grove, Brixton, is entitled to a Legacy.—Apply, HARRIS'S Inquiry and Detective Offices, 319, Strand, W.C.

TREFOR.—Home too late last week. Thanks for splendid time. It seemed like a blank at night. I wish it would last always. Have gone over it a hundred times.

MARRIAGE.—Gentleman, 30, wishes to correspond with a lady being domesticated and of pleasing manners, with some income; only bona fide applicants.—Apply to Rex, care of May's Advertising Offices, Piccadilly.

MARRIAGE.

SAWNEY—EDWARDS.—On September 6th, at St. Mark's, West Hackney, by the Rev. E. Solomon, William, eldest son of the late Thomas Sawney, of Beverley, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Christopher Edwards, of Paradise-row, Stoke Newington.

LOST.—On MONDAY, September 1st, in Kentish Town, a perfectly WHITE MALTESE BITCH, answering to the name of "Nita."—Anyone bringing the same to 106, Camden-street, Camden-road, will receive a good reward.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in fair position, very good prospects, aged 22, would like to correspond with a lady; no objection to one older than himself.—Address, E. Oliver, c.o. Keily's, Vigo-street, London, W.

ADVERTISER, 21, wishes to meet Parlourmaid or others, who has means or yearly income, to take a small business; genuine; private if requested (Matrimony).—M., 177, Great Portland-street, London, W.

SPECIAL PREPAID RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO

Situations Wanted or Vacant, Houses or Apartments to Let or Wanted, Houses, &c., or Articles for Sale, Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

ARE CHARGED AT A

SPECIAL LOW RATE OF 1s. FOR FOURTEEN WORDS, AND 6d. PER LINE, OR SEVEN WORDS, AFTER.

These rates apply only to private announcements, or to single articles or wants, and are not intended for advertisements of the above classes when sent by advertisers in their trade or professional character. Prepayment is indispensable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 15, fond of children, 6 months' character, wages 2s. 6d. week.—Ellen C., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, clean neat girl, 6 months' character, wages £8.—Matilda W., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 16, respectable, neat appearance, willing and obliging, wages £10.—Horn, Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, 6 months' character, wages 3s. weekly.—H. H., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20, 1 year and 9 months' character, nice appearance, £12.—E. M., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, 14 months' character, wages £10.—F. F., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 17, 5 months' character, 7 previous, good appearance, £10.—M. H., Hetherington's, 67, St. John's Hill, Clapham.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, understands plain cooking, 13 months' character, wages £10.—Alice C., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT, small family, 19, neat and clean, plain cooking, 1 month and 2 years' personal character, wages £12.—Eliza, Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

YOUNG SERVANT, age 16, tall, bright girl, used to housework, 7 months' character, wages 3s. weekly.—Apply, Annie, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 24, strong, willing girl, understands plain cooking, 12 months' character, wages £14.—Apply, Ada, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 24, tall, neat appearance, knowledge of cooking, 15 months' character, wages £12.—Apply, Kate, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, country girl, little cooking and washing, good character, wages £12.—J. W., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

£3 WEEKLY in spare time; either sex; no canvassing nor materials to buy.—Stamped envelope, HEWITT, 30, Wedmore Gardens, London.

WATCH CLUBS.—Wanted, steady and reliable men to form Watch Clubs.—Apply to Hastings Limited, Watch Manufacturers, 49, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

TO FORM WATCH, &c., CLUBS,
Agents Wanted.
KENDAL AND DENT,
106, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

APPRENTICES wanted, Respectable Girls, to learn the Ostrich Feather trade; wages given from commencement.—S. H. WEILER, 63, Barbican.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; boy kept; one baby; must have good character.—Mrs. Cotes, Hampton-road, Teddington.

YOUNG GIRL, about 15, wanted, to assist another servant, wages £8.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

NURSE, about 22, wanted, for 1 child, wages £16.—Mrs. A., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

PLAIN COOK, wanted, about 28, 2 in family, comfortable place, wages £20.—Miss C., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 20 to 30, 3 in family, plain cooking, no washing, wages £16.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20 to 25, cooking superintended, no washing, wages £12 to £14.—Apply, Mrs. C., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

GENERAL SERVANT, about 25, wanted, for small flat, 2 in family, wages £18.—Mrs. W., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20 to 25, little plain cooking required, wages £15 to £18.—Apply, Miss O., 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

GENERAL SERVANT, for small family, age 17 to 22, no washing, little cooking, good home, wages £12.—Mrs. S., Hetherington's, 216, Edgware-road, W.

YOUNG GIRL, about 16, wanted, small family, need not have been out before, wages £10.—Mrs. B., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 25 to 30, must understand plain cooking, comfortable place, 2 in family, wages £18.—Apply, Mrs. T., 62, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

GENERAL SERVANT, about 20, wanted, 3 in family, assistance given, wages £16.—Mrs. L., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

LAUNDRYMAID, about 30, wanted, for private hotel, assistance given, wages £18.—Mrs. O., Hetherington's, 16, Leonard-place, High-road, Kensington.

YOUNG SERVANT wanted, age 15 to 17, 2 in family, light, comfortable situation, wages 2s. 6d. to 3s. weekly.—Apply, Mrs. H., Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

PLAIN COOK wanted, aged 25 to 30, small family, wages £20; also House-Parlourmaid, age 25, experience necessary, wages £16.—Mrs. P., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 20 to 25, for 1 lady, very good situation, plain cooking, wages £14 or £15.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, age 16 or 17, 2 in family, no children or cooking, wages £9 or £10.—Mrs. J., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

NURSE wanted, age about 18, for 1 baby, must have lived in the nursery, wages according to capabilities.—Mrs. M., Hetherington's, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

COOK and HOUSE PARLOURMAID wanted; £16 to £20; good Generals may suit; for newly-married lady; small house; easy, comfortable situation; no washing.—Mrs. Pope, 50, Edgware-road, Hyde Park, London.

WANTED, a Respectable Girl, age 17 to 20, for superior coffee-house (no Sunday trade), willing to assist in business and little housework, wages 4s. to 5s. weekly.—Apply, Hetherington's, 358, Mile End-road.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, as nursemaid, £10 to £12; Nurse wanted for a child 12 months old, £18 or £20; also a Nurse wanted to a child, able to take it from the month, good wages.—Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

HOUSEMAID wanted, for a small family, 4 others and butler kept, £18; Parlourmaid wanted, where 5 are kept, servants remain years, wages £20; and Kitchenmaid for a family of 2, under a good cook, wages £12 to £14.—Apply to F. W. Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

PLAIN COOK wanted, for a lady, 2 others kept, £20 to £22; good General Servant wanted, another servant and boy kept, £18; also several Young General Servants, wages £10 to £16. Immediate vacancies in good comfortable places.—Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

UNDER HOUSEMAID wanted, good wages; also a House and Parlourmaid, £18, kind mistress and a good place; General Servant wanted, for a young newly-married lady, £16, plain cook and no boots, knives, or washing; Between Maid wanted to assist upstairs and down, £12, and a Young Girl as Housemaid to assist another servant.—Hetherington's, 52, Finsbury Pavement.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for the following Hotel Servants:—Good Cook, £35 to £40; Plain Cooks, £20 to £25; Kitchen Girl, £12; 3 Kitchenmaids, 2 at £20; Sculleymaid and Stillroom-maid, several Waitresses, Housemaids, and House-Chambermaids, First and Second Laundrymaids, Oddmaid, General, £10; 2 Assistant Housekeepers, a Manageress to assist in bar (no objection if inexperienced), a Bookkeeper, £25 to £30; Third Housemaid, Vegetable Maid, and several Barmaids.—The Hotel Employ Association, 52, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT—(CONTINUED.)

£2 WEEKLY and upwards may be realised; sex, occupation no hindrance.—For sample, &c., enclose addressed envelope to Evans, Watts, and Co. (P 1,136), Merchants, Birmingham.

AGENTS wanted, sell 3 Genuine Articles; sell everywhere; retail, 2d. upwards; good profits; samples free to agents meaning business.—Write, stating occupation, to P. CASTLE and CO., Tooks court, Furnival-street, London.

SITUATIONS.—All seeking Employment.—Army, Navy Men, Married Couples, Clerks, Collectors, Warehousemen, Porters, Messengers, Grooms, Gardeners, &c.; town or country.—Call or write, Messrs. Hill, 60, Farringdon-st., London. Always vacancies.

12s. 6d. A WEEK Salary Offered either sex (able to write), everywhere. The work can be done evenings; samples, &c. (to commence at once) sent for 1s. 1d.—T. SMITH and CO., Chesterton-road, North Kensington, London. Genuine.

WANTED, for Home Employment, Ladies, who can earn from 15s. to 35s. weekly by the Automatic Knitting Machine. Cash or Hire. Work supplied.—P. S. Company, 67, Southwark-street, London S.E.; 55, Oxford-street, W.; 181, Upper-street, Islington, N.

GOLD WATCH GIVEN as a Reward to all Female Servants who have remained in their situations two years. For particulars, see DOMESTIC HELP, published Weekly. One Penny, of all Booksellers, or direct from the Publisher, F. W. RETHERINGTON, 236, Strand, London, by post for 1½d.

MEN, Youths, Boys, all classes and ages, town or country, requiring any employment (indoors or out) should write or call at once for "Situation Guide," free; don't delay, now is the busy time; hundreds already placed in good situations and doing well; testimonials from all parts.—Tanner and Co., 12, Newington Causeway, London. Men late army, navy, or merchant service also write.

OFFICIAL SITUATIONS.

TO SMITHS.—The managers of the KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA SCHOOL DISTRICT REQUIRE, for their COTTAGE HOME SCHOOL, at BANSTEAD, SURREY, a respectable MARRIED COUPLE to take charge of and act as father and mother of a house containing about 28 boys. The man, who must possess a good knowledge of hot-water, gas, and general smith's work, also teaching his trade and performing such work in connection therewith as may be required about the school generally. Joint salary at commencement £50 per annum, rising £4 annually to £64 per annum, with furnished apartments, board, washing, and uniform, medical attendance, and an allowance of £8 per annum in lieu of beer if the officers are total abstainers. Candidates, who must be between 28 and 45 years of age, must be able to read and write, and must furnish satisfactory personal references as to sobriety and respectability, as well as to the man's knowledge of his trade. Preference will be given to candidates without children, or whose children do not need to reside with them. Forms of application may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials of recent date, must be delivered by or before 10.0 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th September inst.—By order, JNO. H. RUTHERGLEN, Clerk to the Guardians' Officers, Marloes-road, Kensington.
10th September, 1890.

STRAND UNION.
ASSISTANT NURSE WANTED.

THE Guardians are about to appoint an ASSISTANT NURSE for the WORKHOUSE at EDMONTON. Salary £18 per annum, rising annually £1 until a maximum of £20 is attained, with rations, residence, and uniform. Particulars of the duties may be had on application to the Matron of the Workhouse, Silver-street, Upper Edmonton.—Applications on Forms, to be obtained from this Office, to be sent to me on or before Thursday, 18th September next.

By order,
CHARLES F. DORRELL,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
15, Henrietta-street,
Covent Garden,
September 11th, 1890.

STRAND UNION.
LABOUR MASTER WANTED.

THE GUARDIANS are about to appoint a young man, not exceeding 30 years of age, to fill the office of LABOUR MASTER, for the able-bodied at the WORKHOUSE, UPPER EDMONTON, salary £30 per annum, with rations, residence, and uniform. Applications, on forms to be obtained from this Office, to be sent to me on or before Thursday, the 18th September instant.

By order,
CHARLES F. DORRELL,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
15, Henrietta-street,
W.C.

STRAND UNION.
COOK WANTED, at the SCHOOLS.

THE Guardians are desirous of receiving applications for the office of COOK at the UNION SCHOOLS, UPPER EDMONTON. Salary £25 per annum, with rations and apartments. The person appointed will be required, with the assistance of some of the elder girls, to cook for the children and officers of the establishment, and to instruct some of the girls in ordinary domestic cookery. Further particulars may be obtained of the Matron at the Schools. Applications, on forms to be obtained from this Office, to be sent to me on or before Thursday, 18th September inst.

By order,
CHARLES F. DORRELL,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Offices,
15, Henrietta-street,
W.C.

BUSINESSES, HOUSES, &c.

£40.—SWEETS, MINERALS, and ICES, main road, near new bridge; object leaving, going abroad.—278, Tooley-street, S.E.

GENERAL SHOP, doing good trade; all at £33.—Apply at T. Turner's, No. 13, Knottisford-street, Green-street.

OFF-LICENSE, WINE, BEER, &c.; free lease; fine premises; one of the best business positions; trade £50, lately much more; cash £60.—Particulars at Highbury Brewery.

BAKER'S.—Nine sacks; great sacrifice; for quick sale through death; rent £35; part let off; price, £35; a chance seldom met with.—L., 124, Crafton-street, Mile End-road.

GENERAL STORES, £30, doing genuine trade of £17 weekly, every proof given, fitted with mahogany bins and counter; after 3.0 o'clock.—24, Tredegar-road, facing Coborn-road Station, Bow.

JUST LOOK AT THIS! 20 per Cent. CLEAR.—Compulsory Sacrifice; 3 STRONG HOUSES at Islington; 6 rooms; produce £97 10s.; lease 16½ years; will be given away for £230 the 3.—Write, Mr. C., 1, Clifton-street, E.C.

GRAND Opportunity to Small Capitalists.—ONE or TWO HOUSES, containing 5 rooms, scullery, and long garden, just been put in thorough repair, lease 88 years at £3 ground rent; price to effect quick sale £60 each, free from mortgage.—Apply, Monday, on property, 5, Goodwin-road, Lower Edmonton.

WORKING MEN and Others.—£20 Cash buys Superior House at Stamford Hill. I have already sold 19 houses on the estate; 7 rooms, washhouse; perfect repair; suit two families; bays, venetians; roads paved; lease 96 years; price £220, or £20 cash and balance £1 12s. 6d. monthly.—Apply at 19, Franklin-street, Vartry-road, Stamford Hill; or to MONTAGU WOOLF, 20, Wormwood-street, City.

MONSTROUS BARGAIN! 25 per Cent.—LICENSED BEER-HOUSE and FIVE SHOPS; Beer-house let on lease to 20 years' tenant; Shops all let at 10s. each; never empty; owner never loses a penny rent; can all be immensely improved at once, in a busy main road at Bow; produce about £85 a year clear of everything; lease 50 years; price only £500 the 6, of which £400 may remain at 5 per Cent., thus paying 25 per Cent. on money invested.—Letters only, to Mr. HENRY, 17, Bishop's-road, North Brixton, S.W.

MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.—Compelled to sell at once at the absurdly low price of £75 each.—The owner of TWELVE PRETTY and WELL-BUILT FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES, with gardens, just put into most excellent repair, inside and out (equal to new, and let to respectable tenants; will sell them together or in small lots at the above low price. They are the cheapest houses ever offered for sale. In the heart of that thriving locality of Plaistow, where there are always dozens of applicants for an empty house; lease 85 years; ground rent £3; cost about £140 to build; must sell now at £75 each (or £290 for each block of four).—Write at once to Owner, care of Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, 8, Birchin-lane, E.C.

SIX thoroughly well-built HOUSES for £300, of which £200 can remain at 5 per cent., payable by easy instalments if required; well worth £600; lease 81 years; low ground rent; underlet at present at £36, but with proper attention would readily fetch £100 per annum; fitted with every convenience, gardens front and rear, &c.; first who sees will purchase, as such an opportunity seldom offers; trams pass top of street.—Apply, personally only, Mr. THOUMAIN, 3, Crescent-terrace, Crescent-road, Church-road, Leyton (near Leyton Station, G.E. Line). Workmen's trains 1s. weekly, and within 5 minutes of property.

A CHANCE that May Not Occur Again.—TEN Grandly-built Semi-detached, Bay Window, Gothic-fronted VILLA RESIDENCES to be Sold outright for £700 the lot if settled for at once. Situate in terrace, just off main road, of that grand letting locality, Romford, 12 miles from London, on G.E.R. main line. In capital repair inside and out; and each has a frontage of about 20 feet, are built with red bricks, and contain seven rooms and every domestic convenience. Thoroughly drained to main sewer. Long gardens front and rear; lease 83 years; low ground rent; rentals £156 per annum, but well worth £190. Any practical man will see they cost £1,700 to build; and to any one wishing to retire on small capital this is an opportunity that may not occur again. Owner has not time to attend to them, hence enormous sacrifice.—Apply, on Property, 13, Market-road, High-street, Romford (facing Ind, Coope's Brewery).

BEERHOUSE, N., held from well-known brewers, doing excellent living trade; good home; grand position; nominal expenses; all at £90.—Messrs. WARD and CO., Brewers' Agents, 31, Railway Approach, London Bridge.

FULLY-LICENSED PUBLIC, in splendid town, Kent; doing 18 barrels monthly; free for spirits; pretty home; 4 acre garden, well-stocked small farmery; all at only £35; at once.—WARD, as above.

GENUINE FULLY-LICENSED TAVERN, in busy part S.E.; 30 years free lease; nominal rent; payments average £300 monthly, no brewers or distillers' loans; perfectly free to buy; good house; possession arranged with £250 cash.—WARD.

OFF-LICENSE, with GENERAL, Tottenham; £130 all at; low rent; excellent trade, nicely-fitted shop, capital home comforts; grand opportunity.—Apply to Messrs. WARD and CO., as above.

READ This.—Country Publicans and Beerhouse Keepers wanted to send particulars of their Houses for Sale to Messrs. WARD and CO., Brewers' Agents and Valuers, the old-established offices, 31, Railway Approach, London Bridge, who have numerous clients waiting to be suited. No sale no charge.

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£250.—STERLING ROADS
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horse, 70 poultry; rent £12; licen
stabling, meadow; modern house.

£100.—ROADSIDE PUBLIC
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price includes furniture, pigs, pou
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£225 ALL AT.—SUBUR
Courage's trade, spirit
rent £45; noble house, three entra
easily trebled.

£100.—SUBURBAN BE
miles out, Surrey,
rent £25; bar, 7 rooms, garden; do

£75.—COMPACT MARKET
tion; rent £10; doin
Another £20, free for spirits; orch
more at £30; another at £20; th
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Messrs. PASSINGHAM
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Those desirous of SELLING or P
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£250 CASH.—FREE FU
PUBLIC, near Rege
trade £140 monthly; under a lady
Apply to PASSINGHAM and HALL

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£40; a thorough genuine concern, s
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Coast, noble corner,
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£50 monthly; near park, Royal sta
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September 23rd, at 2.0 o'clock,
BUILDING PLOTS, being the ter
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Particulars and tickets had of
PANY, 92, London Wall, E.C.; and
67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.

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RIAGE REPOSITORY, L
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RAVENSCROFT, Manager, Birkb
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purchasing; rare opportunity f
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Frontage by 150ft. deep;
miles of London, and near Ra
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instalments; no law costs; free
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Land; estate fronts Romford-roa
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monthly, with possession; free
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Adopting Infant.—Apply,
Mrs. Pitt, 100, Torriano Avenue

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LINEN ENAMEL for gl
&c.; no polishing iron require
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GLAZING.—Mdme. MENTO
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12 stamps; or 100, 18 stam
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to Avoid, &c., send
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Gotella, 41, Corporation-row, L

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Events, What do well in
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not true.—Prof. Clark, Roches

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Universal Marriage List." G
suitable partners for all clas
trials, no fees.—Address, the
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GOOD HOME for Nurse Chi
6s. a week.—G., 2, Nels

NURSE Child wanted, 4s.
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Pale-road, Carlton-road,

CHILDREN from two years
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WANTED, Nurse Child,
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moderate.—Mrs. Keene,
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Healthy Child; offer ter
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WANTED, Care of Child,
ate; good references.—
Luke's.

ADOPTION.—Baby from bi
good home; every care,
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children; references ex
on terms.—Mrs. Stanley,
Mary's, Ealing, W.

BUSINESSES, &c.—(CONTINUED).

Messrs. HAYNES and COMPANY, No. 20, Knightrider-street, St. Paul's, E.C.

250.—STERLING ROADSIDE INN; furniture, fixtures, waggonette, valuable ... 70 poultry; rent £12; license £8; gardens, ...ling, stead w; modern house.

100.—ROADSIDE PUBLIC, free for spirits; rent only £10; same hands 3 years; ...e includes furniture, pigs, poultry, crops; nice ...ee, meadow, stabling.

225—ALL AT.—SUBURBAN PUBLIC, Courage's trade, spirits free, no loans; ...£45; noble house, three entrances; trade £80, ...ly trebled.

100.—SUBURBAN BEERHOUSE, few miles out, Surrey, near the river; ...£25; bar, 7 rooms, garden; near station.

75.—COMPACT MARKET INN, nice position; rent £10; doing sound trade. ...other £60, free for spirits; orchard, garden. Two ...at £50; another at £20; three at £15.—Call ...sonally HAYNES, above.

Messrs. PASSINGHAM and HALL, ...GRAFTON-STREET, TOTTENHAM COURT-RD. ...ose desirous of SELLING or PURCHASING a ...TEL, PUBLIC, or BEERHOUSE, COFFEE or ...NING-ROOMS, or a Business of any description, ...ould apply to the old-established firm of PASSINGHAM and HALL.—All businesses registered free of ...arge. 1,000 for selection, town or country; printed ...ister gratis.

250 CASH.—FREE FULLY-LICENSED PUBLIC, near Regent's Park; proof ...de £140 monthly; under a lady's management.—...ply to PASSINGHAM and HALL.

150 CASH.—FULLY-LICENSED TAVERN, Kingsland; centre of a dense neighbourhood; business man ought easily to pay £100 ...nthly; handsome bar; large club-room, piano. Another, near Spitalfields Market.—PASSINGHAM and HALL.

350.—COMPACT HOTEL and TAVERN, Surrey, outskirts of a favourite ...rket town; proof trade £70 monthly; rent only ...; a thorough genuine concern, and can be strongly ...commended by PASSINGHAM and HALL.

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Worth	Deposit	Balance per week
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£20	[illegible]	[illegible]
£30	£1 10s.	7s. 6d.
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IMPORTANT TO LADIES. THE most wonderful medicine ever discovered for all irregularities and obstructions, however obstinate or long-standing. Thousands have been relieved by this miraculous and marvellous remedy, and thereby saved trouble, illness, and expense. Perfectly harmless; never fails to bring about the desired effect, as testified to by hundreds of married and single females. It is without a parallel in medical science. Numerous genuine and unsolicited testimonials. Pills and Powders are useless. Stamped addressed envelope for price list.—D'ASMAIL, Connaught-road, Walthamstow. Beware of worthless recipes.

TOOTH-ACHE. BUNTER'S NERVINE.

TOOTH-ACHE. TOOTH-ACHE. TOOTH-ACHE. Cures Tooth-ache instantly by painless constriction of the nerve. Prevents Decay, Saves Extraction, Neuralgic Headaches and all Nerve Pains removed. Sleepless Nights prevented by using BUNTER'S NERVINE. Sold by all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

DODD'S FEMALE PILLS. THE Proprietor, who was for several years at the HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-square, London, Has never known these Pills to fail in removing the MOST OBSTINATE CASES of FEMALE IRREGULARITIES and OBSTRUCTIONS. He has seen them administered to thousands of both Married and Single Women with the most marvellous results. In Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Order of any Chemist, or direct from Proprietor, Post Free, under cover. JEFFERSON DODD, 70, Tottenham Court-road, London.

OWBRIDGE'S STOMACHIC (A Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract). FOR the PERMANENT CURE of INDIGESTION with all its resultant forms of General Debility. THE FINEST DIGESTIVE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, The Laboratory, Hull. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

C. C. PERRY, M.D. (New York), Dermatologist, treats successfully, with Special Prescriptions, Falling, Loss, and prematurely Grey Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Salt Rheum, &c., Moles, Wens, and Warts removed without cutting, pains, or scars. Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Face, Freckles, Tan, and Pimples, Black Heads, or Flesh Worms are permanently cured, and Superfluous Hair positively removed by Dr. Perry's Specifics. Consultations free. Send two stamps for Pamphlet "On Skin and Scalp Affections."—17, Euston-square, N.W.

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THE IMMORTAL BARD SAYS:—

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore is my age as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."
—SHAKESPEARE ("As You Like It," Act II. sc.

AND those who would have their old age "frosty but kindly," should send for full information respecting the "SELF RESTORER." Its marvellous recuperative powers fully explained, also showing plainly how to restore Vital Strength and Energy to the most debilitated Men, who will find in this invention a boon. No medicine, trouble, or expense of doctor's bills.—Particulars with invaluable diet rules, post free, to be had from G. DEVAN and CO., Registered Chemists, 175, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, London, W. Established nearly 40 years.

LUXURIANT HAIR. LONG, FLOWING EYELASHES, EYEBROWS, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE. It is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beards, and Moustachios. It causes the hair to grow on bald places and scanty partings. Of most Chemists, 1s., or a box sent free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps. Mrs. F. JAMES, 268, CALEDONIAN-RD., LONDON.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION. PIMPLES, Black Specks, Sunburn, Freckles, and unsightly Blotches on the Face, Neck, Arms, and Hands can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted harmless. It imparts such a lovely clearness to the skin that astonishes every one. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. A box (with directions) sent free from observation, post free, on receipt of 15 stamps to Mrs. F. JAMES, 268, Caledonian-road, London, N.

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ALOFAS TINCTURE.—Sure Cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and all Throat and Chest Diseases.

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ALOFAS PILLS for Indigestion, Constipation, and all Liver and Bowel Disorders.

ALOFAS STOMACHIC Cures Flatulence, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, and all Kidney and Heart Troubles.

ALOFAS EMBROCATION.—A Boon to Athletes. Cures Sprains, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c.

ALOFAS SALVE OINTMENT for Chaps, Chilblains, Cracks, Rough Skins, Ulcers, &c.

ALOFAS RINGWORM OINTMENT.—A Safe Cure.

ALOFAS OINTMENT FOR PILES.—Most Efficacious.

THE ALOFAS HAIR RESTORER.—Wonderfully successful in cases of Weakness or Falling Off of the Hair, Baldness, &c. Restores Grey Hair to Natural Colour. 2s. 9d., post free.

The Alofas Remedies, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Free from all poisonous and injurious ingredients. Sold by all Chemists, or post free from THE ALOFAS COMPANY, 20, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Manchester Depot, 10, Great Ducie-street. Send postcard for "The Alofas Guide to Health and Almanack for 1890."

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OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC.

THE MIGHTY HEALER.

IT has a power over disease hitherto unknown in medicine. Are you at all Weak-chested, or inclined to be Consumptive, with just a touch of Cough now and then?

"Try this wonderful Medicine." The Cough and Weakness will disappear as if by magic, and you will feel a strength and power you never had before.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
A DOSE WILL RELIEVE IT.
HAVE YOU A COLD?
A DOSE AT BEDTIME WILL REMOVE IT.

Bronchitis and Asthma it relieves instantly.

The Spasms of Coughing so dreadful in Whooping Cough become less with each dose of the medicine.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Chemist, Hull. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Wholesale, all London and Provincial Houses.

EADE'S PILLS.

EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS. EADE'S PILLS.

All who suffer from Gout or Rheumatism should immediately have recourse to EADE'S PILLS. Hundreds of Testimonials have been received from "all sorts and conditions of men," testifying to the wonderful power these Pills have in giving relief in the very worst cases.

These Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly safe in their action.

INSTANTLY RELIEVE AND RAPIDLY CURE THE WORST FORM OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, PAINS IN THE HEAD, FACE, AND LIMBS, And have the largest recommendation ever given to any Patent Medicine of its class.

GOUT. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. RHEUMATISM. GOUT. RHEUMATISM.

A VOICE FROM PLYMOUTH.

"Plymouth,
"14, Desborough-road,
"Saint Jude's,
"Jan. 28th, 1890.

"Sir,—I have been subject to Gout for twenty-five years. Previous to 1887, I suffered with very frequent attacks of Gout, three or four times a year. I heard of your Pills early that year, and tried them; they gave me almost instant relief from pain, the swelling soon passed away. Since then, whenever an attack comes on, one small bottle will put me right. The effect of the Pills is really marvellous—not suppressing the disease only but clearing it out of the system. You can make what use you like of this.—Yours truly,

"WILLIAM ACUTT."

EADE'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS Are sold by all Chemists, In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or sent post free for Postal Order by the Proprietor,

GEORGE EADE,
72, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.

Ask for, and be sure you obtain, EADE'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

EADE'S PILLS.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
WORTH A GUINEA A B

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, a few doses of them will carry off all humours and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to equal Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs of the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only and Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE

[The Events of the Week up to Wednesday Night will be found in "Larry Lynx's" Article.]

RACING.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

THURSDAY.

JUVENILE PLATE.—Rullianus, 8st 7lb (J. Osborne), 1; Little Don Cæsar, 8st 4lb (Mullen), 2; Abstinence, 8st 7lb (T. Loates), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 agst Abstinence, 100 to 8 agst Little Don Cæsar, and 20 to 1 agst Rullianus.

ALEXANDRA PLATE.—Polybius, 3yrs, 6st 3lb (Peake), 1; Lottie Smith, 3yrs, 6st 7lb (Blake), 2; Crimea, 4yrs, 7st 10lb (White), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 2 to 1 agst Lottie Smith, 4 to 1 agst Polybius, and 11 to 2 agst Crimea.

PORTLAND PLATE.—L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 4yrs, 8st (Watts), 1; Linthorpe, 5yrs, 8st 3lb (Morgan), 2; Shillelagh, 3yrs, 9st (Robinson), 3. Twenty ran. Betting: 9 to 2 agst L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 100 to 8 agst Shillelagh, 33 to 1 agst Linthorpe. Place betting: Evens L'Abbesse de Jouarre, 3 to 1 agst Shillelagh, 10 to 1 agst Linthorpe.

ROUS PLATE.—Chesterfield, 9st 5lb (T. Loates), 1; Beauharnais, 9st 5lb (F. Barrett), 2; Infula, 9st (Fagan), 3. Four ran. Betting: 11 to 10 on Chesterfield, 2 to 1 agst Beauharnais, and 11 to 2 agst Infula.

WHARNCLIFFE STAKES.—Noble Chieftain, 3yrs, 9st (Weldon), 1; Father Ambrose, 3yrs, 8st 6lb (Rickaby), 2; Spring Cup, 3yrs, 7st 2lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 100 to 15 agst Noble Chieftain, 10 to 1 agst Father Ambrose. On Noble Chieftain and Weldon returning to weigh in a most unusual scene was witnessed. The occupants of the paddock surrounded the horse and jockey, and hooted and hissed in a most vehement manner. On the all right being called, a rush was made for Mr. Clayton, and it was only by the aid of the police that he escaped violence.

SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Sunderland, 8st 12lb (T. Cannon), 1; Far Niente, 8st 12lb (Weldon), 2; Mahonia filly, 8st 4lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 6 to 1 agst Sunderland, and 10 to 1 agst Far Niente.

CORPORATION HANDICAP.—Royal Robe II., 3yrs, 8st 2lb (Calder), 1; Sea Song, aged, 8st 7lb (F. Barrett), 2; Royal Stuart, 3yrs, 7st 4lb (T. Loates), 3. Seven ran. Betting: 9 to 4 each agst Royal Robe II. and Sea Song, 4 to 1 agst Royal Stuart.

ZETLAND STAKES.—Shall we Remember (T. Loates), w.o.

FRIDAY.

DANUM PLATE.—Sea Song, aged, 8st 12lb (F. Barrett), 1; Rokeby, 4yrs, 8st 12lb (Liddiard), 2; Fiddle and I, 3yrs, 8st 3lb (Allsopp), 3. Five ran. Betting: 11 to 8 on Rokeby, 5 to 1 agst Sea Song, and 10 to 1 agst Fiddle and I.

PARK HILL STAKES.—Ponza, 8st 13lb (T. Cannon), 1; Star, 8st 13lb (F. Webb), 2; Semolina, 9st 3lb (J. Watts), 3. Three ran. Betting: 15 to 8 agst Semolina, 2 to 1 each agst Star and Ponza.

PRINCE OF WALES'S NURSERY.—Florence, 6st 10lb (W. Wood), 1; Punster, 7st 10lb (Platt), 2; Ragimunde, 6st 9lb (R. Chaloner), 3. Twenty-four ran. Betting: 5 to 2 agst Florence, 100 to 7 agst Punster, and 20 to 1 agst Ragimunde.

DONCASTER CUP.—Tyrant, 5yrs, 9st (Calder), 1; Padua, 4yrs, 8st 7lb (J. Woodburn), 2; Barmecide, 4yrs, 8st 10lb (G. Barrett), 3. Three ran. Betting: 11 to 4 on Tyrant, 5 to 1 agst Barmecide, and 100 to 15 agst Padua.

DONCASTER STAKES.—Alloway, 8st 10lb (T. Cannon), 1; Hebrides, 8st 10lb (G. Barrett), 2; Fenrother, 8st 10lb (Fagan), 3. Three ran. Betting: 9 to 4 on Alloway, 3 to 1 agst Hebrides, and 10 to 1 agst Fenrother.

SELLING HANDICAP.—Little Don Cæsar, 9st (Weldon), 1; Hearthstone II. (T. Cannon), 2; Serena, 8st 2lb (Calder), 3. Nine ran. Betting: 5 to 2 agst Hearthstone II., 5 to 1 agst Little Don Cæsar, and 10 to 1 agst Serena.

WESTMORELAND STAKES.—Polynesia, 3yrs, 7st 10lb (J. Woodburn), 1; Screech Owl, 4yrs, 8st 10lb (G. Barrett), 2; Plato, 3yrs, 6st 10lb (Allsopp), 3. Ten ran. Betting: 3 to 1 agst Polynesia, 6 to 1 agst Screech Owl, and 100 to 15 agst Plato.

WENTWORTH STAKES.—Cuttlestone, 9st 6lb (Rickaby), 1; St. Kilda, 8st 6lb (T. Loates), 2. Two ran. Betting: 7 to 4 on Cuttlestone.

LATEST COURSE BETTING.

DONCASTER, Friday.

CESAREWITCH.

100 to 15 agst Gonsalvo, t & o	20 to 1 agst Tyrant, t & o
1000 to 100 — Parlington, t	20 to 1 — The Rejected, t & o
20 to 1 — Barmecide, t & o	
20 to 1 — Fitzhampton, t & o	20 to 1 — Papyrus, t & o
	25 to 1 — Morion, t
20 to 1 — Victoricus, t & o	1000 to 30 — Oddfellow, t
20 to 1 — Fallow Chat, t & o	500 to 15 — Judith, t
	1000 to 25 — Brackley, t

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1000 to 80 agst Signorina, t	1000 to 50 agst Tostig, t
1000 to 70 — Nunthorpe, t	1000 to 40 — War Dance, o

FRIDAY'S MANCHESTER BETTING.

CESAREWITCH.

10 to 1 agst Gonsalvo, o	25 to 1 agst Shamrock II, t
100 to 6 — Fitzhampton, t & o	25 to 1 — Golden Maze, t
	25 to 1 — Shall we Remember, t
20 to 1 — Barmecide, t	
20 to 1 — Parlington, t	25 to 1 — The Rejected, t
20 to 1 — Fallow Chat, t	25 to 1 — Morion, t
20 to 1 — Victoricus, t	33 to 1 — Sister Mary, t
22 to 1 — Lord Fingal, t	33 to 1 — Childebert, t
25 to 1 — Papyrus, t	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

14 to 1 agst Signorina, t	20 to 1 agst Surefoot, t
20 to 1 — Tostig, t f	33 to 1 — La Negligente, t
20 to 1 — Nunthorpe, t	

FRIDAY'S LONDON BETTING.

LANCASHIRE PLATE.

11 to 10 agst Amphion, after evens taken	3 to 1 bar one, o

CESAREWITCH.

9 to 1 agst Gonsalvo, t & o	25 to 1 agst Lord Fingall, t
20 to 1 — Morion, t & o	33 to 1 — Judith, t & o
20 to 1 — Shall we Remember, t & o	40 to 1 — Spell, t & o
20 to 1 — Barmecide, t	40 to 1 — Puchero, t
20 to 1 — Victoricus, o	50 to 1 — Vermilion, t

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 8 agst Signorina, t & o	25 to 1 agst Victoricus, t
100 to 7 — Nunthorpe, t	40 to 1 — Morion, t
20 to 1 — Tostig, t	40 to 1 — Freemason, t

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

We are officially informed by Messrs. Weatherby of the following scratchings:—Le Nord out of the Cambridgeshire; Pert out of Lancashire Nursery at Manchester; Burnaby out of De Trafford and Oldham Welter.

THE DONCASTER SALES.

The interest in the blood stock sales at Doncaster was well sustained to the finish, though the catalogue today was of a somewhat miscellaneous character. Most of the brood mares sent up sold well, but big prices were not so plentiful as on Thursday. Among the yearlings sent up from the Blink Bonny Stud a bay filly, by Muncaster out of Muscat, realised 1,100gs., being purchased by Lord Durham. Mr. Perkins gave 800gs. for a chestnut colt by Muncaster out of Idlewild. Mr. A. M. Singer gave 1,300gs. for the brood mare Astrology, and another stud matron in Golden Cross realised 1,000gs.

CRICKET.

HURST PARK CLUB AND GROUND v. AUSTRALIANS.

DEFEAT OF THE COLONISTS.

A scratch team, captained by C. J. M. Fox, on Thursday commenced a match against the Australians at Hurst Park Ground, Molesey. The Englishmen, having won the toss, went in on a fiery wicket. Ferris was lame and had to stand out, so Turner and Charlton shared the bowling. Hurst Park scored 99. The Australians, on going to the wickets, fared little better, being all got rid of for 101. On Hurst Park going in a second time, they hit up 138, and on Friday the Australians were all disposed of a second time for 102, and Hurst Park won by 34 runs.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

The opening match of the annual cricket festival at Hastings was commenced on Thursday in magnificent weather. Both sides were strongly represented, and as the wicket was in excellent condition the Southern captain was fortunate in winning the toss. W. G. Grace and Abel began the batting, and after the former was caught off Spofforth, there was some fine hitting by Abel, W. W. Read (who made 90), and Lohmann, and the innings closed for 210. On the North going in they made 152, and on Friday the South, in their second innings, scored 116 for ten wickets ere stumps were drawn.

SPORTING ITEMS.

A meeting of the Jockey Club will be held at Newmarket in the Second October meeting to consider the definition of "added money," make the necessary consequent alterations of rules, and Lord Cadogan's motion with reference to two-year-old racing.

We regret to state that Mr. Harry Smith, brother of Mrs. Arthur Wilson, who has been entertaining the Prince of Wales and party at Tranby Croft, died suddenly at Hull on Wednesday. The party was, through this bereavement, broken up, and the Prince of Wales stayed at York during Thursday night in the apartments occupied by the Duke of Clarence.

LORD PENRHYN AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.

In consequence of the scene on the Doncaster course on Thursday, Lord Penrhyn has addressed a letter to the stewards of the Jockey Club asking them to initiate a full and searching inquiry into the performances of Noble Chieftain on each and every occasion on which that horse has run since he became his property.

THE SOUTHAMPTON STRIKE.

DECISION OF THE MEN.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS.

The strike of dockers, coal, corn, and general porters, seamen, firemen, and others took place at Southampton on Monday. Pickets were posted on the roadway between the railway and the docks to prevent trains passing. The driver of a dock company's engine, who attempted to cross the road, was pulled off, and his locomotive backed into the station. As the result of an interview between the watch committee and the representatives of the strikers, the latter agreed to allow the mails and passengers for American liners to pass into the docks, the mayor undertaking that no non-unionists should enter the docks. Steamers with perishable cargoes could not be unloaded. On Tuesday the strike extended considerably, when the large trading companies of the port locked out their workmen, numbering over 1,000. A mob took possession of Canute-road, and refused to allow any provisions to pass into the dock. They also stopped the railway traffic from the station, with the exception of that with the Isle of Wight, and ill-treated all whom they believed to be blacklegs. Four men were seriously injured. So grave, indeed, did matters become that the military authorities were communicated with, and in answer to urgent representations by the mayor a detachment of the Yorkshire Regiment, under Major Seppings, left Gosport by a special train, and arrived at Southampton about eight o'clock in the evening. This greatly increased the excitement, and the streets were densely packed with people. The military, however, soon scattered them. The detachment consisted of 250 men and twelve officers. At first it seemed that the military would have an easy task before them, but such did not prove the case. They cleared Canute-road and occupied it, whereupon the dockers, who were increased by thousands of lookers-on, held a meeting, and seemed at first inclined to offer an obstinate resistance. The meeting proceeded peacefully, and at the close cheers were given for the union. Then the crowd marched along Canute-road past the soldiers, but were not allowed to return. Later on the military effected a wider clearance by playing on the crowd with a fire-engine. After this an attempt was made by a cab-road of men to break the lines, but the soldiers prevented this, and, it is stated, killed the horse. At ten o'clock the crowd began attacking the soldiers with stones, and Lieutenant Abercrombie had the bridge of his nose broken, and was obliged to be attended by the regimental surgeon. Each soldier was served with twenty rounds of ball ammunition, and the mayor read the Riot Act at two different points. A section of the crowd proceeded to the mayor's business establishment and broke all the windows there. The soldiers, amid scenes of great uproar and excitement, several times charged the crowd at the double with fixed bayonets, and many persons were seriously injured. Two soldiers were also seriously injured. There was a scene of wild excitement during the night, the strike leaders addressing their men at different points, and the crowd being gradually forced back at the point of the bayonet.

UNION OF EMPLOYERS.

All the Southampton employers whose businesses are connected with the shipping industries, and many of the leading merchants of the town, have formed themselves into "The Southampton Association of Employers." A letter was received by the Dock Company on Wednesday, in which a demand was made that union men should not work with non-union men, and also that all meal times shall be paid for. The employers (who represented the Southampton Dock Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the South Western Company) held a meeting in the afternoon, and the result of their deliberations was the issue of a handbill appealing to the men to go back to work, and assuring them of the fullest protection.

SEVENTEEN MEN ARRESTED.

Throughout Wednesday the streets were crowded with strikers and others, and more than once the soldiers had to clear the streets of rioters. As the evening wore on the crowds grew thicker and more turbulent. Threats had been circulated of the intentions of the mob to wreck the houses of several of the magistrates, and also the fire-brigade station at Bargate, and it was found necessary throughout the whole evening to guard the latter building with a strong force of military. Numbers of arrests were made for assaults and intimidation. Seventeen men were taken to the police station, guarded by soldiers carrying rifles loaded with ball cartridge. At one time the attitude of the crowd was so threatening that the officer in charge said he should order his men to fire unless the mob ceased to molest them. Stones and other missiles were thrown. Several leading townsmen were struck. A proclamation by the mayor calling upon all good citizens to remain within doors was posted over the town. Most of the posters, however, were shortly afterwards torn down by the mob. Just before nine o'clock it seemed as though a serious riot would occur, for, in addition to repeated charges by the soldiers and police, the latter proceeded to clear the bars of the public-houses near the quay. Between ten and eleven o'clock the mob became very violent, and John-street was cleared by the military with fixed bayonets. In other streets the butt ends of rifles and policemen's staves were also freely used. By midnight the town was much quieter.

CHARGE AGAINST A SEAMAN.

At the Thames Police Court on Thursday, William John Thorogood, aged 23, lately employed as a seaman on board the steamship Lady Woodhouse, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting Constable Wilkins, of the Thames Police, while in the execution of his duty.—Mr. George Hay Young, solicitor, stated that he was instructed by the owners of the steamship Lady Woodhouse to afford the court any information it might require with regard to the charge which arose out of the strike now prevailing at Southampton.—Sub-inspector Moore, of the Thames Police, deposed that at about ten o'clock the previous morning he was called on board the Lady Woodhouse, which was lying at Miller's Wharf, Wapping, by the captain, who wished him to remove the prisoner in consequence of his being drunk. He was very drunk and disorderly, and was keeping the crew from going to work. The witness spoke to the prisoner, who said that he would leave the ship, and Constable Wilkins went with him into the forecastle to get his clothes. Directly afterwards the witness heard a struggle, and on going to the forecastle saw the constable lying on his back bleeding profusely from a wound on the forehead. The witness, with assistance, got Thorogood, who was very violent, to the station. The vessel was to have started on Wednesday for Dublin, viâ Southampton, but the crew had since refused to work.—The prisoner was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

LATEST DETAILS.

CONFERENCE OF THE MEN.

A Southampton correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday night, says:—To the regret of all those who are concerned in the interests of the port, the negotiations, or, to speak more correctly, the attempted negotiations of the day yielded no result of a satisfactory character, for the employers after all declined to receive intermediaries. Notwithstanding Wednesday's pourparlers at the South-Western Hotel as to the condition of the docks, the earliest report on Thursday morning was that certain members of the crew of the La Plata had broken their undertaking not to go on board—a discouraging fact more than counterbalanced, however, by the withdrawal from the scheme of the employés of a number of clerks and foremen at the bidding of the dockers' local organiser. Early in the day the military were withdrawn from the main streets of the town, and were quartered within the dock gates ready for service in case of need. In an interview, Mr. Tom McCarthy and Mr. Sprow stated that although doubts had been expressed as to their representative position in Southampton, they were there with the full authority of the London executive, and later on this declaration was confirmed by the receipt of a telegram authorising the defence of the prisoners who had been apprehended for unlawful assembly. Mr. Tom McCarthy, however, was careful to state in reply to a question as to whether the London executive had authorised, and would hold the city responsible for the continuance of the strike, that there were special circumstances distinguishing this struggle from that entered upon "under ordinary conditions." At the ten o'clock meeting he congratulated the strikers on having kept the promise made to him on the previous day to abstain from acts of violence, and announced in a hopeful vein that he was to be received by the employers, in his private capacity, with a view, if possible, to end the deadlock—a prognostication not justified by the course of subsequent events. At the same meeting Mr. Tom Walsh ridiculed the timidity of certain shopkeepers who on Wednesday barricaded their premises. To an assertion of one of the speakers that the Riot Act was not read before the charge of the military on Tuesday night, one of the local magistrates, who was standing in the crowd, gave a flat denial, and this provoked

A LIVELY SCENE.

Before the meeting ended, the Rev. J. Leach, Primitive Methodist minister, moved a resolution protesting against the action of the local magistrates in calling out the military, and demanding the withdrawal of the troops. As to the points in dispute between master and man, it cannot be said that candour on either side has contributed to a clear understanding. Mr. McCarthy on Thursday stated the case for the men briefly as follows:—A demand for an increase of pay was sent in a week ago, and was met by a promise that it should be conceded. A rise was accordingly granted after consultation with two or three of the men, who were non-unionists. The men asked advice from the London executive as to the acceptance of the offer. "Coming as it did," the London executive replied "Take it by all means." The men did so and went to work. A few days ago the dock authorities sent in a request that certain men should sign a document to work as permanent hands at a guinea a week, being 3½d. an hour, though the lowest previous rate had been 4d. The men refused to sign, and those concerned, and others not immediately affected by the suggested arrangement, struck work. The two points now were that the arrangement originally made by the employers should be maintained, and that they should be content to face the fact that the union was in existence.

THE EMPLOYERS' ANSWER.

The answer of the employers to the foregoing allegations is that a bill was extensively circulated, calling upon the men to strike before the masters had had an opportunity of coming to a final determination, and that an excuse was seized for discontinuing work. It is clear that a bill, calling on the men to strike, was printed and circulated. The union officials deny that it was with their sanction or even knowledge that the social democratic scheme was introduced in the person of a delegate from London, but his presence was strongly resented by the dockers' representatives. He was determined, however, to have his say, and succeeded in attracting an audience after the final dispersal of the strikers. At noon the employers met for their conference at the South-Western Hotel. While they were in consultation the Rev. W. Perrin, vicar of St. Luke's, Canon Scannell, Roman Catholic priest, and the Rev. J. Leach, Primitive Methodist, arrived, their object being, if possible, to jointly interview the dock and steam boat companies' representatives. Mr. Tom McCarthy and Mr. Tom Walsh were also present. Nearly two hours had elapsed when an intimation was conveyed to Mr. McCarthy that the employers declined to depart from their first decision, and would receive working men only. The reverend gentlemen, who were waiting in an apartment adjoining the board-room, made, through an officer of the Chamber of Commerce, an effort to induce the workers to raise their objections as to receiving non-workers, but the result was that the original resolution was strictly adhered to. The chief-constable paid a sudden visit to the hotel, and informed Mr. McCarthy that the local authorities intended to forbid any procession. This decision was communicated to the men who had assembled with their banners on the Town Quay. Mr. McCarthy advised them strongly to accept the position without regard to the legality of the order. This suggestion the men assented to. Shortly before three o'clock at a mass meeting, Mr. McCarthy communicated the result of his mission to the employers at the South-western Hotel. Canon Scannell, who subsequently spoke, advised the dockers to accept the decision of the meeting whatever it might be, and however hard to bear. After deliberating from five o'clock till seven, this, by a resolution, was carried by eleven votes to five, advising the men to return to work on the basis of the concessions of a fortnight ago—namely, a penny per load.

ARREST OF A LEADER.

On Friday matters were so quiet that the magistrates decided to dispense with the services of a portion of the soldiers drafted from Gosport, and four companies of the Yorkshire Regiment were sent away. In the evening William Sprow, one of the leaders of the strike, and who stated that he was the labour candidate for Plymouth, was arrested under a warrant while attending a conference of dockers, and conveyed to the police station on a charge of intimidating sailors, with a view to compelling them not to sail in the mail steamer La Plata. Some excitement was occasioned by the arrest, but no disturbance ensued. The police station was guarded by the military during the night. A conference of dockers was held during the evening with the result that the men after a great deal of persuasion on the part of Mr. Burns and Mr. M'Carthy, resolved to resume work all round on Saturday morning.

THE POSITION ON SATURDAY.

Telegraphing on Saturday morning, a Southampton correspondent says the position is not so satisfactory as was anticipated. The strikers of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union refuse to return to work except with substantial increase of pay; consequently at six o'clock on Saturday morning the Royal Mail and the Union Companies informed all the employés that none would be taken back until the seamen and firemen returned at the same time. A large number of strikers assembled at the dock gates, and asked to be reinstated. Only the coal runners were taken on. The officials state that only about half the men applied and they were not engaged. John Burns says the seamen and firemen's action is supported by their union. He believes the trouble will be arranged, the seamen and firemen receiving the increase demanded. Sprague, the local Dockers' Union secretary, says that unless the men are taken on those who have recommenced will be called out again. The South-Western Company's steamship, Southampton, from Havre, entered the docks at six o'clock, and disembarked passengers, who proceeded to London by train.

Another correspondent says:—Only a few dockers are at work to-day, and two reasons are alleged as to the absence of the general body—first, that the dockers' work is not allowed to be resumed until the seamen and firemen go back; secondly, that employers do not need the services of dockers for the half-day, but will receive them on Monday. The dockers' officials affirm the latter to be the true cause of the men being idle.

MR. GLADSTONE ON LABOUR.

Mr. Gladstone visited the anchor works at Saltney on Friday, and witnessed the hand-hammering in the manufacture of anchors and chain cables. Subsequently, at the local literary institute, he addressed the members on the dignity of hand labour. The working classes were, he said, making a mistake in trying to get their children into pen-work, as distinguished from handicrafts. Hand labour admitted of being raised to a very high degree of excellence; and each man should endeavour to raise his manual production to the highest excellence of which it was capable. He deprecated the scamping of work, because it was a fraud both on the employer and on the workman himself.

THE O'SHEA DIVORCE SUIT.

The *Irish Times* London correspondent states that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., is to be subpœnaed to give evidence by Messrs. Wontner, the solicitors acting for Captain O'Shea in the divorce suit he has brought against Mrs. O'Shea, and in which the hon. member for Mayo's leader, Mr. Parnell, figures as co-respondent. This, it is anticipated, will prevent Mr. Dillon from politically touring in the States in company with Mr. William O'Brien. Mrs. O'Shea has made the disclosure ordered by the court of certain documents, and has thus avoided a committal for contempt which was threatened by Justice Hannen.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHISTS.

Some surprise was occasioned in Chatham Dockyard on Friday afternoon, owing to the suspension of some Admiralty telegraphists, and two members of Admiral Kelly's office staff, on suspicion of having communicated news of a confidential and official character. What the specific acts of divulgence are is not known at present, as both the Admiralty and the Post Office officials maintain the strictest reticence on the subject. During the day conferences took place in the dockyard between Mr. Hepburn, representing the Post Office authorities, and the dockyard officials.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A SCHOOL GIRL.

A school girl, aged nearly 14, named Eliza Kirby, daughter of Captain Thomas Kirby, residing at Boulby, near Whitby, has disappeared under circumstances which are involved in complete mystery. The girl had been spending her holidays at home, and on Monday afternoon booked from Staithes Railway Station for Middlesbrough to resume her studies at a boarding-school there. She changed at Saltburn, and was seen and recognised on the platform at the station. From this point all trace of her is completely lost. Her luggage arrived safe at the school, but the girl herself has disappeared. She had £16 in gold in her possession stitched in her dress. Naturally a great cry is being made and the most diligent search instituted.

DEATH OF SIR W. HARDMAN.

We regret to have to record the death, at St. Leonards, on Friday, of Sir W. Hardman, who was formerly assistant and deputy-chairman of the Surrey Sessions, and who has been chairman of the Surrey Sessions since 1870, recorder of Kingston-on-Thames since 1875, and editor of the *Morning Post* since 1872. Sir W. Hardman has been staying at St. Leonards for some months for the benefit of his health, and, though seriously unwell, his death was unexpected. He was born in 1828, and called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1852. He was a county alderman for Middlesex and the borough of Kingston-on-Thames, and unsuccessfully contested East Surrey in the Conservative interest in 1868.

INDISPOSITION OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

On Friday Mr. Woodall, M.P., received a letter from Colonel Collins, secretary to Princess Louise, announcing that her royal highness would be unable to pay her promised visit to North Staffordshire this autumn, to initiate public improvements in the different towns. The letter states that the princess is suffering from illness consequent upon overwork, and has been forbidden by her medical advisers to undertake further duties of the kind. The announcement has caused keen disappointment throughout the district.

A RUNAWAY TRACTION ENGINE.

On Friday afternoon a serious accident occurred at Caterham. A traction engine belonging to Mr. Gutteridge, of Croydon, was descending a very steep hill at Whyteleafe, Caterham, when the driver lost all control over it. A man was knocked down, his legs were broken, and he also received serious internal injuries. He was conveyed to the Cottage Hospital, and is not expected to recover. The engine rushed on to the bottom of the hill, cutting up the road, and one of its wheels was smashed. The driver jumped off, and fortunately escaped injury.

ITEMS FROM THE "CALENDAR."

A meeting of the Jockey Club will be held at Newmarket in the Second October meeting to consider the definition of "added money," make the necessary consequent alterations of rules, and Lord Cadogan's motion with reference to two-year-old racing. The following are the declarations of forfeit for the Dee Stakes at Chester, 1891:—Honor, Spangle, Rampart, Dereham, Don Quixote. Sir Frederick Roberts, Spanish Fly, Simon Magus, Anglesey, Lizzie Greystock c Silverthought, and Annandale.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

On Thursday evening some empty carriages, while being shunted on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, at Balbriggan Station, left the rails, blocking both lines. Traffic was stopped, and the train which left Belfast at 5.0 p.m. did not reach Dublin until 11.40, while the half-past seven mail from Dublin was stopped at Malahide till 10.40, when the line was cleared. Very little damage was done and no person was injured.

A PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME.

The employées of the Thames Ironworks have rejected the directors' profit-sharing scheme, the result of the ballot being, against, 1,206; for, 507.

The funeral of the late Earl of Rosslyn took place on Thursday at Rosslyn Chapel, Midlothian, the ancestral burying ground of the family. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, the grave was in the churchyard, and not in the family vault. Among the numerous wreaths were floral offerings from the Queen and the members of the royal family.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX.

The inquest was opened on Friday evening on the persons killed in the explosion at Halifax on Thursday, the deceased being Berry, a young woman, and Worsnop, a young man, both employed at the electro-plate works which were destroyed, and McCabe, a labourer, who subsequently died in the infirmary.—The bodies having been identified, the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday week, the coroner stating that he had communicated with the Home Office on the subject.

BETTING AND FRAUD.

Herman Heinz was charged on Thursday, at the Thames Police Court, with embezzlement.—Adolph Harris, baker, of Commercial-road East, said the prisoner was in his employment as a baker. It was his duty to bake bread, take it out, and receive money and account for it. In two cases amounting to 4s. 7d. no account had been given by the prisoner, who, when taxed, said, "I am very sorry; I have been backing horses."—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. Dickinson sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE HOP HARVEST.

Thursday's *Kentish Observer*, referring to the hop prospects, says it is many years since the "hoppers" had such magnificent weather as that which is favouring them this season. Great progress has been made with the ingathering since last week, and the work will go on apace if this grand weather lasts. During the last few nights there have been heavy dews and fogs, and as these have been followed by hot sun, it has caused what is known as scalding, and red mould has also set in at places. But these are the usual concomitants of the hop-picking time, and need excite no special alarm. The warm, bright weather has saved the late hops—the choice Goldings in Kent and the Colgates in Sussex—and there will be now quite a good crop of these. Many growers did not begin picking even their Bramblings until this week. Although many fine samples have already been produced, the opinion is entertained that the best samples are yet to come. We know from personal observation that East Kent is going to turn out some superb samples, also that the Worcester, Surrey, and Hants districts will come out well with quality. Under the most favourable circumstances prices must rule high. They have started well, and planters will be amply justified in holding out until their reasonable demands are conceded.

THE CUSTOMS AND LUGGAGE.

By order of the Treasury, the Board of Customs have issued orders relaxing the stringency of the regulations for the examination of baggage belonging to passengers arriving in this country from foreign parts. From this date officers may dispense with the examination of hand-bags, rugs, and parcels, satisfying themselves by examining a selected portion of any other luggage, according to the number of packages conveyed by a passenger. The right, however, of a complete examination of all baggage still remains with the officers, to be exercised at discretion, or at the request of the police.

DEATH FROM WANT.

An inquest was held at Spalding regarding the death of William Maddock, 55 years of age. The deceased was found in a ditch on Sunday, and died immediately after being taken to a house. He said he had lain two nights in the ditch, and was tramping home to Crowland, his native village, to become a pauper, feeling unable to work any more. He had begged food, and complained that he had had nothing to eat for several days. He was refused shelter in stables. The medical evidence showed that deceased's death, which was due to heart disease, was accelerated by want and exposure.—A verdict in accordance with this testimony was returned.

BRITISH OFFICERS ATTACKED.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that some British officers, returning from a picnic on the Spanish side of the Lines, were maltreated by some Spaniards, and Captain Manson and Lieutenant Willoughby Osborne, of the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, and Captain Silvester, of the Army Service Corps, were stabbed. The origin of the dispute was a difference as to money matters between the interpreter employed by the officers and the Spaniards, and the officers were attacked while endeavouring to learn what was the cause of the disturbance. The three wounded gentlemen are progressing favourably. The British military authorities have opened an inquiry into the affair.

LATEST MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE.—The cattle trade has been quiet. Beasts sold slowly, and the demand was poor, owing to liberal arrivals being reported at Deptford. The top price for the best Herefords was 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d., and for Canadian 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. In the case of sheep the market was steady at first, but the close was weak. The best small Downs made 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lb. Calves were inactive and about 2d. per 8lb. lower. Pigs were dull and drooping. Fifty milch cows were offered—English at £16 to £27 per head. Latest quotations:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 4d. to 3s.; second quality ditto, 3s. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; ditto Scots, &c., 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime coarse woolled ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.; and neat small porkers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. per 8lb. to sink the offal. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 260; sheep and lambs, 2,400; calves, 120; pigs, 30; milch cows, 25. Foreign: Beasts, 100; sheep and lambs, 20; milch cows, 25.

METROPOLITAN MEAT.—There was a fair supply on offer. The trade was dull at the following prices:—Beef, 2s. to 4s.; mutton, 2s. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Haunches of venison, 30s. to 40s. each; forequarters of ditto, 6d to 8d.; Ostend rabbits, 4d. to 5d.; and Brittany butter, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per. lb.; hens eggs, 7s. to 11s. per 120; partridges, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; young fresh ditto, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; grouse, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; choice English ditto, 5s 6d. to 6s. 6d. per brace; woodcocks, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; widgeons, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; snipes, 2s. to 2s. 9d.; wild ducks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; plovers, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per couple; large hares, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; leverets, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; conies, 10d. to 1s.; pullets, 2s. to 3s.; capons, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; chickens, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; and ducks 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. each.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Trout, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; live lobsters, 12s. to 30s. per dozen; crimped cod, 6s. to 8s. 6d. each; large soles, 2s. to 3s. per pair; small ditto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; mackerel, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per score, native oysters, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; North Sea ditto, 6s. to 7s. per 100; large turbots, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. each; white soles, 1s. to 1s. 4d. per pair; smelts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per basket; halibut, 10d. to 11d. per lb.; hooked whitings, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen; trawl ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per score; Yarmouth bloaters, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per box; ditto kippers, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per pad; crabs, 20s. to 25s. per kit; large brills, 2s. to 3s. each; and plaice 23s. to 25s. per basket.

CENTRAL FISH.—A moderate supply, with a good trade. Prices:—Cod, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; turbot, 6d. to 9d.; soles, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; brill, 6d. to 8d.; halibut, 6d.; plaice, 4d. salmon, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; eels, 10d. to 1s. 2d.; conger-eel, 4d.; lemon soles, 4d. to 6d.; crimped skate, 4d. to 6d.; hake, 3d. to 6d.; and fresh haddocks, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; fresh herrings, 9d. to 1s.; bloaters, 9d. to 1s.; flounders, 2s.; prawns, 1s. 3d.; and oysters, 6d. to 2s. per dozen; kippers, 1s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen pairs; Digby chicks, 6d. per bundle; lobsters 9d. to 3s.; crabs, 6d. to 2s. 6d.; smoked hadocks, 1d. to 9d.; crawfish, 8d. to 2s. 6d.; and mullets, 6d. to 1s. each.

WHITECHAPEL HAY AND STRAW.—There was a good supply on sale. The trade was quiet at late rates:—Prime clover, 80s. to 105s.; inferior, 45s. to 75s.; prime, meadow hay, 60s. to 87s.; inferior, 30s. to 60s.; and straw, 24s. to 42s. per load.

PRODUCE.—Sugar, prices firm, limited supply; dried goods quiet; beet firm; cane grocery quiet, low brown firm. Coffee auctions, full prices; Rio futures firm; September, 84s. 6d. Tea, all descriptions firm; China features, ½d. dearer. Shellac, tending easier; T. N., September, buyers, 105s., sellers, 108s.; October, buyers, 106s., sellers, 109s.; December, buyers, 108s., sellers, 109s.; A. E., September, buyers, 102s., sellers, 104s. Oils and tallow unchanged.

THE CHOLERA.

1,787 DEATHS IN SPAIN.

In the first eight days of September, 427 cases of cholera, with 232 deaths, were reported in the provinces of Valencia, Alicanti, Albacete, Toledo, Badajoz, and Tarragona, which brings up the total to 3,472 cases, with 1,787 deaths since May. Cholera is decreasing in the rural villages, but it is increasing in the town of Valencia, and is stationary in Toledo. Small-pox is spreading in every district of Madrid. Since the 1st of September the medical men have reported to the authorities from twenty-one to forty fresh cases of small-pox daily in Madrid, and an average of six deaths from the same epidemic. There has been no case of cholera during the past week in Madrid. The majority of victims to small-pox are unvaccinated children and adults of the poorer classes.

LABELLED FISH.

Fishermen may possibly be surprised now and then by catching fish with a brass label tied to their tails. The brass label is an indication that the fish wearing it has been in the hands of the men of science who are investigating the habits, the food, and the growth conditions of fish in Scottish waters. Two objects are served by the label attachment. In the event of the fish being recaptured by any one who will give information to the scientific cruisers of the Scottish Fishery Board on the Garland, there will be something known about its migratory habits. Its rate of growth in a state of freedom may also be investigated. It might be thought that the chance of meeting with these labelled fish again would be very small, but it appears that the Garland cruisers themselves have recaptured 2½ per cent. of the plaice and 18 per cent. of the cod wearing their medals. The experiments are to be continued on a large scale.

FIRE AT MARGATE.

An alarming fire occurred on Friday at Mrs. Roberts's boarding-house, Margate. The house and furniture were destroyed, and some adjacent premises slightly injured. All the boarders and servants left safely, but Mrs. Roberts's son, being overtaken by the flames, threw himself from an upper window and sustained injuries. He was also badly scorched.

IN THE "SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

Business has quieted down considerably since last week, owing to many speculators being tempted away by the fine weather for holiday making. I detect, too, some abatement of confidence in the stability of the money market. There are some who steadily go about predicting an era of dearer money, but they fail, as a rule, to assign any reason for this belief. Now that harvest is practically over in the southern counties and very far advanced in the Midlands, money should be coming back to the banks in increasing volume every week. Another favourable feature of the situation is the exceptional strength of the Bank of England. Even, therefore, were a South American drain to set up, there ought to be sufficient means to meet it without resorting to extreme measures. Buying for investment still goes on steadily, English Rails being the favourite medium. They have not undergone any particular change since last week, but the tone of the market remains good, and I make little doubt that a general advance will take place in the course of a few weeks. Great Western, Great Eastern, and Midland catch my fancy most just at present; there is too much of the gambling element clinging on to Brighton Deferred to suit my taste. The same remark applies to Caledonian, Hull, and Barnsley; both are in the hands of "riggers," who can do pretty well as they please. American Rails have lost the rosy look they had a short time back, and seem more than half inclined to have a tumble. Should that occur to any large extent, a good opening will present itself to buyers; I feel as convinced as ever that Yanks are within measurable distance of a boom. Among Foreign Securities, Chilian and Egyptian are steadily patronised by investors, but other descriptions meet with only timid support. Nitrates seem to be slowly gaining in strength; they have, I believe, fairly turned the corner, although they are not likely to ever again see the inflated prices which they commanded last year. South African gold mines are also crawling upwards, the latest reports from the Randt being rather more encouraging. There is money to be picked up in this sub-department by those who have their heads screwed on the right way and can boast strong nerves. But I could not recommend any amateur operator to have a shy at Randt securities; he would be likely to find himself pretty considerably squeezed before he got out. Rupee paper has partly lost its buoyancy for the time being, owing to extensive realisations by the lucky ones who bought when the rise was beginning. It will go a good deal higher by-and-bye, and those, therefore, who are in had better hold on firmly. Should silver go to 59d. per oz., as experts predict, Rupee 4 per cent. paper might advance very close to par and still be much cheaper than the gold issues.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

There was little business on the Stock Exchange to-day. Consols gave way ⅛. Foreign Government Securities were favourably included. Home Railways firm, on the whole, and the same may be said of American Railways. Miscellaneous Securities quiet. Mining Shares firm. Latest quotations:—Consols, 95¼ ⅜; ditto account 95 11-16 13-16; Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 93¼ ½.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine, 1886, 94½, 5½	Peruvian Corpn., 15, 6
Chilian, 1886, 100 1	Ditto. Pref., 42, 3
Egyptian Pref., 103½, 4½	Portuguese 3 p. C., 63½, ¾
Ditto Unified, 97½, ¾	Russian, 4 per C., 99, ½
Ditto Daira Sanieh, 83½, 4½	Spanish 2 per C., 49, 50
Ditto Domain, 102, ½	Ditto 4 per Cents., 78, ½
French 3 per Cents, 95, ½	Turkish Defence, 103½, ½
Hngrn. 4 p. C., 1881, 90½, ¾	Ditto, 1871, 98½, 9
Italian 5 per Cents, 94½, 5½	Uruguay, 66½, 7
Mexican 6p. C., 1886, 95½, 6	Venezuela, 51, 2
Paraguay Bnds, 1886, 40, 2	

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordnry., 163, 65	Metropolitan, 79½, 80½
Ditto Defrd., 164½, 5	Ditto District, 32½, 3½
Caledonian, 129½, ½	Midland, 148, ½
Chatham Ordinary, 23½, ¾	North British, 71½, ¾
Ditto, Pref., 110½, 11½	North-Eastern, 171½, 2½
East Lon. Cnsldtd., 10½, 1½	North Staffordshire, 117, 19
Great Eastern, 92½, 3	North-Western, 181½, ½
Great Northern, 124, 6	Sheffield Ordinary, 83, 5
Ditto A. 100, 2	Ditto, Defrd., 41½, 2
Great Western, 163½, 4	South-Eastern, 129, 31
Hull and Barnsley, 37½, 8½	Ditto, Defrd., 105½, ½
Lanc. & Yorkshire, 118½, 19½	South-Western, 164, 66

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 32½, 3½	Norfolk & West. Prf., 63½, 4
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul, 70½, 1½	North Pacific Pref., 81½, ½
Dnvr & Rio Grande, 21, ½	Ohio & Mis. Ord., 25½, 6½
Erie, 25½, 6½	Ontario, 19½, ½
Illinois Central, 112½, 13½	Pennsylvania, 54½, ½
Lousvlle & Nashvlle, 86½, 9	Reading, 21½, 3½
Lake Shore, 109½, ½	Union Pacific, 61, ½
Missouri & Texas, 15½, ½	Wabash Common, 11½, 12½
New York Central, 108½, 9½	Ditto Pref., 24½, 5½

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 84, ½	Gd. Trunk 3rd Pref., 27½, ½
Grand Trunk Ord., 10½, ½	Mexican Ord., 61½, ½
Ditto 1st Pref., 73, ½	Ditto 1st Pref., 12½, 30½
Ditto 2nd Pref., 50½, 1½	Ditto 2nd Pref., 90½, 1

MINES.

Cape Copper, 5½, ½	Montana, 1, ½
De Beers, 19½, 20½	Mysore, 5, ¼
Jubilee, —, —	Rio Tinto, 26½, 7
Jumper's, 4½, ½	Salisbury, ½, ½
Mason and Barry, 9½, ½	Simmer & Jack, 4½, 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp, Ordinary, 65, 8	Hotchkiss, 6½, ½
Barrett's Brewery, 4, ½	New Explosives, 3½, ½
Bryant and May, 13½, 14½	Nordenfeldt, 1½, 2
Gas Light and Coke A, 236, 39	Spratt's Patent, 7½, ½
Guinness Ordinary, 329, 31	

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